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State College of Agriculture
At Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.**

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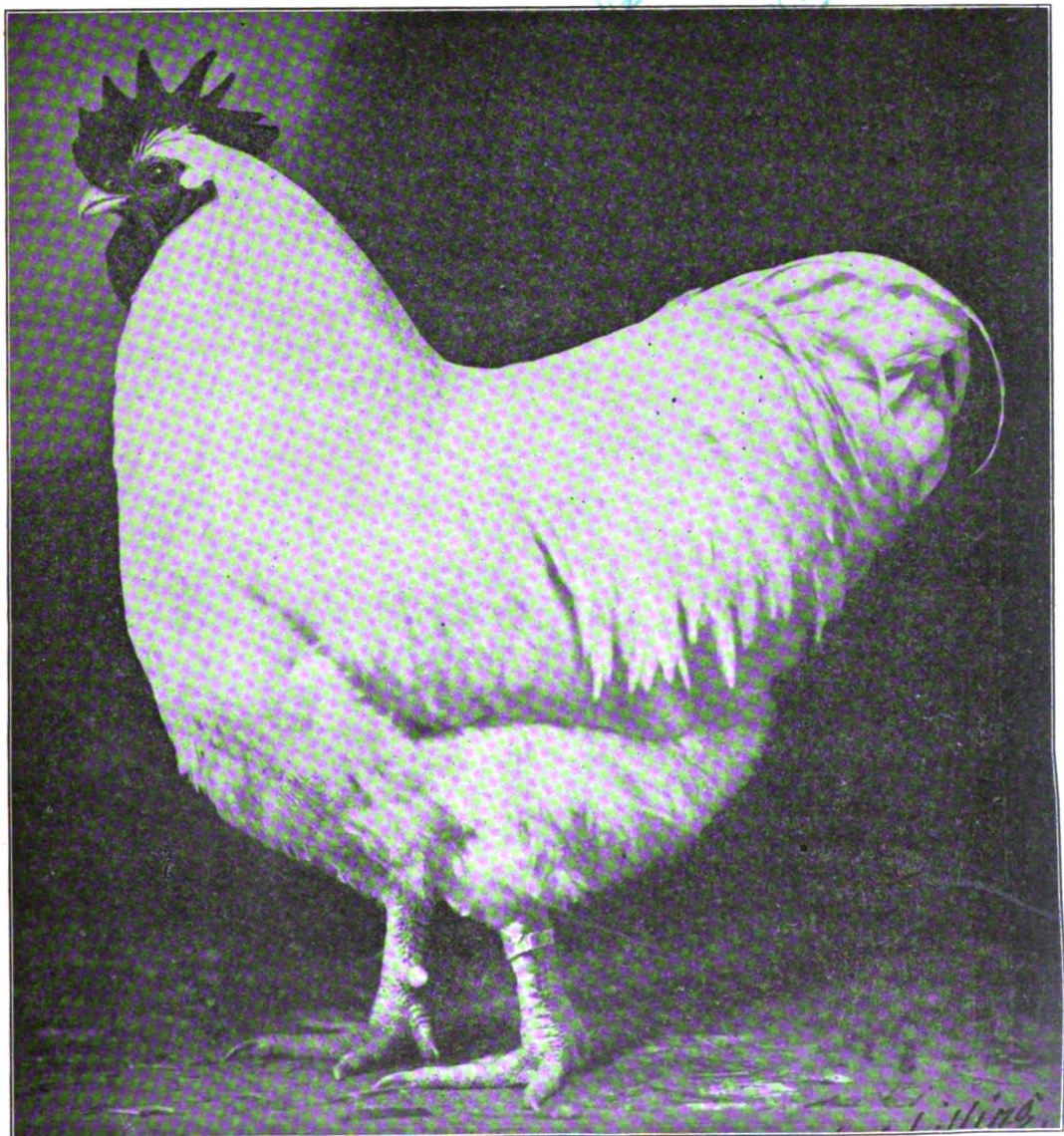
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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

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DECEMBER, 1922

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Mr. Chick Buyer

To Get the Finest Day Old Chicks Order from Hatcheries using Wishbone Mammoths

HATCHERS !

Don't ignore the demand for Wishbone Hatched Chicks

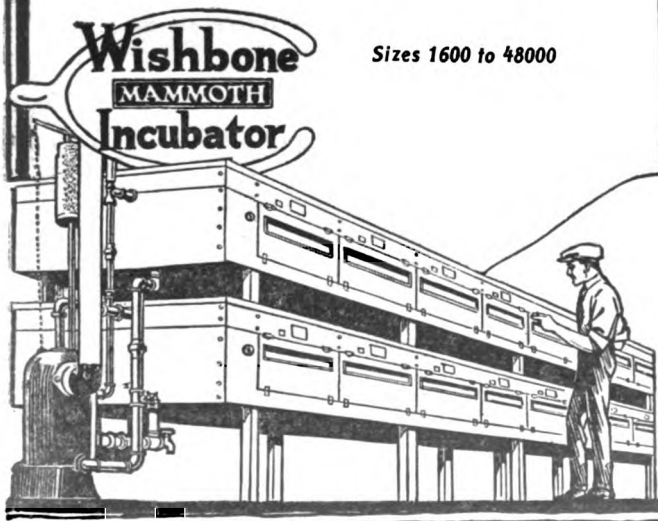
IT is a fact that it is easier to sell Wishbone-hatched chicks than any other kind. And it is also a fact that in producing those chicks—in addition to getting healthier, more livable chicks—you actually save money, time, and an enormous amount of worry.

There is still time to get your share of this season's Wishbone profits. Make up your mind to get a Wishbone right away.

The Wishbone costs less to operate, because it cuts fuel bills and requires less labor and less time. The Wishbone requires so little attention that hatchers call it the "Let 'em alone" machine. The Wishbone gives you more capacity per square foot than any other incubator. (Tell us the size of your space and we'll prove that). *And the new 1923 Wishbone has eliminated all hand labor from hatching. You don't touch a tray or transfer an egg from the time you put the eggs in until you take your chicks out.*

Send for the catalog. You ought to find out about these recent improvements. You will be amazed at the perfection of the 1923 Wishbone. Write for the free catalog.

Sizes 1600 to 48000



IF you want to be sure to make money—if you want to know in advance that your chicks will live and grow into fine healthy chickens—insist on getting Wishbone-hatched chicks. The healthiest, most livable chicks that ever quit the shell are incubated in Wishbone Mammoths. They weigh more, they reach you in perfect condition, and they're hardier.

Wishbone-hatched chicks are famous among poultry raisers everywhere. By actual comparison, they have been shown to grow better, develop faster, and average much smaller losses.

Wishbone-hatched chicks cost no more than other chicks. The secret lies in the Wishbone process of incubation. The eggs are rolled during the hatching period the same as the mother hen rolls them—and temperature and moisture are so regulated that the eggs receive better care than a mother hen could give them.

Order your baby chicks from a hatchery equipped with Wishbone Mammoths. You will find it a mighty good investment. Drop us a line and we will gladly give you the name of a Wishbone operator in your neighborhood.

The AMERICAN INCUBATOR MANUFACTURING CO.
142 NEILSON STREET NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.



KERLIN~QUALITY

BABY CHICKS FOR 1923

From these WORLD-FAMOUS 265-270 Egg Strain

ENGLISH-AMERICAN

Single Comb White Leghorns

LISTEN! You are going to purchase Baby Chicks some time during the rapidly approaching season. Are you thoroughly satisfied with the stock you now own? Are you getting a SIXTY to SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT EGG YIELD? Are you "coining money" at the present high prices of eggs? Did you raise 95% of your baby chicks the past season? If not, there's something wrong!

SINCE the year 1900 "Kerlin-Quality" Stock has been paying mortgages and building comfortable bank accounts,—in many instances actual fortunes,—for their owners in every State in the Union. They CAN and WILL do it for you if given an opportunity.

FREE Right here on our desk lies a copy of our copyrighted book all ready to be addressed and mailed to you. This book tells of the wonderful opportunities we are offering our Baby Chick customers. It is absolutely free and a postal addressed to us will bring your copy by return mail. It is more than a catalogue,—it's a volume of valuable information.

PRICES DOWN For a LIMITED TIME we are making a special discount of \$3.00 per hundred Selected Chicks plus a FIVE PER CENT discount on orders placed EARLY. We have already booked more than one-half last year's entire output of Chicks.

REMEMBER,—We are a Breeding Institution, not a mere hatchery, and prefer **QUALITY** rather than quantity. Drop us a line right now before you forget it.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Center Hall, Drawer 4, Penna.

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep" You!



KERLIN - QUALITY

KERLIN - QUALITY



1889

1922

Let Parks' Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rock

COCKERELS

Stamp the lay on your flock as they have for thousands of others the world over. *Prof. Lippincott Kans. Exp. Sta. reports over 94% increase.*

I got a cockerel from you two years ago and has made my flock the best Barred Rock layers around here. G. M. Andrews, Box 90, McKnightstown, Pa.

I am well pleased with the cock bird you sent me a year ago. I have sold from him \$280.00 in hatching eggs and young stock and have 25 pullets that are of good markings and good egg type. Art Wilson, Bay City, Texas.

Cockerel bought from you sired some fine pullets for me. Some of them having monthly records as high as 28 eggs for December. F. C. Crawford, 210 S. Albee St., Henderson, Ky.

I think it only fair to tell you I have the finest lot of Barred Rocks I have ever raised and I have raised Rocks for 14 years. I blame it all on the cockerel bought of you. Mrs. Alva Chestnut, Newton, Ill., R. No. 8.

The fine cock bought of you for Club member is in the pen that won the state record. The young lady who got him received a trip to Washington as prize for her poultry record. Miss See Rice, Sardis, Miss.

The cockerel is a wonder. Chucked full of pep. A well known expert here remarked you had to take your hat off to Parks. A. A. Lees, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Remember Parks is America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain that have made and hold about all the World's Rock Laying Records.

16 Page Circular Free. Large 80 Page Catalog Booklet 25c

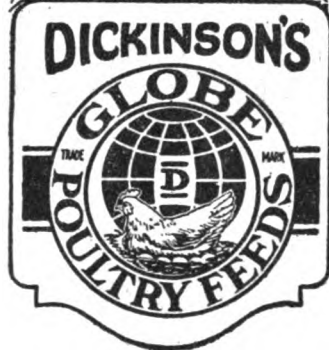
J. W. PARKS,

Box A,

ALTOONA, PA.

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How to get **15** Eggs to the dozen



TESTS prove things, that's what they are made for. Exhaustive tests supply the strongest possible proof.

In the Globe Experimental Poultry Plant, and in thousands of private poultry yards all over the country, *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* has gone thru the most thoro and most exhaustive tests that could be made.

These severe tests proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that: *Any hen conforming to egg producing requirements, when fed Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash, in accordance with Dickinson's Feeding Plan will absolutely lay 1/4 more eggs than when fed only a hard grain mixture.*

This Means 15 Eggs to the Dozen Instead of 12

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash furnishes the proteins necessary for high egg production—combined with *Dickinson's Globe Scratch Feed*, which furnishes bodily heat and the exercise necessary to maintain health, you get a perfectly balanced ration.

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash

The Sure Egg Producer—The Standard for 20 Years

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash is not a drastic tonic that forces the delicate egg machine to an excessive strain;—which "knocks out" the egg producing organs in a short period—*Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* is a healthful, carefully proportioned protein poultry feed, easily digested and assimilated, that nourishes the hen properly for greater egg production as long as she lives—for her full natural life.

Not only will *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* produce more eggs but they are better eggs to eat; firm, sweet and palatable, and besides, the eggs will hatch stronger, sturdier chicks. *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* should be in hoppers before your flock all the time—every day in the year.

Then use *Globe Scratch Feed* night and morning in the litter to induce exercise—a hen must have both—*Dickinson's Globe Scratch Feed* to sustain her and *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* to make her "shell out" more, and more eggs.

Our special folder on *Globe Egg Mash* will give you the *Globe System of Care and Feeding*. Write today for this *free folder*—it will show you how to get *Greater Egg Production and Greater Egg Profits*.

Use the Coupon and Do It NOW! Insist on Globe Poultry Feeds.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO., Chicago—Minneapolis

The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me your special folder on *Globe Egg Mash*.

Yours truly,

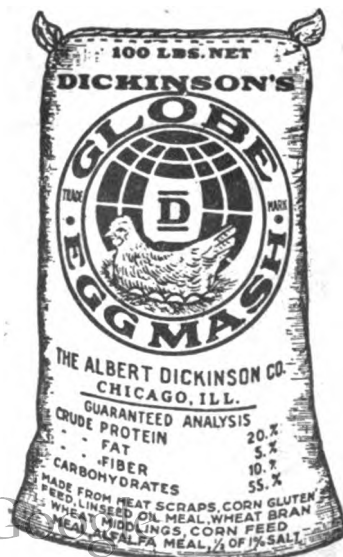
Name _____

Street _____

Town _____ State _____

How many hens do you keep _____ What Breed of Poultry _____

Feed Dealer's Name _____



AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and trustworthy, always brimful of practical information for the poultryman. To that end we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultryman or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

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In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

Two Good Poultry Books

One of the best poultry books we have recently received is Harry R. Lewis' "Making Money From Hens," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Lewis is well known throughout poultrymen and his writings are recognized as standard works by many authorities. His particular work is a comprehensive review of all poultry work, from beginning to end, and dwells especially on the important subject of proper feeding both for market and for high winning yield. Most of the formulas and methods outlined have been used by the leading Eastern Poultry Experiment Stations, and are considered the most and most practical to be used in successful poultry farming. The book is attractively bound in cloth and profusely illustrated. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. Order direct from the American Poultry Advocate.

Another most excellent new poultry book, also published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is "Productive Poultry Husbandry," by Harry R. Lewis. It contains over 500 pages with 370 illustrations. This is one of the text books used by many colleges of poultry husbandry and will prove a most valuable addition to your poultry library. Every phase of poultry raising is most thoroughly treated in a scientific yet practical way with sufficient clarity and detail to give the reader a complete understanding of the methods that are most successful in present-day poultry practice. Nothing has been skipped or skimmed and all earnest students of poultry work should own this book. The price, postpaid, is \$2.50. Order direct from the American Poultry Advocate.

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follow their methods in breeding to your lasting advantage. "Getting Started With Chickens" is not for sale—it is given free with a year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate—so send for your copy now.

If your subscription is about to expire, renew it now and ask for a copy of the book, or send the American Poultry Advocate to some poultry friend for a year. It will be a well appreciated Christmas gift. We will send you the book and your friend the year's subscription.

Our Cover Design

For our cover this month we are using the beautiful White Orpington Cockerel winning first prize at the Chicago Coliseum Show in December, 1921. This cockerel bred and owned by Morris Poultry Farm of Lebanon, Ohio.

"The Cornish Fowl"

"The Cornish Fowls" (A History of the Breed and Its Development in America), by Fred H. Behrer, Utica, N. Y., has made its appearance as a breed book. Its title page announces the book as a treatise on the Cornish fowl and its Standard requirements, mating and breeding, rearing, housing, training and conditioning for exhibition, judging and utility values. Genetics and Mendelism are outlined.

This book goes into detail concerning the breeding and rearing the Cornish fowl. It goes into the past and present history of the breed in a manner that makes the reading very interesting. An exhaustive study has been

made of all phases of the breed with a view to giving the reader a comprehensive knowledge of Cornish in one volume. Emerging from a mass of nondescript fighting fowls bred originally for pit use in natural spurs, the Cornish fowl, as shown by the author, has gone through many transitions and as a result has become an important breed in the poultry world.

The price of "The Cornish Fowls" is \$1, postpaid. Send orders direct to the American Poultry Advocate.

Poultry Success Changes Hands

On October 16th, 1922, Campbell L. Cory of Springfield, Ohio, for several years editor of Poultry Success, and Burton D. Keim of Columbus, Ohio, purchased from A. D. Hosterman his entire stock and interest in The A. D. Hosterman Company, publishers of Poultry Success. Mr. Hosterman, who has been president and general manager of Poultry Success since 1900, retires from the company and will devote his time to other important business interests.

Poultry Success was established in 1889, and ranks as one of the oldest poultry journals in this country.

Campbell L. Cory has been connected with Poultry Success since 1913, except for 22 months in the army during the war period of 1917-18, and has a large circle of friends in the poultry field. Mr. Cory first entered the advertising department of Poultry Success and was later made advertising manager, which position he held at the time he entered the service. After 22 months in the army, 13 of which were overseas, Mr. Cory returned to Poultry Success and was promoted to the position of editor.

Burton D. Keim, although not previously connected with Poultry Success, is not a stranger to the business, since he is an experienced advertising and salesmanship man. He has been interested in thoroughbred poultry for years. Mr. Keim was also in the service for 24 months, 13 of which were overseas—incidentally with the same outfit as Mr. Cory. After his discharge Mr. Keim accepted the responsible position of assistant sales manager and advertising manager with the W. L. Auld Company of Columbus, Ohio, which position he held until his recent connection with Poultry Success.

The publishers of the American Poultry Advocate extend their best wishes to Mr. Cory and Mr. Keim and wish Poultry Success continued prosperity under its new ownership.

Regals in the Argentine Win Grand Champion Prize



In the first Laying Contest held in the great Argentine Republic to the South, Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes in the hands of Mr. A. Diez Mori win the Champion Gold Medal and \$300.00, in competition with a long list of pens including all the popular varieties. The following letter from Mr. Mori is explanatory:

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:—Some years ago through a person in New York I was able to get a pen of your famous White Wyandottes. Notwithstanding the change of climate they turned out to be exceptional layers. From fifteen pullets which I trapped I had two that made records of 263 and 251. These two wonderful hens I mated to a fine well chosen cock of the same family and produced five pullets which have just won the Champion prize in the first Laying Contest held in the Argentine.

Taking note of the fact that the glory is due you who have established the outstanding and permanent features of the Dorcas line, I wish to thank you for such excellent fowls. I now wish to purchase more birds. Please send prices and particulars on males and females. I am

Yours sincerely,

A. DIEZ MORI.

Ituzaingo, October 8, 1922.

The Regals are world famous. In one week recently, shipments were made to 21 foreign countries.

The reason of this wonderful popularity is simply due to the fact that no strain of domestic poultry combines beauty and usefulness to such a high degree. Regal-Dorcas type is adapted to greatest egg production and they are of the ideal size for quick maturity.

5000 — Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets For Sale — 5000

200 Acres Devoted to White Wyandottes

FREE—Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Fall Bulletin telling all about my special offerings for the next 30 days.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Box R,

PORT DOVER, ONT., CAN.



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns

CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

Won Best Display 1922

CHAMPION MALE

CHAMPION FEMALE

First and fourth cockerel; first and third pullet; first hen; second young pen; second old pen
At New York State Fair, 1922, they won more prizes than any other exhibitor: Second and third cock; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, third and fifth pullet; second old pen; third young pen.

Direct Descendant Bred in Line From Pure D. W. Young Stock

LET US SHOW YOU REAL QUALITY



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

The most wonderful lot of cockerels and pullets we have ever produced are at your disposal. They are bred for Standard qualities combined with egg production. Write for illustrated catalogue.

SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM

Office 93 North Street—Farm at Brighton Station
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"SUCCESSFUL"
Sectional Steel
Grain Sprouter

**A Little Heat — 15 Minutes Daily
Attention — A Weeks Time And
Your Hens Are Provided With
Best Egg Making Feed.**

Lower Your Feed Bill

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1923 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER
Practically All Steel—Made in Sections

With New Safety Lamp—Safe in Any Part of House or Barn

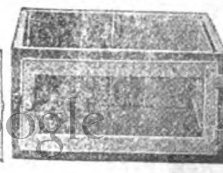
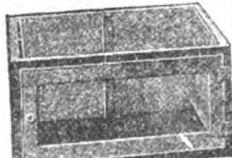
Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold. Glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them. Here is a money maker. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent. in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day increases the egg yield, cuts feed cost one-third. Write for full details. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cts. Write today.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
883 Third Street Des Moines, Iowa



80 Hens Averaged
Nearly 25 Eggs Per
Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1922.
Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen per month during the winter. Many are getting interested in it.
Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road





AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

December, 1922

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Orpingtons

By

Prof. L. N. GILMORE

THE most popular of the English breeds bred in America are the Orpingtons. While they may not be as popular at the present time, they did have, a few years back, a wonderful period of popularity. Fading popularity always hits all breeds and varieties at some time or other. Why it is, is sometimes difficult to understand, but usually the cause lies in the fact that boosters get "tired" of "boosting."

The Orpingtons have too many quality points to relegate them to the discard. First, they are a beautiful fowl, stately in appearance and of a weight that makes them an ideal table fowl.

Standard weights are as follows: Cocks 10 pounds, cockerels 8½ pounds, hen 8 pounds and pullet 7 pounds.

There are four varieties: Buff, White, Black and Blue; the first three named being the most popular; however, the Blues are equally beautiful but somewhat more difficult to breed.

The late William Cook is the undisputed originator of all varieties of Orpingtons.

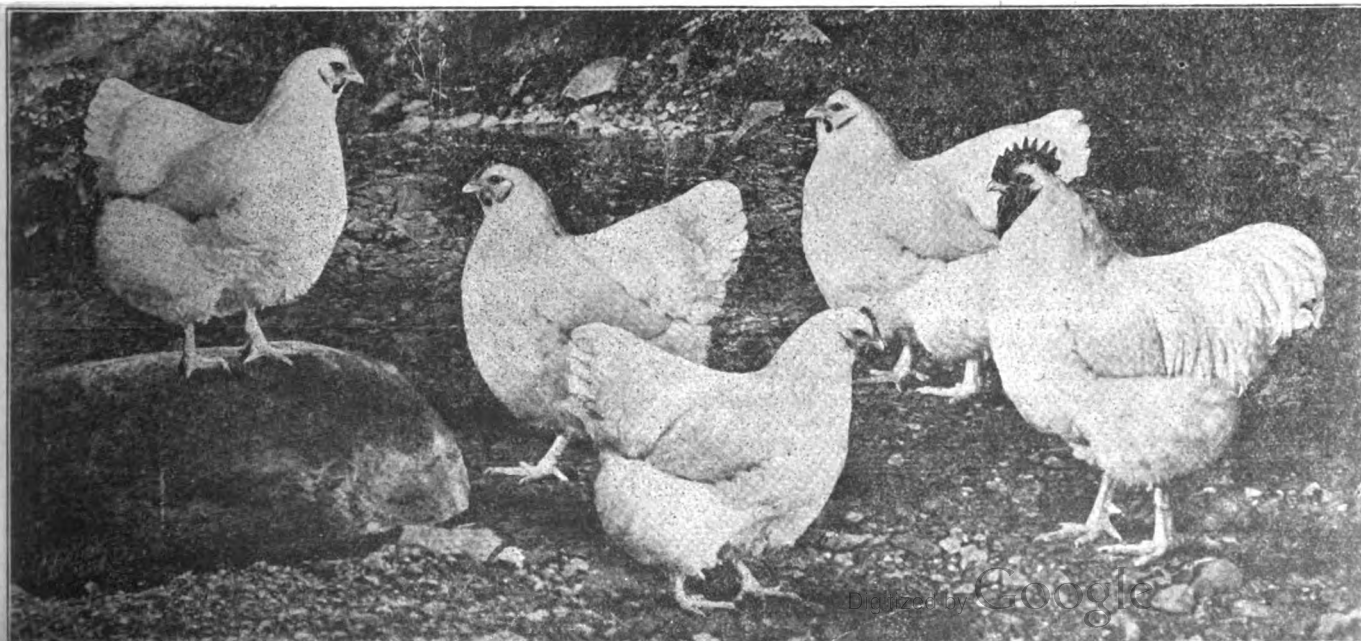
The black variety was the first to appear.

No better light could be shed upon the subject than Mr. Cook's own story as told several years before his death:

"I may mention here that I have had many years experience in crossing fowls and I have tried as many as fifty crosses in a year for the purpose of testing which cross is the most suited to various circumstances. I used to have birds at different parts of the country so as to enable me to try experiments with the various breeds and their crosses, and this I did for many years, but had not at that time the least idea of publishing the result. The idea did not enter my head until after I had had twenty years of experience in this line. I commenced very young. To try so many crosses I had, of course, to use pure varieties of almost every breed, and in doing so I had a fair opportunity to judge which were the best pure breeds. I have found good layers of every breed, and I have never yet kept any breed of fowls some of which did not lay all through the winter months. In this way I proved that the laying powers of the fowls are not so much regulated by the breed as by the strain. I found that the Plymouth Rock stood at the head of

the list, for laying and table qualities combined, for some years, but an idea occurred to me that I could improve even on this. I will mention (1) how I did it, and (2) why. I believed that a better all-round fowl could be produced for laying and table purposes, which would at the same time suit the public. I found out, by visiting many exhibitions and poultry yards, that some liked the Minorca fowls, but that their white-shelled eggs and big combs, which so soon get frostbitten, were drawbacks to them. Then other fancied the Langshan, but did not like the feathers on their legs. Some had a fancy for the Black Rocks, but as they were only sports from the speckled, and not an established breed, they did not take as they otherwise would have done. I took this all in, and resolved that from these three useful breeds I could, and would, produce a bird to suit the public. I took the three breeds, and commenced mating Minorca cocks with Black Rock hens, then Langshan cocks to the above hens. When I began to breed I started with four pens of birds so that I might have unrelated strains to avoid inbreeding, and then I only kept those which were the type which I had in my mind's eye. It is only by careful selection that a good bird or animal can be produced. This

Continued on Page 42



Hens Are Happiest When Well Housed

It is of utmost importance in the raising of poultry, whether for show or commercial purposes, that the poultry house be built to give the hens the best living conditions possible. Healthy birds are required for both ribbons and profits, and because the health of the birds depends largely upon their living quarters, well constructed and well planned poultry houses are necessary.

By far the more important functions within the hen's life are performed within the poultry house and in the colder climate, sometimes for months, the house includes the entire cycle of the hen's activities. Here she must feed, exercise, lay, roost and perhaps hatch her brood.

Stated briefly, the requirements for successful raising as generally outlined by agricultural experiment stations and practical poultrymen:

(1) Suitable buildings, properly located.

(2) Careful feeding and breeding.

(3) Ability to hatch and rear chickens.

(4) Availability of markets.

It will be noted that the second and third requirements depend considerably on the first, namely, the good housing facilities.

The best poultry house is one that is primarily well ventilated and free from draughts. This is more important even than that the house be warm, for hens can endure severe cold weather, while draughts, particularly in the vicinity of the roosts, cause roup and other maladies. Dampness in poultry houses is generally the result of insufficient ventilation. Houses should also be built so that they are easy to clean and kept free from vermin. Fowls must also be protected from the various animals which kill and eat them or destroy their eggs. It is important further that hens have plenty of sun.

Sun is a great dispeller of disease and hens are happiest when they have the morning sunshine in which to exercise. The poultry house should con-

sequently be built to face the south. So situated the interior gets the greater portion of the sun's rays the year around as well as at the time when it is most needed, that is from September 21 to March 21. Windows should be placed so that as great a portion of the sun's rays as possible strikes the floor

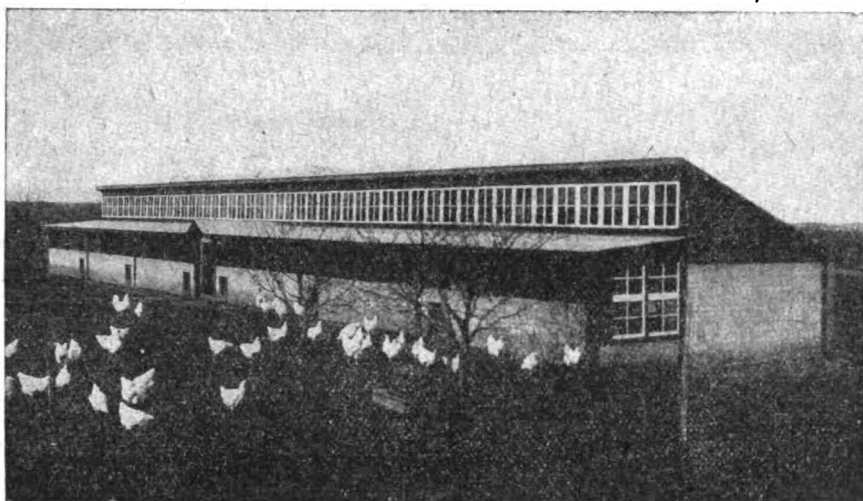
hide, the house is easily kept clean and can be disinfected thoroughly by spraying with oil or other solutions. Nests built of concrete may even be burned out occasionally. Smooth concrete surfaces provide no lodging places for dust and dirt. There are no holes or cracks in the solid walls through which snow

can drift or rain leak in. A concrete floor and dropping board below the roosts protects the flock from dangerous draughts. A smoothly finished concrete floor provides a splendid protection against rats, skunks and other poultry enemies. Positive proof of the adaptability of concrete for poultry house construction is evidenced by the fact that today, concrete, especially for floors, is being used on many of the largest commercial egg farms and by successful raisers in all parts of the United States.

The illustration and plan shown in this article is of the monitor type poultry house endorsed by several of the foremost agricultural colleges and is being used with success by large poultry and egg producers throughout the country. Its plan permits future additions or alterations for giving the house greater capacity. It may be adapted to the unit plan of separate houses for each 25 to 100 birds. The width of the house seldom exceeds 20 feet and the length 18 feet. For climates where the flock is to be housed the greater part of the winter, an exercise pen is provided which takes up about half of the enclosure.

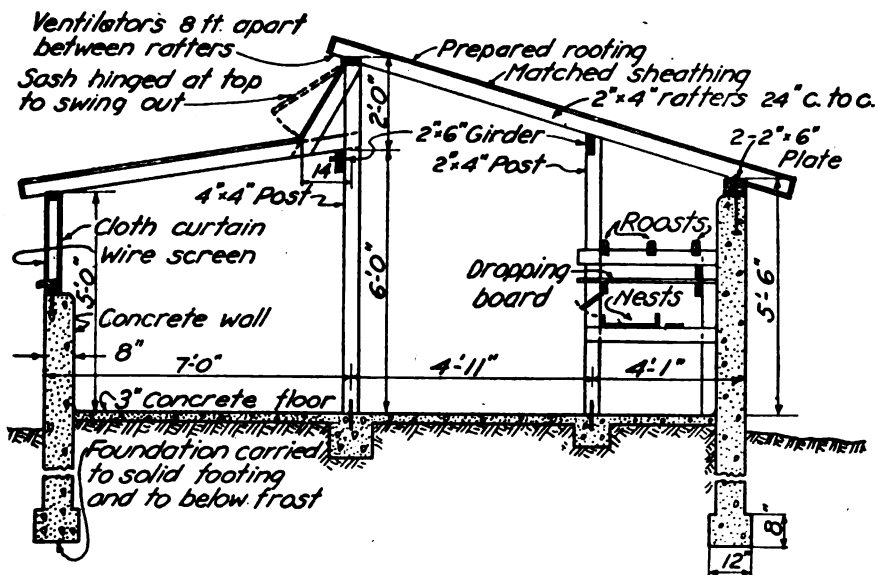
The size of the poultry house should be determined by the number of fowls to be housed during the winter season. The larger the flock the less floor space is needed per hen, but a safe rule is to allow each hen four square feet of floor space. Crowding in hen houses is responsible for lack of winter egg production. The cheerful hen is the laying or profitable one and hens are happiest and healthiest when they can get

Continued on Page 44



LONG HOUSE HALF MONITOR TYPE

When solid partitions are placed every 20 feet, this type of house makes excellent quarters for large commercial flocks.



END VIEW HALF MONITOR POULTRY HOUSE

An ideal type for poultry. It is, however, somewhat more difficult and expensive to build than the shed roof type. It will be noticed the hens enter the nests from the rear and eggs are taken from the front. This arrangement is ideal for any type of house.

at some time during the day. Proper light and ventilation is best provided by the combined use of cloth and glass windows. About one square foot of window area to ten square feet of floor area, equally divided between cloth and glass, should, if correctly placed, give best results.

The ideal poultry house is built of concrete. In such houses where the walls, floor and roof are all of concrete there are no places for vermin to

The French Breeds

By

T. F. McGREW

There are four French Breeds and Five Varieties in our Standard. There are nine Varieties that are not mentioned in our Standard; but four of them are ever mentioned in our Poultry Journals.

This might well be a warning to us to be more careful in the saving of fertilizing material of all kinds.

We of this country burn, destroy and waste each year as much fertility as

of these are prolific egg producers and they are fine for table poultry, the La Bresse for medium and the Faverolle for heavy weight roasters. Both are graded as the best for these purposes. When well finished they sell at high prices in the market of the cities of France. Both of these are bred true in France for utility. All of the French breeds are bred but little in France for exhibition quality. Most of them are bred to a finer quality in England when they have been brought to a fine point of exhibition quality.

The LaBresse fowl was grown as high class fowls for table poultry many years before the Houdan became popular. There was but one or two of these varieties known in early days; of recent years more attention has been paid to their breeding, of which we will tell later in this article. We will tell also of all the French breeds of which we have any knowledge. First we will tell of those we class in this country as Standard Bred.

The Houdans

At one time the Houdan was fairly plentiful in the poultry shows of the East. Some of the displays of them in Boston and New York ten or twelve years ago were wonderful. I remember having judged a fine large display of them at Boston, and I remember well how some of the then new breeders found fault because I placed the awards on fine large specimens with full crests and beards. The fault found was that I selected the real Houdan type with too much white in plumage. The craze for almost black plumage in the males that were not of Houdan type and some of it on the females had then set in. I said at that time and I now repeat the same,—the Houdan has been laid on the shelf with other fowls because people do not take kindly to black plumaged fowls.

The White Houdan, of which we told in our July issue, seems to have all the qualities that belong to the mottled variety except that they are not generally so large in size as were the best Houdans of years ago. Not many of the present day fanciers had the privilege of seeing the grand lot of Houdans shown years ago by James Forsythe Daniel, Pinkney Tom Terry and one named McAvoy. McAvoy had the best of his time. He got into trouble by not playing fair. I would like to know

Continued on Page 47



HOUDAN COCK

would be valued over there at millions of dollars. We need it now and we will need it much more in after years. I visited a poultry farm some little time ago where I saw the fertility of three years in ten or twelve piles out on the land, never had been spread over the land and plowed in during all of that time. When fertilizer is used it is bought in bags and put on the land.

Their Poultry

On the farm where these particular people live they have what I must conclude from the description as being one kind,—the White La Bresse, and for heavy weight fowl, the Faverolle. Both

have been reading of the renewed efforts of the French Poultry Farmer to rebuild the growing of table eggs. There is also a re- poultry displays that had amongst the rural and small the workers of France.

ance who went around the over there and whose cousin a family of French farm- of many things new to me, shall tell of these things as There are five families of of French farmers. They type of stone house that is

that coun- man lives group of He is rec- the head of families. His like himself. ants of the homes are daughters or of his two were killed in they must be they have tely one hun- of what they and to farm.

family has its for pigeons ches for rab- the greater part live in that keep a cow, a and they grow pigeons and Some of the of the stock of the balance at home;

these five families continues to have butches for rab- and its flock of The cows and have all been together in one of stable and the have been col- at one central the two men

all of the heavy at times assisted ally disabled sol- the women folks the milking, mak- the butter and car- the rabbits and

disabled soldiers do the cleaning transfer all of the fertility to the compost pile which is cover. These compost piles are of the farmers who care and every particle of fertiliz-

material as though it was gold. ber reading in one of the war an old man telling a soldier contemplating matrimony with a widow, that his inheritance

home, the land, the stock and five thousand of our money He took the young man to window and pointed to five com- out under cover. "There," is the five thousand dollars."

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Editorial Comment

The End of a Perfect Year

The winding up of another year calls for an examination of our accounts. What have we done? Where are we at? It is the rule with good business men to go over the year's work so that they may know how to branch out in the new year, and why should it not be the order with poultrymen? It is not so much that our profits may be known, as it is to know where are the leaks. The leaks need looking after, and it is good business methods that gets down to the root of things.

Has a system been followed? Has an effort been made to economize in labor and expense? Have drones been allowed to occupy much needed space? These are matters that need to be investigated, for they tell in our profits.

Why not keep a full set of books? A cash book, a day book, a ledger, an egg record sheet, a diary. What a story these books tell at the end of the year. Keeping a diary may not seem so urgent, and yet that book can be made to tell a history, recall experiences, and become a valuable guide. In its pages we read of the tests we made, the grains we fed, the treatment we administered during sickness, the various experiments we tried, and the results. This book can be made to point out the stumbling blocks, an experience that cost a pretty sum. Its pages will show how these obstructions may be avoided. We so easily forget—the diary will freshen our memory.

There can be no profit so long as the expenses are not kept down. All things equal, a good living is assured to those who work hard and plan well, following out a good system. System implies regularity, convenience and record.

In mapping out our work and adopting a system, the ability of the man in charge must be taken into consideration. What is his capacity? What does he know of the work? If we assume more work than we are able to properly perform, we will be continually making mistakes. No more work should be undertaken, nor portioned out to a man, than what he is able to do well. Nothing is accomplished by rushing. Helter-skelter men are out of place on a poultry farm. It would be more profitable to assign the work to two men, even at an extra expense, so that it may be easily and correctly done, than to heap it on the shoulders of one man, only to have it skimped and unfinished. That's just the time when mistakes are made.

Considerable labor may be saved by a proper arrangement of the buildings. They should be so located that steps will be saved in going to and fro. Time, too, is lost by not having a place for everything and everything in its place. Leaving tools and utensils just where last used, sometimes costs more time in hunting them up than it takes to do the job.

The man who uses trap nests saves feed by knowing which are his unprofitable hens and gets rid of them. Is that a fact worth considering? Does it argue well for the trap nest? The claim that trap nests cost too much time to operate, is a very lame argument. To time lost

on any contrivance that picks out the drones, saves feed, tames the fowls, arrests the egg eater, or that gives one a chance to carefully examine each fowl that its true condition may be known?

So briefly, we might say, the best way to start the new year is (1) by making a choice selection; by (2) installing trap nests; by (3) opening up accounts with the hens; by (4) adopting a system; by (5) putting personal application in the work; and, (6) by economizing without stinting.

We must put poultry culture upon a firm business basis, and the man who begins the new year on that foundation will find himself a winner.

Our Birthday

With this issue the Advocate begins volume number thirty-one. In January, 1890, the late Clarence C. DePuy, a poultryman, publisher and printer, of Syracuse, N. Y., started the "Poultry and Stock Review," which name was, in December, 1892, changed to the "American Poultry Advocate."

While we are entering our 31st year under the name "American Poultry Advocate," we are in reality entering our 33rd year. The Advocate and its predecessor, the Poultry and Stock Review, was published continuously by the late Clarence C. DePuy until failing health compelled his retirement, when the paper passed to the control of its present management, early in 1922.

Under Mr. DePuy's direction the Advocate grew in size, in circulation, and in prestige, until it became recognized as the most widely and favorably known poultry paper published. During these thirty odd years hundreds of poultry papers have been launched, most of which after a rather checkered career of a few short months, have quietly passed out.

Mr. DePuy's knowledge of poultry and of the poultryman and his problems, his knowledge of publishing, his ruggedly honest policy of square dealing, his devotion to his ideals and his ability to carry them out, and withal his real love for all these things has brought the Advocate through the myriad of pitfalls that beset the new publication, of whatever kind, to the final success and standing now enjoyed by the Advocate among its thousands of readers and advertisers.

"We have come before the poultry fraternity with another poultry publication and trust that it will meet with the approval of all who receive it. The American Poultry Advocate will devote its space almost entirely to the poultryman's interest, treating on the subjects that most interest them in raising poultry for profit. Profitable market and egg producing breeds will receive our special attention. We shall also devote a reasonable amount of space to fancy poultry. Where practical we will give some space to pigeons and pet stock. We want your patronage, send on your subscriptions and advertisements and we will serve you to the best of our ability, and hope you will not have cause to complain."

the salutatory written by Mr. DePuy and published in the very first number of the American Poultry Advocate and is interesting in so much that it outlines the policy adopted by Mr. DePuy at the very beginning, and closely adhered to by him and by his successors, the present owners. It is the keystone upon which the Advocate has been built and upon which it will continue to build for the future.

"Now We're Betwixt and Between"

The Kentucky Experiment Station has recently issued a circular explaining "Milk Proves Better Than Mash For Egg Production."

We are learning something new every day in the eventful industry of poultry raising and this is the latest. It comes as a jolt just as we are about settled on the dry mash proposition. However, experiment stations are the places to look for results of improvement in the poultry game and their efforts are not to be condemned.

In this experiment six pens of 20 White Wyandotte pullets, each of the same age and housed under identical conditions were used. A basil grain ration of 70 pounds of cracked corn and 30 pounds of whole oats was fed; the mash fed to three of the pens was composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, corn meal and ground oats.

Pen No. 1 receiving grain mash, plus 20% meat scraps, averaged 97 eggs, producing a feed cost of 12.5 cents per dozen eggs.

Pen No. 2 receiving grain, mash (no meat scrap), skim milk, averaged 99 eggs, producing a feed cost of 11.4 cents per dozen.

Pen No. 3 receiving grain, skim milk, averaged 111 eggs at a feed cost of 9.1 cents per dozen.

Pen No. 4 receiving grain, semi-solid buttermilk, mash (no meat scrap), averaged 93 eggs at a feed cost of 17.8 cents per dozen.

Pen No. 5 receiving grain, semi-solid buttermilk, averaged 110 eggs at a feed cost of 12.9 cents per dozen.

Pen No. 6 receiving grain, mash, (no meat scrap), averaged 29 eggs at a feed cost of 27.7 cents per dozen.

Now Pen No. 3 fed grain, corn and oats, only, supplemented with skim milk is the bone of contention. For years farmers have used just this method of feeding, and we all know they invariably got but few eggs in the winter months. True, housing conditions may have been at fault, but as a remedy for few eggs, a different method of feeding, i. e., adding the dry mash was advocated—and the farmer took to it and got more eggs.

We now find after years of use with the dry mash that it can be done away with and eggs more economically produced without it. More experimental data will have to be had before much can be said in favor of grain and milk only.

The record of Pen No. 3 may be good news to the corn belt farmer but certainly not to those who buy the grain and milk.

Women's Prize Contest

How I Made Money for a Trip

First Prize

Being anxious to earn some money the past summer, I persuaded my husband to erect a small building in the front yard of our property, which is located on the state highway and is passed by many tourists. We had about twenty-four white leghorn chickens of the D. W. Young strain, and they certainly knew how to lay eggs. When eggs were selling for thirty cents in the stores, I put our surplus stock into egg sandwiches at ten cents apiece, and it was impossible to supply the demand.

We had a fine crop of sweet corn of several varieties and when this was ripe many dozens were sold to people driving by. String beans, of which we have a great supply, were sold in small and large lots. Many vegetables of the smaller type were disposed of in the same manner, and it was not long before I had a regular line of customers calling for the various products produced on our property.

Later our crabapple tree was crowded with fruit so all that I did not sell by the basket I turned into delicious jelly. Sometimes I used part grapes, then just the clear crab-jelly, and every glass I could produce was quickly disposed of at fifteen cents each, netting me a fine profit once more.

Our grape vine was heavy with fruit. Some I sold in peck baskets for thirty cents each (which, by the way, was very cheap), the balance I put into delicious grape juice and jelly. The juice was so rich I diluted it 50% and sold it at the "stand" for five cents a glass. I got about fifteen glasses from each quart of juice, after it had been diluted, charging five cents per glass brought me seventy-five cents for each quart sold. Everyone that bought commented on the drink and I knew it was good.

I have arrived at the conclusion that there is no necessity of allowing anything to go to waste on the farm if one has ambition enough to place their products where the traveling public can see them. No middleman is necessary to sell your products.

I found my work very enjoyable, as well as remunerative, and the money I earned in the above simple way gave me a splendid trip this fall. Next summer I shall do the same thing, but on a larger scale.

Mrs. M. Stem.

Minetto, New York.

My Method of Making Money With Chickens

Second Prize

Having about 150 Rhode Island Red hens, and realizing the great amount of money that could be made by hatching chicks from this flock in the spring time, I decided to embark in the hatching business with the aid of setting hens as hatchers, not feeling like investing so much money in incubators.

My first plan was to have a small building constructed, 8 x 10 feet in size. This building was used exclusively for setting hens with tiers of nest boxes

Prize Article Contest

The American Poultry Advocate offers prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively for the best articles submitted each month on poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, pet stock, or any topic of real interest to women engaged in farming or poultry pursuits. All articles found acceptable in addition to the three winning articles will be entitled to one year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, either new or renewal. The articles need not be lengthy (not to exceed 1,000 words) but they must be of real interest, and in the main based on actual experience. Tell us how YOU have succeeded in surmounting difficulties in connection with the success of your work, or give us some of your short cuts to quick marketing profits. All articles must be in by the 10th of the month, addressed to the Contest Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

extending from floor to ceiling on three sides. Being of open front construction, with a good circulation of air at all times, it made an ideal place for a hen to set. As soon as any of the hens would show an inclination to set, I would place them in this building in one of the nests. The first night they would set on a few glass eggs, then the following day, if they proved that their intentions were good and that they were in the setting mood, fifteen eggs were placed under each hen. Each nest was provided with a screen frame that fastened in such a way that it could be easily removed when I wished to allow the hens to hop down on the floor for feed and water, which was given them once a day. I would generally let from 8 to 10 hens out at one time to feed, then after they had provided themselves with plenty of food and water and had had a little exercise in the dust bath, they were ready to be placed back upon their respective nests. This was continued until all had partaken of food and water. The nesting capacity was 50 hens and when the hatching season was at its height that number of hens occupied the building.

I made it known to friends that I was in a position to supply them with day-old chicks and in a very short time the demand was greater than I could supply. The price obtained for the day-old chicks was 20 cents each. The majority of the people bought the chicks alone, but a few orders were filled for hens to go with the chicks. The hens in this case brought \$2.00 each which made a very low priced brooder. Some of the hens that proved to be exceptionally good setters were set the second time.

This hatching came at a season of the year when eggs were at the lowest price and as the fertility was very good I realized a great deal more in this manner than had I sold the eggs through the regular market channels.

The housewife with a well managed flock of pure bred fowls is placed in a position to clothe the children, buy all their school needs, pay the grocery bills as they fall due, and besides all this she is able to save money for future needs.

Helen M. Stenson.

Oswego, N. Y.

Making Money With Geese

Third Prize

For the past fifteen years I have been raising poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens and I have come to the conclusion that geese make better returns in proportion to the expense than any other fowl.

To make a success with geese one needs the right kind of a place for them. They will live and thrive without water to swim in if plenty is provided for them to drink, but it is a great convenience to have running water for them. A small brook is all right—in some ways better than a large stream, as turtles are liable to be in the deep water and they will kill the goslings.

To make a start with geese, buy ten or more eggs in April or May and set them under hens. Thirty days is the period of incubation. Most hens will own them all right, but some hens will kill them, so watch them the first day.

When they act hungry the second or third day, give them water, some grass or dandelions cut up, and some bread and milk sprinkled with sand. After they are a week old feed them mash made with bran and other ground grains mixed with sour milk, so it is just moist. If you can't get sour milk, mix the mash with water and add some meat scrap. Feed this three times a day until they are a month old, then once a day will do, fed at night. See that they have plenty of water to drink and allow them plenty of room to range.

An old orchard or pasture with a brook running through fenced with woven wire is an ideal place for geese, but they can not be kept in a small yard as ducks can.

If you start with geese instead of eggs you will need water deep enough for them to swim in during the breeding season and the geese should be thin, for if they are too fat the eggs will not be fertile.

Two geese to a gander is about right, but some breeders keep three geese with a gander.

Some ganders are better than a hen or goose to take care of the goslings.

Geese are knowing birds and they never seem to forget.

Our old gander was hatched and raised by a black hen. We kept her six years afterward and he always followed her. Although he was shut away from her every winter, he never forgot.

If you want to make the most money out of geese, advertise and sell them for breeders. You will have to keep them until January, for it is not easy to tell the sex before and you will have to write a good many letters, but I think it pays.

Mrs. Charles Timmerman.

R. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Don't fail to exhibit at some show this winter or at least attend one. It will pay you even though you may not have anything to sell. Fanciers are sociable and good company.

Michael K. Boyer's Page

The 300-Egg Layers

It will be some years before the 300-egg records will be general. We have the 200-egg hen well in hand—not as an average, however.

There was a Rhode Island Red hen in Maryland, for which it was claimed a record of 365 eggs in one year. But we have only a poultry press clipping to vouch for this.

It is conceded that Professor Dryden, of the Oregon Experiment Station, trotted out the first world's 300-egg hen—a White Leghorn, "Lady MacDuff" by name.

Here is an Indian Runner duck, owned by John Slade, Malvern, Pa., that laid 358 eggs in one year.

A Black Minorca hen, owned by W. S. Geremeyer, Carlisle, Pa., laid 343 eggs in 343 days. At least the American Poultry World said so in 1916.

C. Carroll Loring, Dedham, Mass., as early as 1909, claimed 334 eggs as the year's product of a Barred Plymouth Rock.

The Poultry Item says E. A. Rideour, Toledo, Ohio, has an Ancona hen that laid 331 eggs in one year.

The late Isaac K. Felch of Natick, Mass., probably the greatest poultry authority we ever had, had in 1915 a Light Brahma hen that laid 325 eggs.

"Lady Eglantine," a White Leghorn, reached a record of 314 eggs, at the Delaware State Egg Contest.

Professor Grahm of the Canadian Experiment Station, claimed 310 eggs in 365 days for a Barred Rock hen in 1917.

H. W. Sanborn, Mansfield, Mass., had a Rhode Island Red hen that laid 309 eggs in one year.

O. G. Knight, Bridgeton, N. J., in 1917, had a White Wyandotte pullet that, at Storrs Experimental Station, laid 308 eggs.

M. L. Chapman, Trenton Junction, N. J., had a White Plymouth Rock that laid 301 eggs.

Professor Quisenberry, Leavenworth, Kans., says a White Leghorn hen in the American Laying Contest laid 304 eggs.

J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa., had a Barred Plymouth Rock hen that laid 325 eggs in 346 consecutive days.

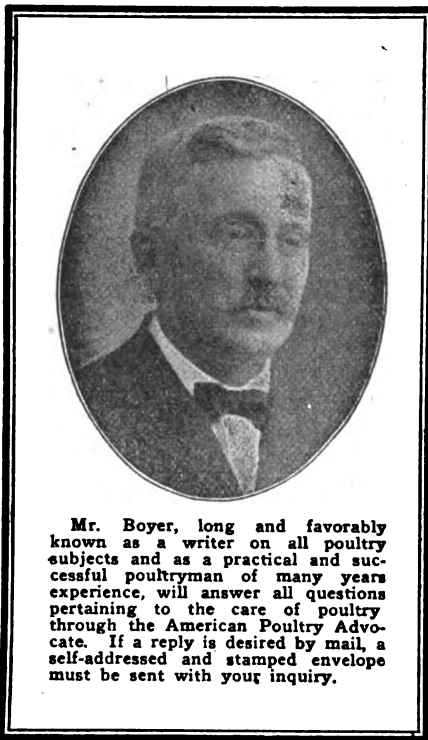
On the Alderwood Manor Demonstration Farm, Seattle, Wash., a White Leghorn hen laid 326 eggs. On the same farm were also developed the records of 306, 307 and 318 eggs, respectively, for three other Leghorn hens.

So much for the records. Now the question comes, is it advisable to aim so high? Are such birds fit breeding stock? Will not the offspring of phenomenal layers be weak and puny? It is well to aim high, but not too high. There should be a limit—say 225 eggs.

Hens can overwork themselves as readily as can people. They naturally become weak from this overwork, and this is imparted to the offspring.

Getting back to the 300 records, the claims are pretty well scattered among different breeds, which goes to show that the high producers do not belong to any particular breed. In the above

report we have seven White Leghorns, three Barred Plymouth Rocks, two Rhode Island Reds and one each of Black Minorca, Ancona, Light Brahma, White Wyandotte, White Plymouth Rock and Indian Runner duck.



Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

Quiz Department

Would like a receipt for feeding laying hens confined under close quarters. Also a balanced ration for molting pullets and a method whereby I can tell which hen is molting and when she is through.—O. C. B.

I know of no better feed for egg production than equal parts, by weight, of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and meat scrap.

The same feed may be given during molting, with the addition of 5 pounds of linseed meal (oil meal) to every 100 pounds of the above mixture.

You can tell when a fowl is molting by the way the feathers drop and the new shoots appear. Quite frequently they will be very ragged. The fowl is through molting when she is completely covered with new feathers.

Having subscribed to your publication for a number of years, and otherwise been interested in the poultry affairs. We are at the present time seriously considering the business of raising poultry for a livelihood. But lacking experience, and being of middle age, although healthy and strong, well educated and used to hard work; we believe that you are qualified to give advice as to what degree of success a married couple of the above description can expect when entering upon such an undertaking. We have sufficient capital with which to make a start, but we feel that we cannot afford to take any gambling chances.—R. E. A.

I do not know any business that could guarantee success to a man who has no experience in it. Then why should the poultry business? Your age would not be against you, and the fact that you are strong and healthy, and used to hard work qualifies you to a considerable degree.

Now I would advise that you carefully consider the matter before you make a plunge. Read Warren's book, "Two Dollars a Day," a book for beginners showing how to start a

plant and make it pay. Also read Sanborn's "Pleasure and Profit in Poultry." They tell you what you must do and what you must expect.

Being a reader of your valuable journal, I thought I would write you asking of you for a little information. I bought a setting of White Wyandotte eggs from one of the so-called best strain in America—he advertises in all the journals and Wyandotte Herald. I got chicks with feathers down their legs and some are single combs. Can you tell me the cause?—W. B. T.

The fact that some of your White Wyandotte chicks came with down on their legs, or with single combs, is no sign of impurity.

In the original make-up of the Wyandotte breed, White Cochins blood was used, and from that breed that the down and single combs come from.

However, such birds must not be used in the breeding pens, or each generation will increase these defects.

Down on the legs is not so common as it used to be, but single combs will crop out every now and then in the best strains.

Will you kindly answer in your paper if it is well to add 100 lbs. alfalfa meal to the mash in the Cornell ration? Is this the right proportion? Is the alfalfa hurtful to chickens if fed too much?—E. E.

It will be all right to add 100 pounds alfalfa meal to the Cornell ration, if the fowls will kindly take to it. It has been my experience that fowls must become acquainted with the taste of alfalfa and gradually become accustomed to it. I would therefore suggest that you at first do not add more than 50 pounds to the mash, and if the stock readily eat it then the quantity can be gradually increased. I do not believe poultry will eat too much alfalfa, nor do I think it any more harmful from overfeeding than would any kind of green stuff.

Would you please send me the directions for feeding 25 laying hens? I would like to feed them so they would lay this winter. I have the Barred Rocks.—N. G.

Where only a small flock of hens is kept, you would find the ready mixed feeds the best, for the reason that, as a rule, they are balanced according to poultry science and will give the best results.

Your feed dealer can secure a mash food and a scratch food for you from the wholesale firm that sells him his feed. The mash should be fed once a day, and the scratch feed (which is a combination of the best grains) should be given the rest of the day. Green food of some kind ought to be fed daily.

When I let my birds out in the morning they have no "pep." The eyes are watery. After a day or so it sticks tightly and must be forced open. I notice that something like a wart also forms on some of the eyes. A rather thick white fluid also runs from the mouth and nostrils, causing them to breathe heavily. The pullets are about three months old and of good size. I have lost several.—H. R. W.

From the description you give of the condition of your pullets, I believe they have distemper.

Go to your druggist and buy an ounce of permanganate of potash. Dissolve this in a quart of water in a bottle. The next morning when you are watering your stock add one or more tablespoonfuls of this solution to a pail of water. This will give it a wine color. Give this every morning. Some poultrymen give it the entire year. Additional benefit will be derived by rubbing the face well with carbolated vaseline.

The potash water, as above, should be given to both sick and well fowls. Remove afflicted birds to separate quarters.

Holding entire head in a 5 per cent solution of Lysol or Creolin for a second or two, doing so at least two times daily, will often time cure up the disease.

Can you send me any information in regards to grading cockerels from breeders? I should be glad to receive whatever you can furnish.—H. C. L.

When you ask for information on grading of cockerels you mean for utility breeding purposes. If for exhibition stock I would refer you to the American Standard of Perfection.

Continued on Page 14

Why the Poultryman Should Retail

ABOUT a year ago now I wrote for the Advocate a short article on retailing, and at risk of some repeating and with another year of experience in this field, I am going over the subject again. Like some other persons who realize the number of chicks sold annually, the number of new comers in this industry, and its very rapid growth, I wonder sometimes if the poultry business cannot be overdone. One answer to this very question it seems to me is the retail trade in eggs and market poultry. There will always be thousands and thousands of persons who don't want chickens or care a hang whether they have them around, but these same parties will always be in the market for fresh eggs, and when they can get them directly from a poultryman the better they will like it. In fact it has been this daily need, largely supplied by the middleman, that has put the poultry industry on the map. A household without its dozen eggs or so is a good deal like a house without a cook: out of luck.

Of course the first essential of a retail business is that one shall better his position in the sale of eggs and chickens. There is no use going to a lot of extra work if one cannot better his profit. I do not mean simply save commission on a case of eggs, because simply by saving what the middlemen takes out you have not necessarily made

By
L. HARRIS HISCOCK

more on your eggs. For instance the sale of eggs by parcel post is apt to be very expensive unless the customer assumes a share or pays all the postage. The consumer, for a guaranteed product should be willing to pay you a little more per dozen; on the other hand as long as your cost is not so great you should be willing to let the customer have them a little cheaper than if he bought them in a store; that is why you two are doing business: to cut out the commission which you split between you. This raises a problem about determining a price for retail eggs.

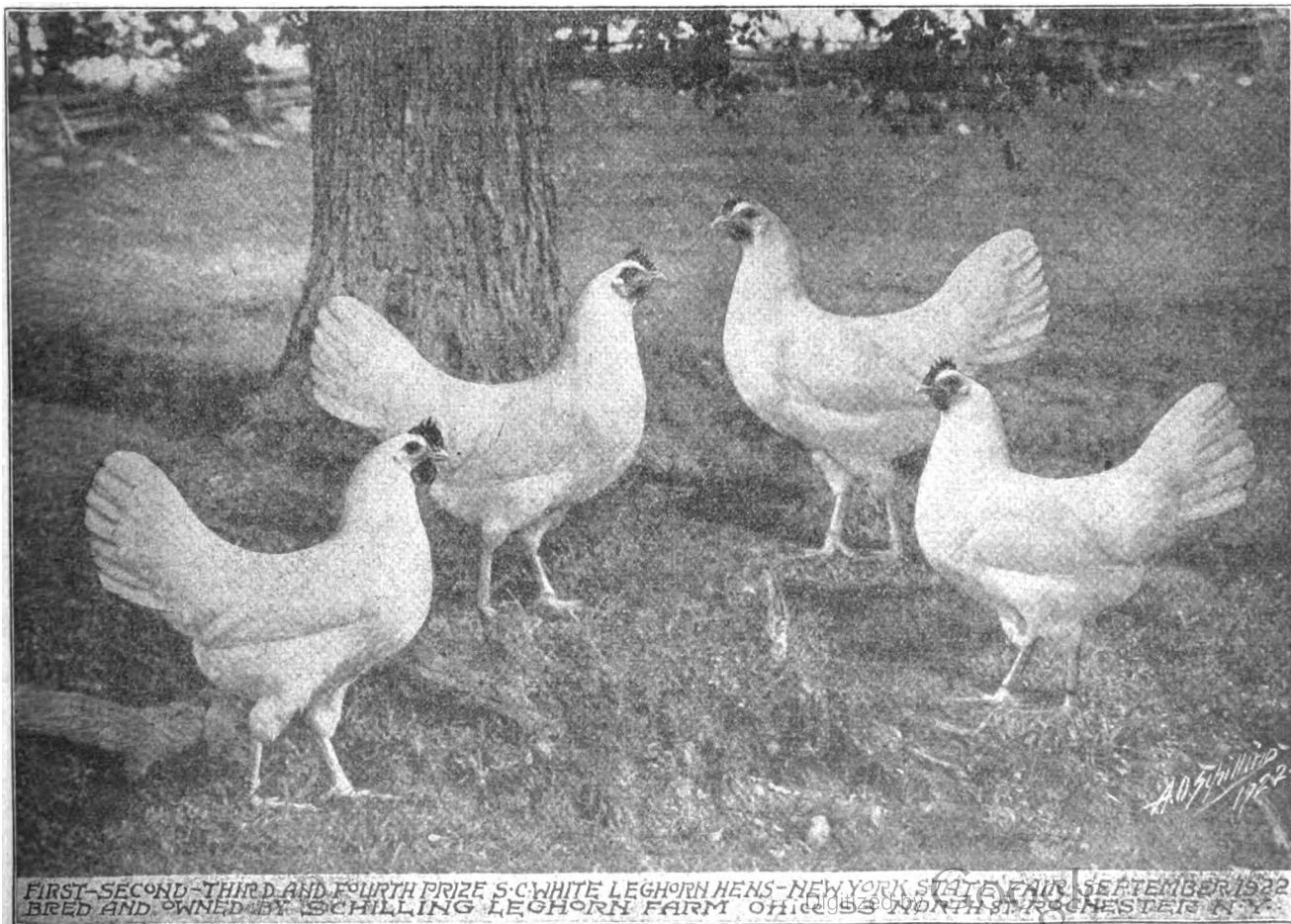
In fixing such a price, three factors ought to be considered: the store price in your locality, the local market price (if there is a curb market in your vicinity) and the New York Market. To get a good business in the retail field it will pay to keep below the store price a little. If you are selling day old eggs, candled eggs, or some special kind, however, which stores do not handle, then you can go higher, but a customer immediately compares a store price with yours if you are high: it is up to you to convince him, and I'll say right here that it isn't a bad thing your-

self to invest in a dozen store eggs every once in a while, just to bring home and candle for the information you can find.

Your price must always be higher than the local market, otherwise you might a good deal better sell on the curb and save the trouble of peddling eggs around. The same is pretty true of the New York market. If the price is such that when you have taken express and commission out you can get more per dozen in that city ship there by all means. There is one thing to bear in mind, however. Just because eggs are high for a month or so don't throw up your trade; if you are going to retail make up your mind to stick at it for a year, and then compare prices home and away.

Personally I have found the above method of price determining satisfactory from my point of view and also from the standpoint of the customer. They leave it entirely to me, and in three years nobody has taken exception to the price. At the same time I have marketed eggs at a good profit the year round, and at an especially good profit during the spring months when prices were low. At that time of year the wholesale market is glutted and the prices weak, but the consumer puts eggs down in glass. Sounds as if I were biting my own nose off by selling eggs for this purpose, but as a matter of fact,

Continued on Page 36



FIRST-SECOND-THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZE S-C WHITE LEGHORN HENS-NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SEPTEMBER 1922.
BRED AND OWNED BY SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM, OFFICE 633 NORTH STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The New Tariff and the Poultry Business

SINCE the Fordney-McCumber bill became a law much has been said and printed pro and con concerning its value to different American industries, but the poultry industry as a whole has reason to be very well pleased with the outcome.

From the view-point of the poultryman who depends wholly or partly on the income received from the marketing of eggs, the new law is protection in every sense of the word. The fact that the new tariff rates on eggs and egg products are now at a level where they practically prohibit the importation of Chinese eggs, or eggs in great quantity from any other country for that matter, is due largely to the efforts of the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of the Poultry Industry, who worked long and untiringly to have incorporated in the tariff bill a higher duty on eggs and egg products which were being imported in such enormous quantities that poultry-raisers in this country were feeling the effect indirectly in the lowering of market prices, as the eggs from the Orient could be produced so cheaply that it was possible to market here well under the figure paid for eggs from our own hens.

Persons not directly concerned probably have little or no idea to what extent the imported egg, the cheap Chinese egg especially, effected industries closely allied with, or dependent upon, the poultry industry. Following is a letter received last Spring by Prof. James E. Rice, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the American Poultry Association for the protection of the interests of poultrymen in this country, from one of the largest manufacturers of powdered products such as milk, eggs, etc., in the world:

"In going over the Powdered Egg situation as we see it, we find that in 1912 we manufactured into Powdered Eggs 1,749 cases of eggs; in 1914 15,938 cases.

"We gave up this business in 1913, due to competition from Chinese Dried Egg, and we believe that practically all of those manufacturing Dried Egg in the United States about that time, either went out of business, or made arrangements in China to have eggs manufactured there for sale in this country.

"About that time there was begun the manufacture in China of eggs by the Spray Process, which process was controlled in the United States but which was not patented in that country. The competition from this source made us finally decide to cease the manufacture of Egg Powder in this country entirely.

"Inasmuch as the egg business is seasonal and somewhat speculative a fair margin of profit would have to be figured into the American manufacture to enter this line, and we cannot say at this time that we would be interested in re-entering this field."

It was once suggested that restaurant and hotel proprietors using Chinese eggs should be compelled by law to display a sign in a prominent place, reading something like this, "We Use Chinese Eggs." In the first place, restaurants and hotels run by men who were out to make money at the expense of their customers, bought Chinese eggs because they were cheap, and sold them to unsuspecting customers as first class American eggs. While the quality may not have been worse than some of the eggs from our own cold storage plants, this practice was, and is, unfair to poultry raisers in this country. It has always been a source of wonder to us why this idea

of posting signs was never followed out.

Under the new Fordney-McCumber tariff law, eggs in the shell imported into this country are taxed 8 cents a dozen. Since 1913 these were on the free list. The duty on frozen or liquid whole eggs, (whites and yolks) is now 6 cents a pound, against 2 cents a pound before the Fordney-McCumber bill became a law. Dried whole eggs are taxed 18 cents per pound duty. This is an increase of 8 cents per pound over the old duty.

Before 1890 there was no tariff on eggs or egg products. The McKinley-Morrill Bill which became a law on June 10th, 1890 levied a duty of 5 cents a dozen on imported eggs, while other egg products, used extensively by the baking industry, (who strongly opposed the passing of the present tariff bill on eggs and egg products,) came into the country practically scot-free.

Published herewith is a table prepared by the Committee on the Protection of the Poultry Industry, appointed by the American Poultry Association, which will show the tariffs on eggs and egg products since 1890, when duties were first levied on eggs. Note that the new law is the most complete, and furnishes the poultry industry with the greatest amount of protection, since the first tariff in 1890.

Both feed and care of 1,600,000 hens giving no returns were saved in 1921, reports to the United States department of agriculture show, when farm women, practicing for the first time the methods of identifying nonlayers demonstrated by agricultural extension agents, culled these "loafers" from their flocks.

TARIFF LAWS AFFECTING EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS, U. S. FISCAL YEARS, 1890-1922.

From Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the Tariff Commission Assembled and Rearranged by the Committee on the Protection of the Poultry Industry of the American Poultry Association. Stencil No. 2258.

NAME	DATE	COMMODITIES						
		Shell Eggs	Frozen or Liquid Whole Eggs	Frozen or Liquid Egg Albumen	Frozen or Liquid Egg Yolks	Dried Whole Eggs	Dried Egg Albumen	Dried Egg Yolks
McKinley-Morrill	June 10, 1890 to Aug. 27, 1894	5c doz.	n. s. p. f.	Free	25% adv. or an ave. of 5c	n. s. p. f.	n. s. p. f.	25% adv. or an ave. of 5c
Wilson-Voorhies	Aug. 28, 1894 to July 23, 1897	3c doz.	n. s. p. f.	Free	10% adv. or an ave. of 2c	n. s. p. f.	n. s. p. f.	10% adv. or an ave. of 2c
Dingley-Morrill	July 24, 1898 to Aug. 4, 1909	5c doz.	n. s. p. f.	3c lb. (1)	25% adv. or an ave. of 5c	n. s. p. f.	3c lb. (1)	25% adv. or an ave. of 5c
Payne-Aldrich	Aug. 5, 1909 to Oct. 3, 1913	5c doz.	n. s. p. f.	3c lb.	25% adv. or an ave. of 6c	15c lb.	3c lb.	25% adv. or an ave. of 6c
Underwood-Simmons	Oct. 4, 1913 to Sept. 20, 1922	Free	2c lb. (2)	1c lb.	10% adv. or an ave. of 4c	10c lb.	3c lb.	20% adv. or an ave. of 4c
Fordney-McCumber	Sept. 21, 1922	8c doz.	6c lb.	6c lb.	6c lb. (3)	18c lb.	18c lb.	18c lb.

No Tariff on eggs and egg products before 1890.

n. s. p. f.—Not specifically provided for in tariff law.

1—The acts previous to 1897 do not specify the kind of albumen.

2—Or otherwise prepared or preserved in tins or other packages, not specially provided for in this section including the weight for the immediate coverings or containers.

3—The acts previous to 1922 do not specify the kind of yolks.

New Jersey Association to Expand

PLANs for the "One Big Nearby Association" proposed a month ago are developing very fast.

The idea of a single cooperative marketing association to take in and be supported by poultrymen in all the Eastern states has struck fire everywhere, and poultrymen in half a dozen states are writing in saying they are ready to join up.

From present prospects, it does not seem at all unreasonable to predict that the big nearby association will be an accomplished fact within the next few months, and will have a membership representing a million birds, possibly before the first of the year.

In order to provide a definite program for carrying out the big program, the executive committee of the board of directors and two well-attended meetings of members of the New Jersey Poultry Producers Association have enthusiastically endorsed the proposal for making this association the nucleus of the larger organization and for changing the bylaws, articles of incorporation and name as may be necessary to fit the best interests of all the Eastern producers.

Definite details of proposed changes along this line will be discussed at a special meeting of the board of directors of this association within a few days.

As the first step, the membership of this association has been thrown open to all producers of hennery eggs in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Producers in these states are invited to join on the same terms and under the same regulations as now apply to our present membership. New members from other states will have the same voice and vote in association affairs as New Jersey members, and the same proportionate representation on the board of directors.

In Maryland the State Poultry Association has already under way a membership campaign in charge of prominent poultrymen of that state. Virginia poultrymen are preparing for incorporation of a state association which will do cooperative buying for its members, and will also have charge of the organization of the selling end. In both these states the tentative program is for amalgamation with this association in the near future, so that all marketing activities will be conducted by the "One Big Nearby Association."

This program enables the big association to come into existence with the least possible cost or delay. It obviates the time and expense involved in forming and incorporating one or more new associations. It places immediately at the disposition of all nearby poultrymen who become members the services of a successful going concern, and our excellent facilities for handling and selling eggs in New York City with a well organized sales office and publicity force especially trained in the handling, advertising and sales of nearby eggs. It saves the period of organization and experiment and its inevitable losses, which would

Membership in the New Jersey Poultry Producers Association is open to all poultrymen in the following states:

**NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
CONNECTICUT
RHODE ISLAND
DELAWARE
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
OHIO**

Our salesroom offers a safe and reliable market place for hennery eggs of fine quality at all times of year, with certainty of regular and sure returns at top prices consistent with the grade and quality of the shipment. By having a supply of fine fresh eggs on hand, we are able to hold the trade of the best dealers, and to fix the prices and quotations for the producers, not only for the eggs we sell but for all eggs of the same quality.

Poultrymen who have retail or direct trade, and who sell on our quotations, will be accepted as members, and permitted, under very fair conditions, to supply their direct trade.

By-laws and application blanks will be sent on request.

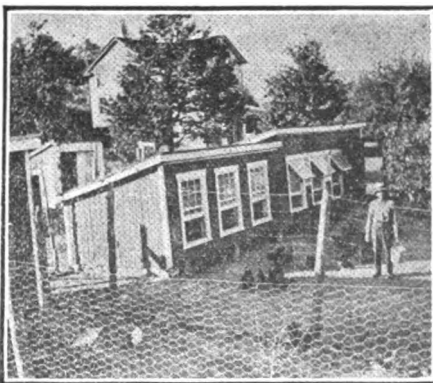
Poultrymen in sections where marketing conditions and returns are not satisfactory are invited to arrange for local meetings, at which we will have a representative present if desired.

necessarily attend the launching of a new association in business.

We are prepared, as members come in, to immediately receive and sell their eggs to the best possible advantage, and to give them the benefit of coming into an established business which has passed through its critical period, paid for its experience, and found the way to gain trade, maintain prices and cut costs.

Eggs from members outside of New Jersey will be sold under our name and label, and be branded as "Atlantic Coast" eggs. New Jersey eggs will continue to be marketed by us under the Jer-Z-Layd brand that we have in a few months made to exemplify the highest egg quality and prices known to the New York trade.

All members will receive the same service of information and advice given to our present membership. This includes a weekly news and market letter, the Cooperative Poultryman, and



A Neat Village Back-Lot Poultry Plant

special information and advice that may be asked at any time as to any phase of making commercial henneries profitable. We investigate and make reports for members on the credit of dealers and commission houses, supply houses and advertisers, and help poultrymen to solve their problems in other ways.

For producers whose market for eggs is not satisfactory, we sell eggs and make returns in a pool that affords a safe outlet with good prices and certainty of prompt and full returns. If producers, at any time of the year, have direct outlets or retail trade in local markets which offer them better returns than the pool price, our bylaws permit them to take advantage of such opportunities for direct sales, with the option of sending their eggs to the pool when they need a market. In the spring, the association offers to members the opportunity to process and sort their eggs for fall and winter sale, with whatever profits there may be from storage going in full to the members, instead of into the pockets of speculators.

Full instructions for care of eggs, grading and packing are given members, and we are frequently able to offer suggestions for feeding and care of fowls and cars and shipping of eggs that give the eggs a better market value and bring larger returns to the producer.

Plans are in preparation for a campaign to be carried into state legislatures and city councils and boards of health for laws and ordinances and their enforcement to prevent substitution and fraud in the sale of eggs and protect the consumer in his quest for better eggs.

During the past week we have had a booth and intelligent attendants on hand every afternoon and evening at the big Public Health Exhibit in Brooklyn, for the purpose of furnishing information and advice to consumers as to egg quality and prices, and thousands of housewives have listened to talks about egg values, and have taken our literature home with them. This is only one phase of an advertising campaign that is constantly in progress to educate the consumer to a better appreciation of the superior value of fresh nearby eggs, and to warn them against many of the tricks and frauds prevalent in the trade whereby stale Western and storage eggs are sold as strictly fresh nearbys.

We invite producers in any section of the nearby Eastern states who are interested in better marketing for better eggs to arrange for meetings in their localities, and will send experienced men, not theorists, to discuss the merits of cooperative marketing, and the advantages of our methods, at such meetings.

Since the work of organizing the producers in Maryland, Virginia is being planned and carried out by state organizations, we suggest to producers in these states that they join with the organizations in their states. In other states, where local leaders have so far failed to inaugurate such work, we invite poultrymen to join with us at once.

Hints for the Month

WHAT is going on in the poultry yard that we have in mind? Just these common duties. The morning is sunny, the air clear and cold; the earth bare of snow. Out in the poultry buildings the hens and pullets are scratching in the litter for the grain left over the night before. Some of the most active pullets have been off the roost an hour, eating dry mash, drinking water, digging deep into the litter, singing with all their might. You get the water pails, fill them at the barnyard trough and proceed to fill the water dishes. As you do this you look to see what is interesting within the houses and among the stock. The dumpish hen in the corner, the pen of pullets that are not working as they should, the empty hopper and shell box in another pen. The litter in another pen needs taking out and fresh put in. Possibly a clucking hen may attract your attention even in this cold month. You will find, in the rounds of the first trip, something that must be done during the other hours of the day.

The watering done, is likely to be followed by the filling of the dry mash hoppers and scratch feed hoppers if you use them. The sun is so warm, as it shines into the back of the pens, that you need not pick up the eggs before eleven o'clock. Soon after dinner you go the rounds of the nests again, perhaps scattering a little grain in the litter. Not far from three o'clock you mix up the scratch feed of the day and feed it liberally. You want those layers to go on the roosts with full crops. You know that short days and long nights call for a full feeding if you get many eggs. It is the liberal feeding that gets winter eggs.

Watch the Condition of the Hens

Watching the condition of the hens will take some of your time. Just keep your mind and eyes busy as you feed and care for the stock and see what their actions and appearance will tell you. Notice the droppings, notice their activity, get the proper appearance of the head points in your mind as regards color. When you once learn the healthy color of comb and wattles you will be quick to notice any changes that indicate over-feeding or wrong feeds. Learn to know the symptoms of too much beef scrap. Get the feel and weight of a hen that is too fat. In every large flock will be a hen that will over-fat in spite of the best you can feed, one or two that will get irritated bowels because of beef scrap, as your feed must be that suited to the average flock. When you get a number of hens that are going wrong because of feed then you should recognize and correct the error.

Why Not More Eggs?

This is a common question along the early days of winter. The pullets were hatched in April and May, well fed, well cared for, and yet few eggs are found in the nests. The pullets have their tail feathers well grown, the comb and wattles are bright red, the pullets are singing as they scratch, yet the egg record is less than fifteen eggs per day

By
A. E. VANDERVORT
Sidney Center, N. Y.

from one hundred layers. If this is the case, we would say that you have been too good to the pullets. Let them go by a feed at night. Increase the bulk of their ration by giving them more green food. Most farmers fall down in feeding when it comes to green food. It is the one cheap food to raise, the one food that is right at hand, yet most flocks on the farm lack for beets, turnips, cabbage or sprouted oats. If you have your cellar bins full of these roots make use of them these December days. If the houses are freezing cold in the breakfast hours, wait until ten o'clock before feeding the green food. Just give them all they will eat in five hours, leaving little or none to freeze as the night comes on. Just the addition of succulent material in mangels and cabbage may supply the needed food to stimulate egg production. If the eggs are few in December make an early visit to the house. Be critical of the freshness of the air as you enter the pens. Is there ventilation enough? Open more curtains for another night. Is the litter damp or filthy? Supply new straw. Get into the house in the evening and notice whether the hens are crowded on the roost. You need not expect many eggs from pullets sweating in a crowding flock or obliged to breathe and re-breathe the air of too short roosts. If you have problems to solve get busy while the time is yet here. It is winter eggs that interest you now—not eggs in summer.

No Hatching in December

The farmer cannot afford to hatch or breed in December. The only months when he should incubate eggs are those in late winter or early spring. A man who makes poultry his only money crop can do many things that the farmer or small breeder with the single flock should not do. It will be enough to handle the one hundred laying stock to the best of your knowledge. You will find that even that number of hens will take some time and thought. When you get into your city seed store, or implement house, take a look at the new poultry appliances. Feed hoppers, water fountains, trap nests, etc., should interest you. Not necessary to buy but get all the facts you can. At your grain store be curious to find out what new grain is on hand and how prices are running. Avoid spoiled feed and look into the merits of cheap feed with care. Most grain dealers think that hens do well on any kind of stuff. You know better and should not be induced to buy the "bargains." Make the most of the products of your own farm and cut down the cost of feeding by using your own roots, cut clover and straw.

Caring for Birds After Exhibition

Preparing fowls for the show room has been discussed again and again, but after the exhibition, when the fowls are

tired, then good care counts. When the last evening of the show comes and breeders who live at a distance are hurrying to get their birds packed in time to avoid the extra expense of spending Sunday away from home as well as to remove their fowls from close confinement as soon as possible, many a fine bird, in the haste and worry, is entrusted in the hands of some chance assistant and is thrust into his shipping coop so roughly as to break some of his feathers and ruin him for further exhibition that season. It will always pay exhibitors to take time enough at the close of the show to attend carefully to the shipping of their birds in good shape. "The more haste the less speed," is an adage that will apply to the handling of choice fowls to a nicety. If exhibitors will inaugurate the old farmer's custom of "changing work" and assist each other by turns till all the fowls are cooped, the labor of packing up at the close of the show would be diminished.

Look kindly to the condition of your show birds after the exhibition, brother fanciers. It is a terrible strain upon them to be cooped up and tossed for so long a period. It is impossible to treat them as good fowls should be treated in the show room. Do what they may, the managers of shows cannot give your fowls the care they should need (in stifled halls), where so many thousands are crowded together, as there are in most leading exhibitions in late years. And if they have been away from home but a week or two they will require watchful care now to recuperate again.

Treating Frosted Combs

Combs will be frozen much more easily in close, damp air than in dry, open air, no matter how cold. Condition has a lot to do with susceptibility to frosted combs. It is easier to keep birds in a good condition in open air houses than in closed ones. If the combs or wattles do get frosted, take them as soon as noticed and this is soon remedied. Rub the frosted parts well, thoroughly massage them, first with cold water or snow and later with lard, vaseline or other grease. Rub until thoroughly softened and the natural color returns. Give the treatment in a cold room and keep the bird in cold, open air quarters.

Water Fowl in Winter

Geese can do with warmer quarters than turkeys as long as the floor is not damp and dirty. Keep plenty of straw on the floor of the pen so as to keep it clean and dry. On the farm the geese can be allowed the run of the barnyard during the day as long as they have comfortable quarters at night. A shed opening on the farmyard with the cracks covered with cleats or paper so as to stop drafts, makes a very good spot for geese. As long as their feet are warm they are all right, and plenty of straw will fix them up in this respect. Geese will eat most any kind of grain. Oats make about the cheapest feed and this, together with some corn on cold night, will be sufficient. Give plenty of water to drink, grit and green

Continued on Page 38

Among the Fairs and Shows

Buffalo International Show

The second annual exhibition of the Great International Show will be held at the Broadway Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y., January 17-21, 1923. From early indications this promises to be the greatest exhibition of poultry ever held in Western New York. As the American Poultry Association is fifty years old and had its inception in Buffalo, the management are preparing to provide suitable entertainment in celebration of the event.

We extend a hearty invitation to all old fanciers especially to be with us. The State meet of the Red Club will also be held at this show, together with the annual meeting of several other specialty clubs.

It is our desire to make this truly an international show and from reports from our Canadian friends we feel assured of their mutual co-operation; therefore, it behooves State fanciers to come strong if they desire to carry away their share of the honors as our brothers across the border are noted not only for the quality of their stock but also for a knowledge of how to show them at their best.

A good list of judges is being provided, the cash premiums are liberal and the specials will be very attractive.

Make your plans now to be with us this winter. Register now for premium list.

W. A. WOLFORD,
Lockport, N. Y.

Heart of America Show

The Heart of America, or the great Poultry Breeders' Show of Kansas City and the Central West is to be held in Convention Hall, January 3-7.

Many new and interesting features are scheduled. In addition to the great display of purebred poultry, there will be demonstrations made in the cooking and serving of eggs and poultry by hundreds of different methods in order to encourage the consumption of more eggs and poultry.

There will be one department devoted to ladies' hats which have been made or trimmed exclusively from poultry feathers. The State horticultural department will make an exhibit of fine apples and fruits of all kinds. The State dairy department will make an exhibit of dairy products. Many other interesting features will be added to this winter exposition of poultry, fruit and dairy products.

Judges of national reputation have been selected to place the awards. Thousands of dollars will be given in prizes.

For premium list write to T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary, 31st & Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Boston Show News

Late news is that the Columbian Wyandotte Club will meet at Boston and Geo. M. Wilkinson will judge; W. H. Card will judge the Dark Cornish, and the New England Waterfowl Club will hold their first big meet at Boston and are out for a big entry of aquatics.

Poultry Show Dates

This Show Date Column is for the convenience of both our readers and secretaries of poultry shows. The American Poultry Advocate will gladly publish show date announcements in this column. Secretaries of Poultry Shows, or State and County Fairs holding poultry exhibitions, should send in announcements before the 20th of the month preceding in order to insure publication in the first possible issue.

Gloucester County Poultry Association, City Hall, Gloucester City, N. J., December 7, 8, 9. Wm. W. Rehr, Sec'y, 311 Cleveland Ave., Woodbury, N. J.

Virginia Breeders and Fanciers Association, Richmond, Va., December 11 to 16. J. A. Hallahan, Sec'y, 2914 E. Broad St.

Jodavess County Poultry Association, Galena, Ill., December 12 to 17. H. J. Engels, Sec'y.

Derry Poultry Association, Derry, N. H., December 12 to 15. O. E. Corthell, Sec'y.

Springfield Poultry Club, Springfield, Mass., December 12 to 15. G. L. Collette, Sec'y, 244 Main St.

Shenandoah Valley Poultry Ass'n, Harrisburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14. D. Earl Sanger, Mt. Solon, Va., Sec'y.

Allentown, Pa., December 12 to 16, 1922.

Detroit National Poultry Show, Detroit, Mich., December 12 to 17, 1922. John H. Tomlinson, Sec'y, Dearborn, Mich.

North Jersey Poultry Breeders Club, Ridgewood, N. J., December 13 to 16. S. J. Hammerstein, Sec'y, Hillsdale, N. J.

Central Carolina Poultry Association, Greensboro, N. C., December 14-15-16. C. A. Williams, Sec'y.

Westwood, N. J., December 14-15-16, Fredrick Baxter, Sec'y, Ridgewood, N. J.

O'Fallon Poultry Association, O'Fallon, Ill., December 14 to 17. Joseph H. Truttman, Sec'y.

Roane County Poultry Ass'n, Spencer, W. Va., December 26, 27, 28, 29. T. H. Harden, Sec'y; J. E. Weaver, Judge.

Boston Poultry Show, January 1-5, 1923. W. B. Atherton, Room 42, 165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., Sec'y.

Milton Poultry Show, January 1-7, 1923. S. Kauffman, Milton, Pa., Sec'y.

Heart of America Poultry Show, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., January 3-7. T. E. Quisenberry, Sec'y.

Toledo Poultry and Pet Stock Club, Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 8 to 12. D. A. Whitney, 1614 Dorr St., Sec'y.

Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa., January 8-13. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Sec'y, P. O. Box 884.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 9 to 14, 1923.

Susquehanna, Pa., fourth annual show, January 17, 18, 19, 1923. F. W. Haynes, Sec'y.

Northumberland Poultry Show, January 24-27, 1923. M. O. Leary, Northumberland, Pa., Sec'y.

Meriden, Conn., January 18-20, 1923. Leroy Kaschub, Sec'y.

Connecticut Poultry Association State Show, Hartford, Conn., January 23 to 27, 1923. Paul P. Ives, Secretary, Guilford, Conn.

Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, January 24 to 28, 1923.

Marshall County Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n, Plymouth, Ind., Jan. 24-27, 1923. Wayne Little, Sec'y.

Columbia Show Successful

B. E. Adams of Charleston, South Carolina, Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the South Carolina State Fair at Columbia deserves mention for the fine work he is doing in an effort to increase interest in standard-bred poultry in the South.

Over 1,300 birds were exhibited, all to increase interest in standard-bred. While the number of entries is somewhat small in comparison with some of our State Fair poultry shows in the North, the quality in nearly every class left little to be desired.

The Columbia Show is primarily a show for fanciers of the South. We predict that the next Columbia Show will draw entries from an even greater number of breeders than the last.

St. Louis Show

The fiftieth annual Greater St. Louis Coliseum show will be held this year December 28 to January 1, inclusive. This is the oldest and most reliable show in the Mississippi Valley of poultry, pigeons, rabbits, covies, dogs, canaries and fancy fish. There are more paid admissions at the St. Louis show than at any other American show, with one exception.

At last year's show there were, in round numbers: Poultry, 2,500 entries; pigeons, 2,000; rabbits, 300, dogs, 250; canaries and fancy cage birds, 150; tropical, oriental and fancy aquarium fishes, 1,000.

The poultry show will have as judges Fred Crosby, Greenwood, Mo.; V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo.; Tom H. Woods, Fayette, Mo.; L. G. Householder, Bonaparte, Iowa; H. M. Woods, Canton, Ill., and A. D. Walker, Memphis, Mo.

Premium lists may be obtained from Charles Key Cullom, manager, 1100 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Premier Poultry Show

The Premier Poultry Show at Dallas, Texas, November 30 to December 4, will be in charge of the following officers and committees: F. W. Kazmeier, College Station, Texas, or Bryant, Texas, president; Dr. J. T. Watson, Dallas, Texas, vice-president; Wood R. Alexander, Madill, Okla., second vice-president; J. E. Frank, Dallas, Texas, third vice-president; Walter Burton, Arlington, Texas, secretary-treasurer; F. L. Gilliam, Dallas, Texas, assistant secretary-treasurer; Ben Thorpe, Dallas, Texas, business manager; J. L. Richardson, Grand Prairie, Texas, general superintendent; C. M. Berry, Arlington, Texas, cooking superintendent.

Show Committee: F. W. Kazmeier, F. L. Gilliam, J. E. Frank, Walter Burton, Dr. J. T. Watson, Wood Alexander, J. L. Richardson, Arthur T. Bridges, Fred L. Glass.

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Small Animal Department

The Domestic Rabbit—Breeding

There is some speculation as to when the rabbit was first recognized as a domestic animal. The wild rabbit has been on earth since the days of Adam and Eve. You can easily imagine a pair of these innocents out in the drenching rain, standing on the hind feet, pleading to Noah, with tears in their eyes, to be admitted to the Ark.

Rabbits were kept in captivity in the time of Henry VIII, or about 1500, and were raised mostly for their meat. This continued until 1785 when a decided interest was taken in breeding. From that time until 1860 there was some progress made, especially with the Belgian, English and Dutch. The most decided improvement, however, has been made during the past 50 years.

It is not our purpose to tell people how to breed, but to stimulate greater interest in breeding so that all breeds may be bred up to the highest standard of perfection.

To undertake to tell others how to breed would be a very arduous and perhaps futile task. It would rob people of the great incentive (personal initiative) so that the lack of interest would prove a great drawback to the rabbit industry. There are many practical rabbit breeders all over the country whose aim and ambition is to bring the rabbit into greater prominence as a domestic animal, and they are not sparing in their efforts or expense to bring about this result.

Breeding is one of the most essential things in accomplishing this purpose. Everyone admires beautiful homes, fine grounds and lawns, and lovely flowers. People are anxious to show the latest model auto and they go right up in the air when speaking of the airplane. A beautiful horse or cow, a fine dog or a fine feathered fowl are a delight to all. It will be no less true of the rabbit. The larger variety of species, the more perfect specimens will create more general interest on the part of the public, not only as meet animals, but for breeding and exhibition.

The breeding of rabbits differs from that of other animals in some very important ways, if you aim for high class specimens. Amateur rabbit breeders, or the novice who admires the fine specimens of the experienced breeder, fall in love with the beautiful rabbit and at once see a rainbow hope, with a pot of gold at the end, in the rabbit industry. Perhaps they buy a pair of blue ribbon winners and anxiously wait and anticipate the grand results. They are disappointed to find not one of high class, and some of different color. They at once say "Stung" and censure, criticize, and even condemn the whole bunch of rabbit breeders as crooks. The truth of the matter is—the rabbits they bought as prize winners were not proper ones to mate to produce the high grade rabbits they desired. A great deal of unpleasantness and disappointment arises from this source. The conscientious, practical rabbit breeder, with years of experience, would advise the beginner, who is buying, to take some other doe or buck than the one which has won the blue ribbon; but the advice is not taken. Consequently, a dissatisfied customer. This is an undesirable situation and difficult to overcome. It shows, however, where ignorance is not bliss, it's folly not to be wise and take advantage of the experience of their peers.

Questions relating to the Care, Feeding, Breeding and Diseases of Small Animals will be answered by the Editor of this department

V. M. COUCH

Ithaca, N. Y.

to whom inquiries should be addressed. When an answer by letter is wanted, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

In regard to this matter, we hope that there may be many more like the members of the Fulton Co. Rabbit Breeders' Association. They not only preach fair dealing, but practice it, and deplore unscrupulous methods. They have built up an enviable reputation by fair dealing, and the practical, scientific breeding of English, Dutch, Blue Belton and the six varieties of Flemish. The blue ribbons won at the county fair were duplicated at the State fair, where the competition was much stronger.

The sires, grandsires and great-grand-sires of these rabbits have been prize winners in this and foreign countries from which they were imported. By careful selection and scientific breeding, they have been brought up to the standard of perfection where their owners do not hesitate to exhibit them in the leading poultry and pet stock shows of the country, especially Madison Square Garden.

Deal fair, breed better, build up the rabbit industry, make the domestic rabbit stand out distinctively for its meat and fur.

Small Animal Quiz Column

E. B. L., N. Y.: I am going to keep a few rabbits and would like some information. How long do you let the young stay with the doe? Is it all right to breed brother and sister or mother and son? How are rabbits killed for market? How old should males and females be before breeding them?

Ans. From eight to ten weeks. Mother and son or father and daughter may be bred, but not brother and sister, and it is far better for beginners to breed unrelated stock. Hold the rabbit by the hind legs, head down, and with a small round stick strike it a sharp blow just back of the ears and bleed at once by cutting the jugular vein. If the hide is to be saved skin the same as a skunk or coon. Cut off the head and remove the entrails by slitting the belly full length and the carcass is ready to cut into pieces for cooking. Meat markets usually handle them with the head and skin on, simply kill and bleed the rabbit. A Flemish Giant, for best results, should be a year old before breeding. Belgian hares and New Zealand Reds may be bred two or three months younger.

T. W. S., Mich.: We are interested in raising rabbits and have a lot of young ones die before they are three months old. They all seem

to have lice and are not sick before we find them dead. Does the lice kill and can you tell us something to use to do away with lice, and can you tell us where to get a good book on rabbits?

Ans. In all my experience with rabbits I have never known lice to kill or trouble these animals. Any good poultry lice powder rubbed well into the hair and down to the skin will destroy them. Some liquid lice killer should be used about the hutches and pens also. It is possible that the stock is lacking in vitality, which, with the lice troubles, takes them away. All of the best rabbit books are advertised in the Advocate. V. M. C.

E. N., Colo.: I have eleven does and one buck, all New Zealand Reds. Have mated all the does with the buck but failed to get any young rabbits. The does will build their nests as if they expected youngsters. Three of these does have had several litters before and always had good luck with them. Can you tell me what the trouble is?

Ans. The fact that three of the does have been bred successfully before indicates that the buck is sterile. This is very rare in rabbits and is caused by old age, injury to some of the sexual organs, or the animal is simply born without the power of reproduction. I know of no remedy for the trouble and would therefore suggest that you change bucks.

Dr. W. H. W.—Ark.

How will it do to cross the Toggenburg buck with the common goat, and how long or how many breedings to make a good grade goat for milk purposes?

Ans. By common goat, if you mean a milk goat, by breeding to a Toggenburg buck, you will probably get a fair grade of milk stock after four or five breedings, if the doe possesses any good milking qualities to begin with. And after a number of half bred does have been obtained from this cross, the improvement made will be more rapid and reliable if they are bred back to their sire. On general principles, however, there is little to recommend cross breeding.

W. F. T., N. Y. What size nest box would you suggest using for Flemish does weighing about 13 pounds? What size hutches should they be kept in? During the winter months I find it almost impossible to mate my does. Is there any preparation or feed that I could give them that would induce them to mate?

Ans.—Nest boxes should be 22 inches square and 16 inches high for all large rabbits. Hutches should be 4 to 5 feet long, 2 feet high and 2 feet deep. Try placing the doe in the hutch where the buck has been kept, or in a hutch next to the buck. Feed the does a few soaked peas. The does may be too fat to breed. Of the two they should be a little thin in flesh.

R. A. N., O. I bought a Belgian doe supposed to be 16 months old, and bred. A day or so after I got her I noticed her sneeze or snuffle. She would sometimes keep it up for 6 or 8 times straight, till she got rid of a whitish discharge, then she seemed relieved for a while. She threw 5 young, born 20th of June; now I notice three of them are snuffling, two seem all right yet. I separated them. These rabbits seem to be healthy, never refused to eat yet. The doe will run and play as if nothing was wrong at all, then she will start to sneeze or snuffle and wipe her nose with her paws. Her nose is wet and sometimes clots of that whitish discharge sticks on her nose. I feed mostly green feed, with a little oats in the evening, sometimes oats and bran. I have a 12 x 14 foot building, with hutches built in three high, with plenty of ventilation but no drafts.

Ans.—Your doe and young have a severe cold, or snuffles in the first stages. Inject with an atomizer or medicine dropper, hydrogen peroxide 50-50 with water into each nostril twice daily. There are so-called snuffle cures and remedies, but none are of much account. The best way is to kill and bury or burn the carcass in every case where the discharge is of a creamy appearance. Stock that recovers from such attacks are rarely of any use as breeders afterwards. Rabbits will sometimes contract a cold in being shipped, but with good care will recover within a week. All reliable breeders will guarantee stock sold to be free from snuffles or other diseases.

Culling and Selective Breeding

Success or failure with poultry depends almost entirely on the productiveness of the flock. The disposition to look upon the individual bird as too small and unimportant to receive separate attention is giving way to a demand that each individual of the flock shall measure up to definite standards. Progressive poultry keepers realize that they can well afford to take the necessary time to apply these standards to each fowl no matter how many there may be, thus to know instead of guess what return each is capable of rendering for the feed and care bestowed upon it.

There are numerous methods known to practical poultrymen by means of which average production may be increased; and in promptness and importance of results, culling or the selection of the better laying fowls on the basis of external characteristics has no equal. That this can be done and with a high degree of accuracy does not admit of any question.

Of even greater practical importance than the immediate increase in average production in the flock and reduction in feed cost through the elimination of poor producers is the opportunity which culling affords every poultry keeper for breeding to secure increased egg production. This may be done by the simple and easily practiced method as selective flock breeding. It has been demonstrated beyond question that heavy-laying ability is an inherited characteristic and is capable of being transmitted to the hen's offspring. The general adoption of culling and selective flock breeding among the poultry on farms will revolutionize the poultry industry.

There are several outer characteristics which mean unmistakable evidence as to productivity or lack of it in a hen. A late moulting hen is always a high producer and a hen that moults before the middle of September or the beginning of October should be kept over for a breeder if increased egg production is desired in the progeny. This is the first physical character and the most valuable of all in selecting hens for breeders. The hen that is born to lay a large number of eggs and is well fed and handled will generally follow the line of least resistance and continue to lay—and thus fails to perform the natural process of moulting. This is because she has so much reserve power that she continues to lay and as a result her feathers do not die and loosen in the summer months. If every farmer will leg-band his October or November moulters and breed from them exclusively the following season, taking care to mate them with a cockerel bred from a late moulter the egg production will be increased at least 25 per cent in a single year.

The hen that is a high producer is necessarily a winter and late fall layer—the periods of the year when eggs have the least value because every hen is laying them then if at all. The usual custom on the average farm when eggs are required for incubation is to take them indiscriminately from the whole flock. Of course at the hatching season the eggs of the "drones" are there in equal proportion to those of their more productive sisters and as "like begets like" in poultry as in everything else the drones predomi-

Get Winter Eggs!

See to it that there is song and cackle, scratch and action, going on in your poultry yard.

That's when the eggs come.

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Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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If you want early maturing pullets, quick growth and more eggs, lower feeding cost, write for booklet giving simple formulas how to make a high grade mash or a two-in-one feed with GUBERNUT CONCENTRATE.

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nate in the growing flock. Leg-band your early winter layers and use them for your next season's breeders, discarding entirely the fowl which only produce in the spring and summer months.

Many of the hens on the farms are of the Leghorn breeds and these are denoted by a predominance of yellow pigment in the beak shanks and skin. The co-relation between this yellow pigment and egg-laying activity in the domestic fowl is very marked. When a fowl begins to lay her requirements for fat and yellow material for the yolk become exceptionally great. The ordinary ration does not supply the amount needed for both yolk and body fat. As a result the fowl draws upon the reserves of these materials in her body to build the yolks or she possibly uses her entire supply of yellow pigment in the feed to manufacture yolks and has none to deposit in her body parts. Consequently as laying progresses the yellow color disappears successively from different sections of the body, first from the sections nearest to the ovaries and in sections having the most rapid blood circulation. The fat bearing with it, its natural yellow pigment is transported to the ovaries by the blood and there elaborated into egg yolks. Careful observation has shown that the yellow color disappears from certain sections of the body in the following order: First from the section around about the vent, next from the eye ring and face, then from the ear lobe beak and last from the shank. With the Leghorn it requires the laying of approximately six eggs or from ten to twelve days for the vent to become entirely free from yellow. It requires the laying of from ten to fifteen eggs or from fifteen to twenty days for the ear lobe to become entirely bleached out. After laying from thirty to forty eggs or from sixty to seventy-five days, the beak also will become entirely free from pigment, while in case of the shanks it will require from seventy-five to eighty eggs or from one hundred to one hundred and twenty days for them to become practically free from yellow. It requires somewhat longer for the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds to bleach out depending however upon how fat they were when they began laying and upon their amount of production. As soon as a hen stops laying she quickly takes on pigmentation again and it comes back in the same order as to body sections as that in which it left. It reappears however, decidedly more rapidly than it was withdrawn. Thus when you find a hen with bleached-out shanks in the late fall you are safe in assuming that she is a high producer.

Another test of the productiveness of a hen is abdominal capacity. Some hens are physically so constructed that they can never be anything but inferior layers. In the fowl about to begin laying it will be found that the bones of the pelvic arch show a more or less increased spread, the practical effect of which is to give greater room for the egg organs and thus to permit a more ready passage of the egg through the oviduct and of course to provide generally the additional abdominal capacity already mentioned.

The position of the pubic bones sometimes called "lay bones" is regarded as of decided importance in selecting layers. In non-layers these bones are

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We have on hand 1,000 or more well bred, well grown S-C-W Leghorn Cockerels, all bred from special hens and sired by cocks and cockerels out of dams with records up to 310 eggs.

Splendid, good sized utility cockerels as low as \$7.50. Other birds from higher record hens and cocks at \$10.00 and \$15.00 each.

Our male birds are all sold on their merits absolutely, you to be the one and only judge as to their value.

Whether you pay \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00 or \$50.00 for a Lord Farms bird, if upon arrival you do not think he is worth the money, ship him back at our expense.

There is no better strain of Leghorns to breed than the famous Lord Farms Leghorns for day in and day out dependable money-making qualities. Remember "The male bird is half the flock." Grade up with one or more of these fine males.

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drawn close together while their apparent thickness is much greater than in hens that are laying heavily. If it is possible to only lay two fingers between these bones the hen has only limited egg-laying capacity and this is particularly true if the span to the point of the keel bone is small. The poor layer has little room between the two pubic and the keel bones. The larger the span between these bones the greater is the productiveness usually.

There are other characteristics by which the expert culls his flock but those outlined are the simplest and surest for the novice. In the order of their simplicity to apply and general accuracy to re-enumerate they are: First, period of moulting; second, whether winter and fall layers or not; third, pigmentation; and fourth conformation of pelvic bones.

W. M. Underwood

Canada to Have an "Egg City"

An "Egg City" which eventually will accommodate 100,000 layers is to be established north of Toronto. The community will be 500 acres in extent and will be subdivided into 75 poultry plants, each owned independently, but worked on a semi-co-operative basis. One hundred cases of eggs a day, it is estimated, will be produced when the city is fully developed.

The plan of the promoters is to develop along the lines used in establishing the city of Petaluma, Cal., which was organized and built entirely on the production of White Leghorns. This city has grown from a handful of people to a population of over 6,000. There are more than 6,000,000 hens in the district and 400 cars of eggs are shipped out annually.

Ontario is the leading poultry province of Canada, followed closely by Saskatchewan. During 1921 the poultry in the province numbered 11,438,206, compared with 9,554,009 in Saskatchewan. In competition with poultry producers in other parts of the Dominion and the United States, Ontario has been for years a consistent winner of championships.

Aid and encouragement by the provincial department of agriculture have been big factors in the development of Ontario's poultry industry. Poultry instructors employed by the province visit all sections giving lectures and demonstrations on the best breeds, encourage purebred stock and advise the farmers regarding markets. Sixty poultry associations have been organized in Ontario for the general advancement of the industry. The government annually distributes large numbers of purebred eggs for hatching to the rural schools in order to stimulate an interest in poultry raising among school children.

Canada imports approximately five and a half million dozen eggs annually and exports a slightly larger number. There is an active demand for Canadian eggs both at home and abroad and the market is as yet undeveloped. There is a great opportunity for poultry raising and egg marketing in Ontario as well as in the western provinces.

The per capita consumption of eggs in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, is half an egg each day.

What Shall We Do With Our Eggs?



Eggs are piled higher in cold storage this year than ever before, yet prices are higher.

In some places eggs are selling at \$1.15 a dozen. How much do you get?

Why aren't eggs moved? P. S. LOVEJOY is showing in **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** just how the strings are pulled to bring about this annual farce and what can be done about it.

Also, what is the remedy for the increasing production of poultry and eggs—and an inadequate market? E. V. WILCOX has a searching article showing how consumption can be stimulated.

In the next 13 issues **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** is printing a series of articles (including the above) that will help you make more profit.

Here is important information that you need. Poultry experts like JAMES DRYDEN, HARRY R. LEWIS and RALSTON R. HANNAS are contributing regularly.

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Or is he merely winking at the violations of the prohibition law?

Investigation shows that 90 per cent of the farmers are "dry."

Liquor interferes with the successful operation of their farms.

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the Farmer Always Gets Stung

You bet the farmer always gets stung—no matter who wins.

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Have you figured out all the ways by which you get the short end of it whenever the railroad men or the miners or anybody else goes on a "vacation"?

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He tells in vigorous fashion just how, and suggests a remedy.

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"POULTRY TROUBLES"

There are climatic troubles; seasonal troubles; neighborhood troubles; epidemic, accident, vermin, housing and feeding troubles—their PREVENTION and TREATMENT all told in the plain, easily understood, common-sense way for which Mr. Lee's writings are famous.

It's worth reading. A copy may be had FREE from any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer and Germozone, or from GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-8, Omaha, Neb.

Late Moulters Are Good Layers

(A Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Report)

"Hail not the new while proof is meager; Be willing to believe but not too eager."

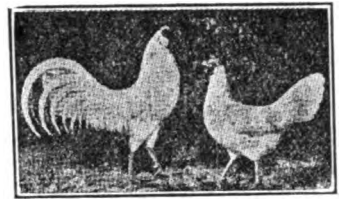
How to judge the poultry flock to save the layers and dispose of the poor ones without resorting to the tedious process of trap-nesting, is a very live question just now.

The Station, has, for some time, been studying the relation between body characters and the number of eggs the hen has laid. In a study using S. C. White Leghorns, it has been found that color of beak and color of shanks are two of the most accurate indicators of egg production. The fowls with the yellow beak and shanks in September and October, had been the poorer layers. Counts were made of the number of primary wing feathers molted on October 4th. Those hens molting afterward, being termed late moulters, laid as many eggs from October 1st to February 1st, as did the early moulters. It is thus seen that the late moulters, having continued longer in production the previous season, were not later in beginning the succeeding season's production. This was not found universally true in the fowls observed, but in general the conclusion seems justified.

A thin pliable skin, free from fatty deposits, and pliable pubic bones were indicators of high production. The width of the pelvic arch capacity, depth of body, and length of keel were found to be much less accurate indicators of egg production than the other characters mentioned.

The characters that showed the greatest correlation with egg production were those which were probably fairly uniform when the pullets began to lay, but showed changes and differences as the laying season progressed. For instance, in cases where many eggs were laid, the yellow pigment was used in the egg yolks, and the shanks and beak became pale; fat went to the egg rather than to the body; lime that in poor layers would have gone to the bones was utilized in the production of egg shell, and feather growth, which requires large quantities of food, was retarded while the hens were laying heavily. It was interesting, therefore, to note that the hens under observation which actually laid more eggs were the ones in which the yellow pigment faded completely from the beak and shanks as the season progressed; their skin was thin, free from fat and pliable; the pubic bones were pliable, and the hens usually molted late.

The hens must have laid for a number of months or a season before good layers can, with much certainty, be selected. Therefore, to avoid carrying too many poor layers until their performance can be found wanting, the successful poultry raiser should first secure stock from fowls of known high production, because egg production is inherited. He should give them proper feed and care to allow them to lay eggs according to their breeding. He should then cull, as described above, these that for some reason have not responded to the care and attention given them.



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We have spent 32 years in putting the "lay" into our birds by trapnesting, pedigreeing and Hoganizing, and have succeeded in establishing strains of our different varieties with egg records from 180 to 256 eggs.

White and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

All bred to Standard type and for high egg production.

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—the most profitable layers known

Are easy feeders, of good growth and have the ability and breeding to produce eggs during the winter months when prices are high.

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210-248 egg-bred.....	2.75
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180-200 egg	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$25.	\$125.	\$245.
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Eggs Half Price of Chicks

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Same Records \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00

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American Bee Journal, Box 29, Hamilton, Ill.

More Eggs By Electric Lights

Although the use of electric lights in the poultry house does not greatly increase the total annual egg production of hens, says the United States Department of Agricultural, it does increase the yield during the winter months when the price is high and is therefore profitable. In experiments carried on by the department during the fall and winter of 1920 and 1921, lights were used from November 1 to March 20.

Each year a flock of 50 pullets was used. The first year, during the period when lights were used, the lighted pen produced 50 dozen more eggs than the same number of pullets in an unlighted house. The second year the pullets in the lighted pen laid more than 60 dozen eggs in excess of an unlighted flock of the same size and quality. One 75-watt light was used for the 50 pullets for 21½ hours daily for 140 days. Some poultrymen use lights both morning and allowed to run until daylight, being turned off by the poultryman when he came to work. It was turned on automatically by an alarm-clock device.

An average length of day of from 12 to 13 hours gives the best results. Adding the extra light in the morning is the most convenient method, although some poultrymen use lights both morning and evening. The hours added to the hens' working day should be the same in either case. Making the day longer than 13 hours forces the birds too much.

When lights are used in the evening some arrangement for dimming them is required so that the hens will go to roost before they are turned out entirely.

When artificial lights are used the hens must be fed more. In fact, the object of the plan is to give the hens an opportunity to eat more with the result that they will be forced to lay more eggs, providing they are of a laying strain. Dry mash should be available at all times and scratch feed should be used in deep litter to make them exercise. A feed of grain should be put in the litter at night so that the hens can go to work as soon as the lights go on in the morning.

It is important to have plenty of fresh water handy so that the hens can get it whenever they are eating. In the winter when lights are turned on automatically in the morning some provision must be made to keep the water from freezing when it is kept in the house all night. The department uses an electric light with a carbon bulb immersed in the drinking water. The bulb is tightly covered with a piece of black cloth so no light is thrown into the pen.

As a general rule it is only profitable to use artificial lighting on pullets, and the best results are obtained on well-matured pullets. Hens to be used for breeders should not be forced for egg production with electric lights during the period just preceding the breeding season, as forced laying at that time is apt to cause poorer hatches and produce weaker chickens than would be obtained from hens kept under normal winter conditions.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch out that counts, but how many you **raise**. Chicks that hatch out **weak and wobbly**, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Strong, Healthy Chicks That Live and Grow

We receive many letters such as the following from one of our Illinois dealers:

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Start Your Chicks

with a **Queen** constitution and they will make money for you. The **Queen** is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is **cheap in the long run**. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked. Sold by dealers. Catalog sent on request.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

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SIZES:
70-Egg to
1000-Egg

"One of the grandest things ever invented to hatch perfect chicks." THAT'S WHAT THE PULS-HART IS!

according to C. C. Glasford, of 984 Virginia Ave., Peoria, Ill., after using the PULS-HART last season.

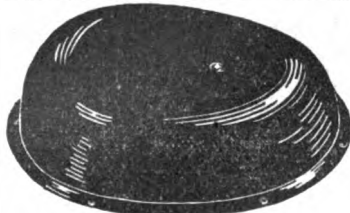
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WHY NOT YOU?

The PULS-HART increases the strength of the life germ in the egg.

It automatically advances the temperature, due to increasing vitality and animal strength of the embryo.

It vastly increases the percentage of live, strong chicks.



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**PAYS FOR ITSELF AND MORE
IN JUST ONE HATCH**

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Hens and Cockerels for sale.

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You know the symptoms—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing—catarrhal odor—that's **ROUP**.

STOP IT QUICK WITH

Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

Just put it in the drinking water. Chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, for it keeps Roup from getting a start.

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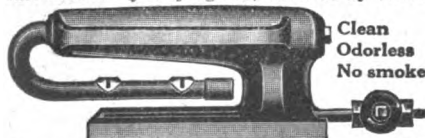
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Eggs From Contented Hens

Contented hens, to my mind, are the very best hens to have on a poultry ranch. And it's a cinch that the more contented the hens the more eggs and the better quality of eggs, you are going to get. The way to have contented hens is to make pets of them. And it certainly does pay to baby them. And when it comes to the care of them, give them that same tender care that you would give a baby. Feed them the best feed obtainable, give them pure clean drinking water, keep the houses and perches thoroughly clean. The roosts sprayed often, the nests sprayed out, good fresh nesting material, placed therein at least every 6 weeks, mix some good lice powder in with the nesting, fix good places for them to dust themselves, give them good succulent greens, twice a day, always avoid feeding too much lettuce, don't over-feed, and likewise don't under-feed. In feeding grain, feed them what they would pick up in twenty minutes, leave the dry mesh before them all the time. Supply them with charcoal, grit, and oyster shell. Don't permit your neighbors' dogs or your own, to run up and down the fences and scare the living daylight out of your chickens. If you are running a regular poultry ranch, pay strict attention to business 365 days in the year and some of the nights. Don't permit your fowls to be outside in inclement weather, especially rains, snow or fog, and above all things, be just as sanitary in the care of your poultry flock as you would in the care of your own home and your own body. Keep your flock well culled, and eliminate all boarders, by a continual process of culling. Keep the mites out of the houses, the lice off of their bodies, and the worms out of their bodies, and you will have contented hens. And Oh Boy! the Eggs. As the slogan of one big condensed milk factory runs, "Milk from Contented Cows," so you will get "Eggs from contented hens." And you can't put them all in one basket, if you will follow out the above suggestions, which can be easily done. And for goodness sakes don't go away from home and misfeed your flock, not even once for if you do you will throw them into a molt. And if you ever change feed, do this gradually, because if you switch suddenly from one feed to another, you are sure to put your flock on the hummer.

In the matter of greens, the very best greens, is barley in the winter time, where it can be raised; and soudan grass in the summertime, although and Swiss Chard and the outside leaves of cabbage are all very good. But if you feed lettuce you had better go slow, especially if you are feeding lettuce to young stock.

W. C. DeLapp

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Amazing Discovery Quickly Kills Them All. Not a Poison.

Rats, Mice, Gophers,—in fact, all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. The original, time-tested Danyz, fluid true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.



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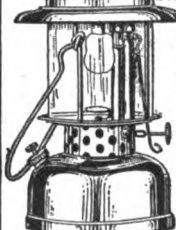
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Guaranteed To Increase Egg Yield

Pays for Self in 30 Days

This Portable 500 Candle Power Light is an absolute necessity to high winter egg production. It makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Costs less than one-half cent per hour to operate. Storm, rain, sleet and snow proof.



Easy to carry, hang up or place anywhere. Special reflector top throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of carbon or dust from fowls' scratching. One lantern sufficient for 100 hens or house 18x18 feet. Only light on market that will give absolute satisfaction.

WRITE for free circular and prices today. Special Agents proposition on request.

MANTLES Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send 15c in stamps for sample Wood Fibre Mantle guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of gasoline lamps and lanterns. Be sure to state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture.

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The Over-Night Remedy

Running nose is a danger sign in poultry. It usually means deadly Roup. A few drops of Roup-Over will quickly clear the air passages, and the sick fowl is soon all right. Nothing else like it for Roup, Colds and Canker. At your dealer's, or send 50c for a bottle (extra large size \$1) by mail prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

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Give 'em air! One authority estimates a thousand pounds of hens require 3,401 cubic feet of air a day.

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Read what Walter Verhoef, Holland, Mich., says about his Little Putnam Stove. "I sent for one of your Little Putnam Stoves last fall, and find it is just what you claim it to be. I used it in my oat sprouter and it cannot be beat; it needs no attention and does its business." With a Little Putnam Stove you can easily make your own Oat Sprouter. Burns a month without attention. Your dealer can supply you.

If he does not carry the Little Putnam Stove one will be forwarded promptly postpaid by sending \$2.00 to I. Putnam, Route 1202-R, Elmira, N. Y. See advertisement on page 29.—Adv.



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Imported Stock
Cockereels from 300 egg stock.....\$ 2.50
250 egg stock.....\$ 3.00
370 egg stock.....\$ 15.00

From Storrs contest official records. Also a few 12 week old pullets at \$3.00 each. Order direct from this adv.

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Registered Poultry Rutland, Vt.



Increasing Egg Production in General Purpose Breeds

The best mash for stimulating egg production in hens of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, according to experiments carried on by the United States department of agriculture, is one that is not so rich in corn meal and meat scrap as those frequently fed to Leghorns. On the department's poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., the best results with general-purpose hens were obtained with a mash containing only 18 per cent of meat scrap with considerable ground oats and wheat bran. The entire mixture is made up in the proportion of 3 parts of corn meal, 1 part of bran, 1 1/2 parts of meat scrap, 1 part of middlings, 2 parts of ground oats, and 5 per cent of linseed meal. As a result of using this feed the hens produced a good egg yield, but did not become overfat and were in good breeding condition.

Leghorns and other breeds of the same type can use a heavier and more stimulating ration without endangering their physical condition and the hatching quality of the eggs. The mash that has been giving the best results with the department's Leghorn flock is made up of 4 parts bran, 4 parts middlings, 66 parts corn meal, and 26 parts of meat scrap. Barred Plymouth Rock pullets fed on this heavy mash laid a few more eggs than pullets of the same breed fed on the first mash, but they suffered in health and their eggs were lower in fertility.

Among the vegetable proteins fed to poultry, the department has found that gluten meal seems to be the best, although cotton seed and peanut meal are very satisfactory if supplemented with animal protein in the form of meat scrap, tankage, fish meal, or milk, and with mineral salts. For good results the vegetable proteins should not exceed 10 per cent of the total mash. Tests have shown that a good grade of fish meal is practically as good as meat scrap or high-grade tankage.

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Egg yolk is an important source of iron in the diet. The white is also rich in mineral matter and tissue building materials. Eggs are strength builders. The fats in them contain substances which stimulate growth. Their sulphur purifies blood. Therefore eggs are especially valuable in the diet of children.

Eggs are also very valuable in the diet of adults, who are suffering from tuberculosis, or other wasting diseases or who are convalescing from infectious diseases. Eggs are good for everybody.

Culling Got the Non-Laying Hens

Two hundred twelve eggs in ten days was the record of forty-five hens, after culling, while the same forty-five hens with fifteen others (sixty in all) laid only one hundred eighty-three eggs in ten days before culling. Frank Myers made this report on September 15. A culling demonstration was conducted on his ranch near Two Buttes by a representative of the Colorado Agricultural College on September 4. Mr. Myers' flock was carefully culled and the culls were placed in a pen by themselves. They did not lay a single egg during

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"Blue Ribbon Reds"—the latest book on the best all-purpose breed—has twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. Full page picture of Rhode Island Reds in natural colors, suitable for framing. Subjects treated are—An A-B-C Course in Judging Rhode Island Reds (in 5 lessons)—How Rhode Island Reds Originated—Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color and Shape—How to Obtain Fast Growth and Large Size in Rhode Island Reds—How to Breed up an Egg Laying Strain—How to Cull Rhode Island Reds—How to Prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show Room—Which is the Correct Rhode Island Red Color—Disqualifications—Standard Weight—Feeding Poultry at All Ages—Linebreeding—How to Treat Sick Poultry—How to Get Rid of Lice and Mites—How to Build Poultry Houses and Equipment, and many others. Book given absolutely free with three-year subscription to Rhode Island Red Journal. Only Journal in World devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly. 50c year—3 yrs. \$1.00. Send dollar bill today and get book FREE. Rhode Island Red Journal, 3515 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa



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Now have 20 choice cockerels for sale at \$5.00 each. About 20 pullets at \$3.00 each. Square dealing guaranteed.

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4 MONTHS' TRIAL 25 cts.

1 Yr. 75c 2 YEARS \$1 5 Yrs. \$2

Averages over 100 pages per issue—tells how to feed, house and breed; how to secure high egg production; how to hatch and rear poultry successfully. Established 1874. Only 25c for 4 mos. Stamps accepted. American Poultry Journal, 39-523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago

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140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.

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1000 WHITE LEGHORNS—Yearlings, \$5 each; pullets \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. 100 Anconas, \$2.25 each; pullets, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Rocks and Reds. EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM.

Get More Eggs

Make Laying Hens Lay

When eggs are high this winter and selling from 80 cents to \$1 a dozen, speed up your egg production and make some real money. **MAKE EVERY LOAFER LAY.** Start now to feed "Eastern" Poultry Tonic, a most effective and economical egg-producer. Absolutely will not harm your hens. A scientific tonic, regulator and conditioner. Improves the appetite, tones up egg-laying organs, builds up the system, helps keep the hens in perfect health and vigor. Simply put in the drinking water each day. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just your name and address on the coupon below, and pay postman one dollar plus few cents postage on delivery.

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SPECIAL OFFER: Order today, mention Dept. 10, and we will send you one package **FREE**—give you \$2 worth for only \$1. We guarantee to **REFUND YOUR MONEY** if you are dissatisfied after 30 days' trial. Write for "Eastern" Poultry Tonic **NOW** and start making several dollars more every day on your eggs.

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Please send me **TWO** full-size \$1 packages "Eastern" Poultry Tonic. It is understood that one package is **FREE**. Upon arrival I will pay postman \$1 plus few cents postage.

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NOTE:—If you prefer, enclose a dollar bill with this coupon and **BOTH** packages will be sent you post-paid, carriage charges paid by us. This is the cheaper way for you to order.

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Instant Relief; Many Cures Reported; Full Directions And Sample SENT FREE

Just because you have been ruptured for years and have tried all kinds of bungling trusses and appliances, salves, liniments and plasters without satisfactory results, do not think you have to stay in this dangerous condition.

You may have that instant blessed relief and, as scores of others report, complete recovery by the use of this simple, inexpensive discovery.

Send no money. To prove that my famous **Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad** does Conquer Rupture, even in its worst forms, I will send a sample absolutely free to any ruptured person, in a plain sealed package. Possibly you are wondering whether this can be true. Stop it! The test is free and surely the test will tell. Cut out this notice and hand it to a ruptured friend or send it with your name and address to E. H. Scott, Hernia Expert, 567K Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio, and you will quickly receive a sample **Sponge Rubber Pad** with full directions. No obligation to purchase. Don't let Rupture handicap you in the battle of life, but make this test today.

Fine Classes of Waterfowl at the New York State Fair

Always a meeting place for our country's leading breeders of different varieties of water fowl, the New York State Fair Poultry Show for 1922 proved to be no exception for quality reigned supreme and competition of the keenest sort took place.

Here each year gathered classes of waterfowl second to none in the whole country. Judges Roy E. Pardee and Barney W. Mosher examined in all 622 grand specimens, 456 ducks and 166 geese. In the duck class, Fawn Runners, Pekins and Mallards seemed to dominate with 53, 42 and 40 entries, respectively. White Muscovies came next, with 35 entries; Rouens, 34; Colored Muscovies, 35; East Indians, 28; White Runners, 27; Runners, 26; Cayugas, 22; White Calls, 18; Crested White, 18; Blue Swedish, 10; Grey Calls, 8; Buffs, 7, and Aylesbury's, 6.

In geese, Toulouse led, with 30 entries. White Chinas came second, with 28 entries; Brown China and African were tied for third place, with 24 entries apiece. There were also 17 Egyptians, 14 Emdens, 10 Wild and 4 Sebastopol.

The Fawn Runner ducks entered were of splendid quality throughout, the honors divided about evenly between John M. Wright, Geo. B. Hall and Louis H. Perry. L. H. Perry won first young drake; Wright won first old drake and first old duck; Frank A. Fay won first young duck.

In Pekins the quality was also extra fine. A report coming from good authority stated that first prize winners at Madison Square Garden were beaten out, so keen was competition. Bormann and Schissel were the big winners, with Farm Produce Stores Corporation and Forest Farms running close seconds.

In the Mallard class competition was close, even in view of the fact that Turtle Point Farm won the majority of the firsts. Frank A. Fay, Lamson E. Dawley, Sunnyside Poultry Farms and Linwood Poultry Yards followed close on their heels at every point.

Perry and Hughson were the big winners in the White Muscovy class. East Indians made up a fine class, Frank A. Fay taking all the firsts.

Great improvement has been made in type and color markings in Pencil Runners during the past few years. This class was high grade all the way through. L. H. Perry won most of the honors, with C. L. Hueber's entries contesting every inch of the way. In Rouens not a poor specimen was shown. Sheffield Farms and Forest Farms took most of the prizes. The four first prize winners in the White Runner class were unusually fine specimens. Sara A. Little won most of the honors. In the Colored Muscovies, Forest Farms won all firsts. In Crested Whites honors were split up between Frank A. Fay, Arthur T. Burt, John G. Linville and Sunnyside Poultry Farm. In Cayugas, White and Gray Calls, Blue Swedish, Aylesburys and Buffs quality was fully on a par with that shown by the other classes.

In geese quality was fine with close competition in every class. Toulouse were well represented, honors being about evenly divided by Forest Farms, John G. Linville, Samuel G. Thayer and Charles McClave.

In farm flock classes there were

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Liceomiser." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **MANG UP THE BOTTLE.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Liceomiser vapors. It will not injure chicks.

Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50; 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid.



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

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No. 20—20x24x21 in. high 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02
No. 21—12x21x24 in. high 1.40; 1/2 doz. 6.72; Doz. 11.76
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Prices F.O.B. express factory or branches. Write for complete catalog of poultry supplies and save money.

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Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-sought for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay, write today.

Mark B. Jackson, 25 J. Durston Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps or pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6544 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

eleven pens of ducks and three pens of geese. All in all, the New York State Fair from the water fowl fan's way of thinking, will go down in history as one of the best exhibits ever held at this great annual "get together" place.

Louis H. Perry

Egg Production Slumps When Lice are Present

The poultry raiser who wishes to keep up the egg production of his flock will watch his chickens for signs of lice, especially in the fall and winter months, when he wants his layers at work. Droopiness and loss of weight are two signs of lice infestation. The hens become lazy and their egg production drops off.

It is not difficult to rid a flock of this disease if several treatments are given, according to Clara M. Sutter, extension poultry specialist at State College, South Dakota. Sodium fluoride and blue ointment are suggested as the best treatments.

If sodium fluoride is used, place a small quantity—the amount that can easily be held between the thumb and forefinger—under each wing, under the vent, at the base of the tail and at the base of the neck on the breast and around the head. Usually this will destroy all lice that are on the bird. If many louse eggs should be present another treatment may be necessary.

Blue ointment is another effective method of ridding the flock of lice. A good ointment is made by mixing 1 ounce of blue ointment with 2 ounces of hard oil or cup grease. Apply a portion about the size of a pea directly to the skin below the vent. This is for body lice only, but one application is usually sufficient as it will remain long enough to kill the nits that hatch out from six to ten days later.

Pullets Should Be Housed in Winter Quarters Early

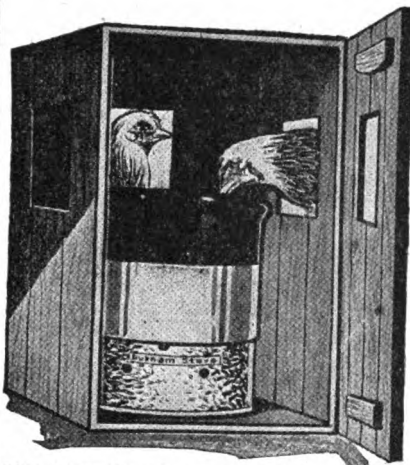
Pullets should be housed in their winter quarters at once. It is much better to house them before they begin laying heavily. Be sure there is plenty of ventilation, but no direct drafts, and do not crowd the pullets. Your poultry house will accommodate profitably only a given number. A crowded house will cause endless trouble. A building 16x20 will house from 90 to 100 pullets comfortably, allowing 3 to 3½ square feet of floor space for each.

Cull out all weak, runty, slow maturing pullets. They will not pay for their feed. Their eggs will be few and far between and they will be the early molters next summer. Utilize the space and feed that they would need for profitable pullets.

Whether pullets appear to be lousy or not, they should be treated with Sodium Fluoride (powdered but not dipped). Simply put from six to ten pinches of the powder in the feathers next to the skin, being careful to reach the tail feathers and fluff below the vent and each wing.

Supply plenty of mash in hoppers and give liberal feeds of scratch grain in the evening. Variety is important. Green feed should be supplied in abundance. Oyster shell and charcoal are necessary. An occasional moist mash is a factor in good management.

You Can Get More Eggs



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot.

Over 90% of the Egg Is WATER

Give your fowls all the pure *un-chilled* water they can drink, and watch them shell out the eggs. One of my Little Putnam Stoves will keep enough water unfrozen to supply 30 or 40 fowls, even in the coldest weather. This Stove holds 3 pints of oil—requires no attention except a monthly filling, due to my patented burner. It's fireproof and non-explosive—can be operated anywhere. You can run it all winter at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents. You'll get enough more eggs the first month to pay for it.

Little PUTNAM Stove

\$2.00
Postpaid



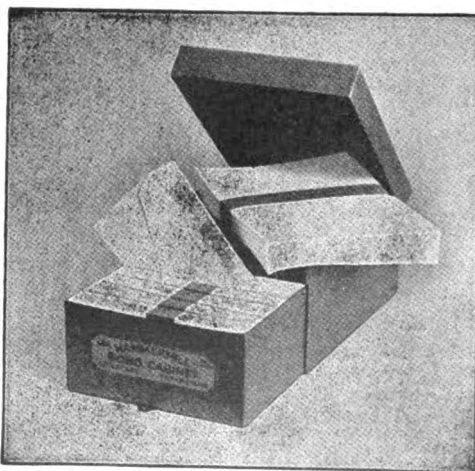
Little Putnam Stove

can also be used as a heating unit for an easy-to-make and easy-to-operate Oat Sprouter. Full directions for making the Sprouter are packed with every Little Putnam Stove, or I will mail a set free and promptly if you will request it, and send your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee the Little Putnam Stove to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in ten days and the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not send me his name and \$2.00, check or money-order, and I will send you a stove post-paid.

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What could be more appropriate as a Christmas Gift than this Cabinet of Hammermill Bond Stationery, containing 250 Letterheads and 250 Envelopes to match, both neatly printed with the recipient's name and address?

Nothing you could select would be more appreciated by your friends than this supply of stationery—enough to last a long time. Solve some of your Christmas gift problems this year by ordering one or more of these handsome and useful Cabinets—the cost is extremely low and the gift is sure to please.

One Cabinet, containing 250 Letterheads 8½x11 inches and 250 regular No. 694 Envelopes as illustrated, printed as desired with name and address (or ordinary business heading) sent postpaid for only \$6.25.

Place your order at once for as many of these Cabinets as you can use and your gift will be forwarded in ample time for Christmas.

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12 for 15c., 25 for 25c., 50 for 40c., 100 for 75c., 250 for \$1.75, 500 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$5.75.



Myers Celluloid Key Ring Bands

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiaties	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00



Colored Leader, Adjustable numbered consecutively, 5 colors: Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink. 100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.

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The only magazine in this country devoted exclusively to this fast growing industry, contains a large list of breeders, question and answer department, and articles by the largest and most successful breeders in the U. S. and Canada. Price \$1 a year. Single copies 12 cents.

The Milk Goat Dairy book, gives full information on breeding, feeding and management of all breeds, illustrated. The best book for beginners. Price 60 cents. Write for particulars of the Eastern Milk Goat Assoc.

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Until you have these books, "The Standard," 128 pages, illustrated, on all breeds and management. The plans for building hutches are worth the price of the book, 50 cents. Just the book to start you in right.

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MILLIONS IN USE

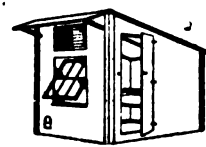
"Spiralets" Quality Colored Celluloid Leg Bands at LOWEST PRICES in

15 colors: Red, Blue, White, Black, Ruby, Rose, Green, Pink, Purple, Yellow, Garnet, Amber and Light Blue.

Size for	25	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.16	.50	\$1.15	\$2.00	\$3.45
Growing Chicks	.18	.60	\$1.45	\$2.50	\$3.95
Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.25	.80	\$1.90	\$3.20	\$5.25
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.30	.95	\$2.10	\$3.85	\$5.95
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	.35	\$1.10	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$7.25
Turkeys, Geese	.40	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$9.15

Postpaid. State size. Poultry Supply Catalog free.

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YOUNG'S DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhanging roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

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SPIRAL LEG BANDS



Best, least expensive, easy to put on. Colors: White, Black, Green, Red, Pink, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Ruby, Yellow.

12	25	50	100	250	500	1000
.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25	5.00

State breed of fowl and color desired. Send for our FREE Catalog listing best of everything in poultry supplies and equipment.

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KILL RATS NEW WAY

In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clears dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danys Virus.

FREE BOOK Get our free book on rats and mice, telling about Virus and how to get some

S. E. Virus, 121 West 15th St., New York

Clean Eggs Worth Working For

The fact that about a third of the eggs put on the market for sale are dirty and for this reason do not bring top prices, leads the poultrymen at the State agricultural college to suggest how farmers may put on the market a clean, attractive product.

The main thing is to have plenty of nests, say the specialists. One for each six hens is not too many, and they should have plenty of fresh straw. A good litter of straw on the floor also gives the hens a "door-mat" to wipe their feet in, which they will use if there. Gathering the eggs early in the day prevents tramping on them, but when the ground is soft it is better to keep the hens in the house until about three, gathering the eggs when the flock is let out. Chicken wire nailed between the roosts and dropping boards is suggested to keep the hens' feet clean, and frequent cleaning of the boards will also help.

Those eggs which are dirty when gathered, the college says, should be washed at once and sold as soon as possible for immediate consumption. All eggs should be stored in a cool, moist place free from mustiness or odor, and should not be handled more than necessary. Moving them from a cool place to a warm one causes them to sweat and injures them, and keeping them well covered helps to protect them from deterioration.

Oil From Crank Case Is Good For Scaly Legs

"The oil drained out of the crank case of an auto is excellent for controlling scaly leg or for painting roosts, etc., to control mites," says G. L. Stevenson, professor of poultry husbandry at South Dakota State college, Brookings, S. D. "A rough scaly condition of the hens' feet and legs is often thought to be an evidence of age, whereas in reality it is a diseased condition brought about by the activity of a kind of mite which burrows under the scales of the legs and sets up an irritation finally resulting in the condition indicated. The disease is not difficult to control. Dipping the legs and feet once or twice in crude oil or a half-and-half mixture of kerosene and linseed oil will usually suffice. Kerosene works fairly well alone but lacks body and may cause blistering if it gets into the feathers."

Cold Storage Egg Supply Greater Than Last Season

Eggs stored in five large market centers this year exceed the number in storage last year by over a million cases. U. S. Crop Reports show total holdings in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco amounting to 4,689,025 cases now as compared with 3,519,522 cases on September 2, 1921.

The reports show also that the receipts of fresh eggs are low now and that large quantities are being used from the cold storage plants. This would indicate that the price of fresh eggs might be expected to advance in the near future, but that the price will probably not reach the high point of last winter. Prices will, however, depend a great deal upon the severity of the winter.

5 — Good — \$1 1 Magazines

Woman's World, (Monthly) Our Price
Good Stories, (Monthly) \$1.00
American Woman, (Monthly)
The Household, (Monthly)
The Farm Journal, (Monthly) ALL FIVE FOR 1 YEAR

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Get more Eggs

has the proper amount of animal protein — best egg-producing food.

Two grades—50%-55% or 45%-50% protein. Dold-Quality Meat Scrap brings more money from poultry than feeding grains, cereals or vegetables alone. Formulate your own mash feed with meat scrap, meat meal or digester tankage.

Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also all grades poultry bone — charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

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POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.



CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiaties	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

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"All About Leghorns," latest book on Leghorns, copyrighted 1922, tells how to obtain highest prices for Leghorn eggs—How to mate, breed, judge, feed, cull, advertise and sell Leghorns—How to condition Leghorns for the show—How to produce a strain of heavy layers—How to mix a good dry mash and other feeds for Leghorns at all ages—How to treat diseases of Leghorns—How to combat lice and mites. Book gives dozens of other methods on how to become successful with Leghorns. Get a copy of this new book absolutely free with a three-year subscription to The Leghorn World. Only Journal in world devoted exclusively to all Leghorns and everything you want to know about the breed. Published Monthly. 50c yr.—3 yrs. \$1. Send dollar bill today and get book free. The Leghorn World 3615 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Fertile Eggs Cause Heavy Losses to the Producer

The average egg can be greatly improved if the following points are given more attention. An egg is a very perishable product. It is of the best quality when freshly laid. It deteriorates very rapidly when subjected to certain conditions on its way to the consumer.

An egg to reach the consumer in good condition must be produced under sanitary conditions, as it will be quickly contaminated by unsanitary surroundings. Then, the first step in the production of good quality eggs is to provide clean nests for the hens to lay in and keep the poultry houses and yards in a sanitary condition.

An egg that has not been fertilized is of much better keeping quality than a fertile egg. Then another step, insuring a more lasting quality in the Colorado egg, is to remove all males from the laying flock after the breeding season is over and produce eggs for the market that are infertile.

Millions of dollars worth of eggs are lost every year during the hot summer months because they are fertile. An egg that has been fertilized will start chick development at a temperature as low as 70 degrees. Most of the eggs produced during the summer are kept above the temperature and as the biggest percentage of the Colorado eggs are fertile when marketed, their keeping qualities are not of the best. Marketing the summer eggs often, will also improve their quality to the consumer.

Produce and commission houses who are buying eggs on a quality basis, and paying a premium for these eggs can be commended, as they are encouraging the production of a better quality product. Good prices cannot be paid for uncandled, case count eggs, and it is unfair to the poultry raiser who produces a good quality product to have to sell his eggs that way.—O. C. Ufford, Instructor in Poultry, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dollars and Sense

Save the oil drained out of the auto crankcase and use it for spraying roosts and dropping boards. Mix a little creosote with it if you want a lasting effect.

Egg production must be bred into a hen before the eggs can be fed out of her.

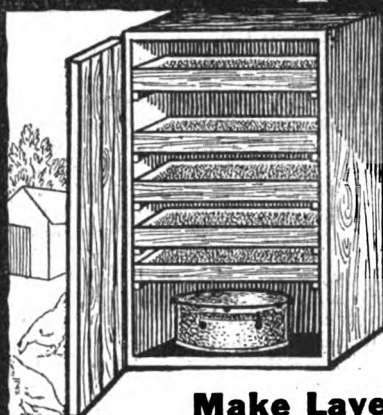
Instead of worrying about how to stop tail-pecking among the chix, try a different feeding ration to prevent it.

Put a big covered mash hopper and an automatic drinking fountain in each of the runs. The cost will be more than overcome by more eggs and less work.

As fast as you quit saving eggs for hatching, pen the roosters by themselves. No progressive poultryman should product anything but infertile eggs for market in warm weather. In fact, it would probably pay us to separate the fertile and infertile eggs at all times of the year.

Candling an egg will detect blood spots and chix, and give some idea of its age, but the candler can't see the strong flavor of an egg from a hen that has been scratching in the dunghill or fed on bad meat scraps or rotten tankage. Only the consumer finds the taint.

Oat Sprouter \$2⁴⁹



This home made oat sprouter was made in one evening by a fourteen-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was \$2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is \$2. postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2. and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in ten days and I will refund your \$2. together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

I. PUTNAM

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Elmira, N.Y.



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You Can Be Sure of Your Hatches With Prairie State Incubators

PUT in the fertile eggs—turn them twice daily—fill and trim the lamp each day. It's as simple as that. But the results are sure—*big hatches of the best chicks you ever saw.*

If you have had poor results from other incubators, you may doubt, but remember we have been *improving* the Prairie State Incubator for nearly forty years, until now it is the acknowledged perfect incubator, which you can use with absolute confidence.

Your success depends upon the incubator. You need not experiment—get the Prairie State. It is guaranteed as to *percentage of hatch and quality of chicks and for ten years of service.*

Prairie State Brooders *raise* the little chicks with practically no loss. Many styles.

Write for the complete catalog and learn the facts. And do it NOW.

Prairie State Incubator Co., 113 Main Street, Homer City, Penna.



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Are the most expensive enemy the Poultryman has to fight. **Barnes' Worm Emulsion** controls and **THE POULTRYMAN'S FRIEND.** You will make no mistake if you use it. 1 gal. \$3.00, by parcel post; 5 gal. \$12.50 and freight. "It is an **INVESTMENT**, not an expense." Send for booklet.

S. O. BARNES & SON, GARDENA, CALIF.

BEAUTILITY WHITE WYANDOTTES

Blue Ribbon Winners at Davenport, Cedar Rapids and Iowa State Poultry Show. Trapnested, Pedigreed. Bargains in fine breeding stock. Pens, Trios or Single Birds conditioned for show.

HUTCHINSON'S WHITE WYANDOTTE YARDS,

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36 Hens Lay 34 Eggs a Day

Zero Weather, Too. Here's How It Is Done. Try It On Your Flock.

"Early in November, I started giving Don Sung to 36 barred rocks which had been laying only 3 or 4 eggs a day. The first month showed a big gain. Yesterday, Jan. 16th, with the temperature five degrees above zero, I got 34 eggs from these same 36 hens. In the first 20 days of January, I got 596 eggs, or an average of about 30 a day. I wouldn't think of keeping chickens without Don Sung."—H. G. Casper, Orrville, Ohio.

Figure this: A \$1 package of Don Sung lasts 36 hens 40 days. Two dozen extra eggs a day, for 40 days, is 80 dozen. At winter prices, figure his profit.

There's no reason why you can't do just as well. Accept our trial offer, as Mr. Casper did. Here it is: Give Don Sung to 15 hens. Then watch results for 30 days. If it doesn't show you a big increase in eggs, if it doesn't pay for itself and pay you a good profit besides, tell us and your money will be promptly refunded.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg laying) acts directly on the egg-laying organs, and is beneficial in every way. It makes hens healthy and happy. They scratch and sing. Pullets develop earlier. The whole flock lays regularly in any season, in any weather, when eggs are scarce and high.

Can you afford to ignore the wonderful reports you are hearing from Don Sung users everywhere? Why not let us show you the same results, with your own flock? Don Sung is no trouble to use. It costs nothing to try. All we ask is a chance to prove our claims, entirely at our risk. Get Don Sung from your local dealer, or send 50 cents for package by mail prepaid (large size, \$1, holds three times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



DeLancey's Platform

I respectfully submit to the members of the American Poultry Association the platform on which I stand as a candidate for the office of president of the American Poultry Association. For many long years I have struggled and battled to bring about just this kind of an organization and I now feel that the time has come when the members themselves demand a representative form of government and the kind of a national organization that you have all longed for. Well do the poultrymen of America know that I have stood for every plank in my platform and my past record in standing steadfastly for fair play and my honest convictions is proof that I will not bow to the will of any clique, combine or individual, and if elected I shall strive to make the American Poultry Association one of real value to every member and one that no poultryman can afford to stay out of.

In 1920 I refused nomination and in 1921 I again refused, feeling that a president was entitled to a second term, and now that the new Standard will be ready by January 1st, which leaves no unfinished business, I feel it my duty to stand for election. As the adoption of a new constitution to bring about a representative form of government has come to pass and I have given the best years of my life to bring this about, I feel that it is a duty I owe to all favoring this kind of a government to stand for the election for the office of president of the American Poultry Association and respectfully submit for your consideration the following platform, knowing it will meet the approval of all fair-minded poultrymen.

1. I am for a representative form of government and for the adoption of a constitution at Philadelphia in 1923 that will bring this about in the broadest sense that the word "Representative" can be applied. Less than one-tenth running the affairs of the national body with more than nine-tenths having no voice must and shall be abolished. Taxation without representation is tyranny.

2. I am for the strongest and most able man that can be secured for secretary of the American Poultry Association.

3. I am in favor of a permanent home for the American Poultry Association.

4. I am in favor of the members themselves transacting the real business of the association at the Annual Convention and this power should be taken out of the hands of the Executive Board.

5. I am in favor of using all the power and influence at the command of the American Poultry Association to secure a lower express rate on poultry, pigeons and pet stock shipped to poultry exhibitions and for breeding purposes.

6. I am in favor of restoring back to the members (Liberty) the voting power of selecting the place of annual meeting and the election of such committees as has in the past been elected by the Executive Board."

7. I am in favor of making no expenditures except those voted on by the members themselves in annual convention assembled, except those which may arise between time of annual conventions and then only when authorized by a majority vote of the Executive

CHADWICK'S

TRAP-NESTED

White Rocks

Every layer on our farm is trap-nested and we breed only from those which are proven producers.

Pleasure and Profit Hand in Hand with Chadwick's trap-nested White Plymouth Rocks. Our winners at the Garden, New York State Fair, Hanover and other nationally recognized exhibitions are all from our trap-nested layers—they will lay eggs for you as well as win in keen competition at your show.

Read This—It is only one of the many letters I have on file from my satisfied customers:

Wesleyville, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922.

Mr. Joseph Chadwick:

Dear Sir:—I purchased 100 chicks of you last March, of which I raised 94. I made five entries in the Erie Show and took 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. The 1st pullet laid August 30th, and during the month of December I trapped them with an average of twenty eggs per bird for the month.

The best production was 26 eggs, the poorest, 11 eggs for the month.

These birds paid \$1.00 profit each during December. I am, Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. L. HENRY.

Chadwick's guarantee of satisfaction goes with every purchase.

I have some fine young cockerels to sell—ask for prices.

1 & 2 yr. old males at \$10 each.

1 & 2 yr. old females at \$3 each.

No pullets—have disposed of all I can afford to let go.

Treat White Rocks Right—They will Treat You Right.

JOSEPH CHADWICK

Box A,

Newburgh, N. Y.

Bigger Poultry Profits

Supply your chickens with clean warm water—prevents disease, increases egg yields, saves feed



Sanitary Thermos Chicken Waterer

will keep water warm at smallest cost. No heater—a vacuum retains the heat, same as in a thermos bottle. Also keeps water cool in summer. The only thermos chicken waterer that can be easily and quickly taken apart for cleaning. Two sizes—guaranteed.

Write for free trial offer and catalog of O. K. Coops, Feeders, Cupolas, Stock Waterers, etc.

PHILLIP BERNARD CO.

2550 Floyd Ave., Sioux City, Ia.



Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Never on sale in stores as every Appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case. Beware of imitations. Look for trademark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 279C State St., Marshall, Mich

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Bigger Poultry Profits with NATCO Hollow Tile

Poultry Houses of glazed, easily cleaned NATCO Hollow Tile protect your fowls from dampness, cold and vermin. The tile is comparatively light in weight and is easily laid with less time, labor and mortar than other forms of masonry. With a reasonable first cost, you get a durable building that requires no painting or repairs.

The new "Natco on the Farm" book treats on every type of hollow tile farm building. Write for your copy today.

NATCO DOUBLE TILE

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
1374 FULTON BUILDING :: PITTSBURGH, PA.

Keipper Poultry Supplies

For years they have been the standard. Keipper Collapsible All Wire Coops increase your chances to win at Fairs and Shows. Used by nearly all up-to-date shows last year. Shipping Coops with automatic lock sliding top. Egg Carriers that guarantee absolute safety for shipments of hatching eggs. Feeder Boxes troughs, drinking fountains—handiest and most sanitary made. Trap Nests of galvanized iron with wire trap front. Most practical made. Last a lifetime. Canary hatching and shelf cages. Write for Free Book of poultry specialties. Tells how to condition birds for shows.



Keipper Cooping Co., Inc.
1401 First St.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Branches: Johnstown, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.

Board. Abolish all needless expense and create a reserve fund.

8. I am in favor of closer work with poultry shows and associations in order that they may be more successful for the associations, exhibitors, concessioners and the public. Our shows are the recruiting stations of the entire industry. In the past, shows could come and go, and go and come, and the American Poultry Association cared not.

9. I am in favor of making the association something of value, an asset to every member. Redeem the old organization for the breeders themselves and organize from the bottom up instead of from the top down, and give all members equal rights and full value for their membership.

10. I am in favor of the closest co-operation with the specialty clubs and a majority vote by them on all matters relating to their breed shall be considered final by the American Poultry Association.

11. I am in favor of such legislation as will do the most poultrymen the most good and give to every member equal rights and privileges and make it an organization that every man and woman engaged in it, as well as allied industries, will derive a benefit by becoming a member.

12. I am in favor of having the secretary publish monthly a correct statement of the affairs of the association. The association belongs to the members and this they are entitled to.

13. I am in favor of the president surrounding himself with an Advisory Board consisting of the best men of the industry and working in connection with the Executive Board.

14. I will not be influenced by any clique, combine or individual but will stand like a stone-wall behind such a constitution that will be adopted by a majority vote of the members assembled in Annual Convention in Philadelphia in 1923.

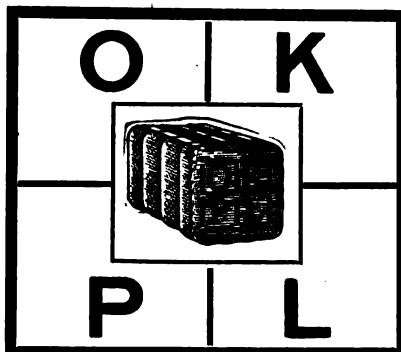
On this platform I stand, and respectfully submit to the members of the American Poultry Association.

(Signed) F. W. DeLANCEY,
Candidate for President of American Poultry Association in 1923.
York, Pa.

Who Gets The Profits?

When eggs in mid-March tumbled to the lowest average prices in six years, the storage men began their annual shopping to get cheap eggs for their late fall and early winter trade. Those eggs which are going into the refrigerators at 22 to 28 cents a dozen will come out in six or eight months, nicely graded and tagged, and with a retailing value that has no relation to the farmers' price except that of a multiple. It has often been pointed out in these columns that the egg business, with its immense span between the farm value of eggs and the ultimate selling price, is one which poultry farmers may well study, and already some good work is being done. Of course, it is a business that has many angles and the storage end is a costly operation.

In the selling of nearby eggs, which are largely those for immediate consumption, several farmers' co-operative organizations are already doing good work, and the prices received last fall by one group topped the market at a premium of 5 cents a dozen. Neverthe-



O. K. Sanitary Poultry Litter

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

Oct. 11th, 1922.

The O. K. Company,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

I just got 350 Rocks for Fryers at Christmas and honestly the litter is worth its weight in gold. No dampness and how they make it fly, and no deaths from eating fibrous material. Not a bit of bad odor; no lice or mites and a fine dusting place.

I have also used it for nests and it sure is fine.

Douglas Hayden,
Alvin, Texas

\$1 brings you a sample bag postpaid. Covers 8 sq. ft. 3 in. deep. Large bale covers 80 sq. ft. 3 in. deep. \$4.00 F. O. B. Principal Cities. Don't fail to use this unequaled Litter this winter. It is satisfying thousands. Send for the sample bale and our new book. Act now!

THE O. K. COMPANY

156 Water Street,

New York

Poultry Leg Bands



"Spiralets"—the acknowledged leader. Celluloid—easy to put on and they stay on. Uniform high quality. Millions in use.

COLORS—Red, Green, Pink, Black, White, Yellow

No.	Kind	12	25	50	100	250	500
1.	Baby chicks, pigeons.....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.30	2.30
2.	Growing chicks, bantams.....	.12	.25	.45	.80	1.80	3.20
3.	Leghorns, Anconas, etc.....	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
4.	Rocks, Reds, etc.....	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
5.	Brahmas, Cochins, etc.....	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
6.	Turkeys, Geese.....	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00

Order by number. State colors wanted. Orders filled same day received, parcel post prepaid to you.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

BIG, STRONG CHICKS hatched from high class bred to lay stock. Get a bunch of early chicks. Have that idle brooder earning money. The first Broilers are the money makers.

PRICES NOW

Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Minorcas.....18c each
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns.....16c each
Broiler Chicks.....12c each

Write for future delivery prices. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM,

NUNDA, N. Y.

WILLIAM'S FIRE EXTRACTOR THE REMEDY WITH A RECORD

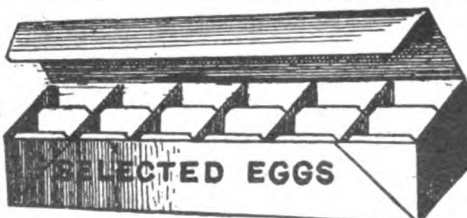
Used by Poultry, Pigeon and Rabbit breeders all over the Western Hemisphere for Roup, Canker, Chicken Pox, Gape, Sore Eyes, Froun Combs, etc., in Poultry; Sore Eyes, Colds and Canker in Pigeons and Canker, Colds and Snuffles in Rabbits.

Walter G. Burn, Spanish Lookout, British Honduras, Central America, writes: "Williams' Fire Extractor is a most wonderful remedy for Sore Head and Fava. I have found it equally effective for Roup, Canker, Gape and other diseases of poultry. I have tried many other remedies, but Williams' Fire Extractor beats them all." E. M. Dutton, prominent breeder, Newfane, N. Y., writes: "It is the best all around poultry remedy I have ever used." 50 Cents and One Dollar a Bottle

THE JEFFERSON LABORATORY

159 Jefferson St.

ALBANY, N. Y.



One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1885 South Weymouth, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

RIVERVIEW STRAIN WHITE ROCKS—NONE BETTER

Fine lot early hatched cockerels now ready. This line will improve your flocks. Write us.

DAVISON WHITE ROCK FARMS,

Digitized by ROUTE 27, Google

GRAND RIVER, IOWA

MORE EGGS NOW AT 65c A DOZEN

Many Poultry Raisers Doubling Daily Egg Production Without Extra Expense.



Eggs are scarce and prices steadily going higher. Every poultry raiser can greatly increase and maintain the daily egg production of the entire flock during the fall and winter by using Imperial Egg Tonic.

All that is necessary is to occasionally drop a few of these highly concentrated tablets in the fowls' drinking water. This standard, time-tested remedy acts as a splendid tonic and blood purifier, stimulating the egg production qualities. Starts hens and pullets laying faster than ever. Every day you put off using Imperial Egg Tonic you are delaying big egg production. Start now to get your share of these high prices.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Send no money. Just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 5030, Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you by return mail, two regular \$1.00 size packages of Imperial Egg Tonic (double strength). Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents postage when they arrive. Enough for yourself and neighbor.

NOTE—American Poultry Advocate readers risk no money in accepting the above special introductory offer. Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible, and will refund your \$1.00 on request any time within 30 days, if you are not entirely satisfied.

Don't Suffer Loss From Roup

Destroy the germs that cause it. Prevent the disease from getting a start. Poultry Keepers who use



conquers roup. B-K is a powerful germicide, yet will not harm fowls. It is clean—does not stain—leaves no odor. Can be given in the drinking water. Try B-K! Mail the coupon today. Money back if not satisfied.

Ask your dealer for B-K today.

General Laboratories
Madison, Wisconsin
Sole Mfrs. B-K

General Laboratories,
Dept. 5, Madison, Wis.
Enclosed find 16c in stamps for which kindly send me special 35c bottle of B-K.

Name.....

Address.....

VITA-OVA-TONE THE MAGIC EGG TONIC

A recent scientific discovery by Swiss chemists. Vita-Ova-Tone contains Mineral, Vegetable and Animal elements not contained in the food. Prevents the egg organs from becoming dormant, hastens the moult, and promotes health. Vita-Ova-Tone means bright red combs, glossy plumage, immunity to disease and Full Egg Basket. Give it a trial. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

NORTHWESTERN POULTRY INDUSTRIES
2657 Dupont Ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

less, the nearby trade is only a drop in the bucket compared to the trade in storage eggs. One of these days the poultrymen of the country will have more to say in the control of eggs going into storage, but the fact remains that the poultry industry as a whole is too profitable for the individual and too lightly considered as a farm sideline to bring into play necessity's great invention, which in the case of the farmer is co-operation. However, isn't it true that poultry farmers are only marking time while others get the big profit? There are too many fingers in the poultry pie.—American Agriculturist.

Letting The Consumer Write It

Who is better able to tell the merits of a product than a satisfied and enthusiastic user? This thought prompted the H-O Cereal Company, Inc., to publish a booklet on raising baby chicks, written by users of their famous Life Saver Feed instead of by themselves.

To get the material, advertisements describing the contest which offered \$200 in prizes, were run in the leading poultry journals; 50,000 slips headed, "We Will Pay For Your Experience" were sent out to dealers, in cartons, and by mail, to all parts of the United States and Canada and as a result they were deluged with stories.

The stories came from people in all walks of life, woodsmen, professional exhibitors, poultry farmers, backyard amateurs; boys just entering their teens and mothers old in years, but young in spirit; in short, from all the folks who raised chicks.

Their wording and get-up were accurate pictures of the folks who wrote them and made an interesting portrayal of human nature. They ranged from that of the Pennsylvania coal miners who thought the fact that "Us miners is on strike and need the money," constituted a good reason for winning to the agricultural graduates, who seemed to expect that long words and technical phraseology alone would favorably impress the judges.

The stories were judged under the direction of Mr. Campbell L. Cory, aided by the Advertising Manager and Poultry expert of the H-O Cereal Company, Inc. The addresses of the prize winners indicate the widespread interest for they came from Alabama to Ontario, and from Connecticut to Oregon. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Stories—1st prize, Edward Lovell, R. F. D. No. 1, Canterbury, Conn., \$50.00; 2nd prize, Sid Saunders, Brantford, Ont., \$25.00; 3rd prize, R. F. Atwater, Greenville, N. Y., \$20.00; 4th prize, Mrs. B. F. Phelps, R. F. D. No. 4, Hartford, Ala., \$15.00; 5th prize, D. C. Ray, Ranier, Oregon, \$10.00.

Photographs—1st prize, A. T. Boe, Bemidji, Minn., \$25.00; 2nd prize, Sid Saunders, Brantford, Ont., \$15.00; 3rd prize, Mrs. Frederick Skedden, 224 Robinson St., Hamilton, Ont., \$10.00

RALPH WOODWARD NEW PRESIDENT COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CLUB

The result of the annual election of officers of the National Columbia Wyandotte Club is as follows: President, Ralph Woodward, Grafton, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y.; Vice-President, Dist. No. 1, R. G. Harwood, Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Dist. No. 2, Benton P. Gray, Hammon, N. J.; Vice-President, Dist. No. 3, J. A. Mortimer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Vice-President, Dist. No. 4, J. A. Leland, Springfield, Ill.; Vice-President, Dist. No. 5, Arnold Hagens, San Jose, Calif.; Executive Committee, R. G. Harwood, George Lyman Hall, Austin G. Warner, G. M. Wilkin, son and J. A. Brackett.

CURTISS UT LOVER

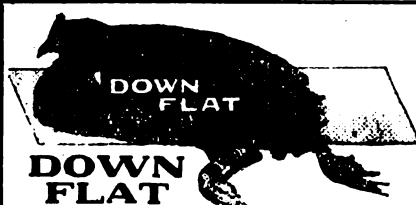
For green food, use The Niagara Brand of Green Cured Fine Cut-Clover, Nature's Own Tonic and egg stimulator. Because of its bulk and Vitamine content it reduces your feed bill and increases the egg yield. Manufactured and sold by us for more than 30 years.

1887—Day Old Chix & Dux—1922

Send for our special discount price list covering early Spring deliveries on chix and dux. Over 35 years of Specialized Breeding back of our young stock.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.



And they told me she had "an incurable form of paralysis," then I gave her—

HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY

and now she is just as fine as ever. When your birds develop leg weakness, go light, stagger, go blind or have pale faces and combs, send at once for this wonderful life saver; recommended by leading poultrymen everywhere; \$1.10 package sent postpaid. Send stamp for valuable poultry Disease Chart—sent free with each order. Send \$1.10 for any of the following HAPPY HEN Remedies—Chicken-pox, Cholera, Canker or Body Lice Salve. We guarantee them to give satisfaction or money back.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY COMPANY
Poultry Disease Specialists
Dept. 103, 36 So. Market St. Boston, Mass.



HELPS IN WINTER

During this trying time Struven's Fish Meal will help wonderfully in keeping your poultry in better condition. It supplies the necessary proteins and minerals,—strengthens and prepares for profitable laying. Write for free feeding instructions.

CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-D S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

WEBER'S BEST laying, BEST paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Hardy northern raised fine pure-bred quality. Breeding fowls, Eggs, Incubators all at lowest prices. 41 years Poultry Experience and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders' Guide Free.

W. A. Weber, Box 49, Mankato, Minn.

68 BREEDS Fine, Purebred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Northern raised, hardy and beautiful. 10,000 prizes. Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Incubators at low prices. America's best poultry farm. Large catalog 5 cts.

A. A. ZIEGLER, Box 55, Austin, Minn.

Lights Equalize Production

While egg stocks in the big markets of the country have been almost unprecedented through April and the first week in May, the Petaluma (Calif.) Poultry Journal says spring production on the Pacific Coast has been fully 20 per cent. lower than had been anticipated, and suggests that increased production forced by artificial lighting during the winter has reduced the spring yield.

This suggestion, if well founded, offers much field for thought. The big problem of the egg producer is not to increase prices, but to increase consumption, equalize prices throughout the year, and prevent the price slump attendant upon big spring production. Heretofore, cold storage has been the one method offered for preventing the glutting of spring markets and supplying the consumers in the seasons of light production.

Artificial lights to stimulate winter production, which until two or three years ago, were considered as entirely experimental, have generally been thought of by poultrymen mainly as a means for producing more high priced eggs. If the California suggestion is proved to be the correct conclusion, winter lighting, as it comes into more general use, may aid materially in keeping down big spring production and preventing the usual spring price slump, as well as in supplying more fresh eggs for market in the winter.

At best, storage is always experimental, and puts an added cost on to production, as stored eggs must always be considered of secondary value to new-laid eggs, and can probably never command the price of fresh eggs.

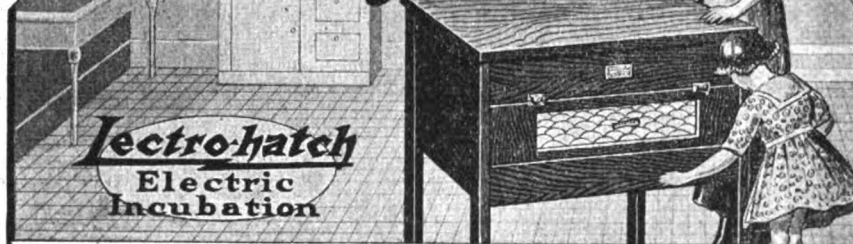
The ideal thing towards which the intelligent thought and purpose of commercial poultrymen everywhere must be directed is the adoption of methods which will tend to a more nearly even supply of fresh eggs at all times in the year, with a better price level throughout the year. The average consumer wants fresh eggs and uses storage eggs only when the comparative price of fresh eggs is, in his or her opinion, out of proportion to their relative value.

Storage, with its uncertainties as to the keeping qualities of eggs and market conditions at the time they must be sold, is better for the producer than a market but in spring which forces him to sacrifice his eggs at less than cost of production, and to an extent is good for the consumer in giving him a supply of eggs for food in winter when the fresh egg price soars beyond reach. Because of its uncertainties, however, even when they are minimized by processing, storage will always lend itself to speculation and have the effect of multiplying quotations and helping price manipulation.

The nearer we can get to having all eggs marketed and consumed while they are fresh, and producing enough fresh eggs at all seasons to supply the market with new-laid eggs, at a reasonable price, the better for both producers and consumers, and the worse for the speculator.

It is not possible that winter lighting of henhouses may play a more important part than even cold storage in equalizing seasonable production and prices. Let's hope so.—Co-operative Poultryman.

Hatch with Electricity



Convert Your Incubator Into a Modern Electric

Steady heat. No fumes. No work or worry.

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are, ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean! Safe! Sure!

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can leave it for days at a time. The weather may change, but the temperature in your incubator will be exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Big Hatches! Better Chicks!

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that Lectro-hatch day-old chicks usually have the appearance of being a week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

So Easy! Cost Is Low!

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it.

It makes no difference what make, size or style machine you have, the Lectro-hatch will fit it. It attaches to any electric light socket, and operates from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

The cost of the Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it

figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. And, oh, what a wonderful investment in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Poultry Experts Endorse It

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We were the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. Fishel, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Indiana.

Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Dayton, Ohio, says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 per cent. of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—Walter C. Young, Dayton, Ohio.

Lectro-hatch Incubators and Brooders

Besides making electric equipment for converting old incubators, we also make complete new electric incubators and brooders. They are strictly high-grade in every respect, built to last a lifetime, but cost no more than the better grades of old style machines. Incubators: 65-egg, \$25; 150-egg, \$38.50; 300-egg, \$68.75; 600-egg, \$123.50. Brooders: 150-chick, \$16; 500-chick, \$23.50. When ordering, tell us the voltage of your electric current. Order from this, or write for catalog.

Investigate electric hatching. Write today for information and prices on converting your old machine.

Electric Controller Co.

952 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS

Feed "OCULUM", the Scientific Germicide—only ONE drop a day per hen. It has made MORE eggs all over the U. S. for 15 years—often doubling them. It is cheap—Sample (150 feeds) 10c. "OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day.—H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Assn., Akron, O. Ask him.

It quickly relieves Roup and other germ trouble. Bradley, Fishel and other fanciers praise it. This Journal O.K.'s it. Bottles 50c and \$1 postpaid. Guaranteed. Booklet FREE.

DEALERS HANDLE

The "OCULUM" CO., Box L, SALEM, VA.

AGENTS WANTED

\$6⁵² per HEN Official NET PROFIT!



This is the exact record of the Ferris Pen at New Jersey Egg Contest. Double your profits with the White Leghorns that are making history at such National Egg Contests as Illinois, Ark., Neb., Calif., Texas, Conn., Mich., etc. Get the benefits of 22 years breeding for eggs.

WHITE LEGHORNS TRAPNESTED—PEDIGREED

Guaranteed by the world's largest Leghorn farms. Over 25,000 satisfied customers. Satisfaction or your money back. Free instruction by our 14 White Leghorn specialists assures your success.

LAYING PULLETS

Make sure of a big winter egg-yield. Bargain prices on thousands of the finest ever raised.

YEARLING MALES

Now selling the males that have headed our best pens. Astonishing bargains on males that were not for sale at any price last spring.

EGGS and CHICKS

Big discounts on orders placed now for shipment next spring. We can also ship fall eggs and chicks from our southern farm.

LAYING HENS

Thousands of yearling hens from our choicest matings can now be spared at lowest prices in years.

MATURE COCKERELS

Get your breeding cockerels now. You can save nearly half and get first choice of thousands of our finest pedigreed cockerels.

JUNE PULLETS

Will lay in Nov. or Dec. and pay for themselves before spring. Our fall sale means a saving of 40 per cent to you. Write for prices.

FREE GET THIS CATALOG

A Post Card brings it—FREE. Get our special low prices. Increase your income. Make sure of a big winter egg-yield. Write today.

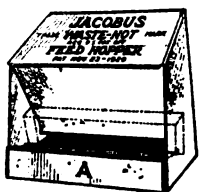
GEO. B. FERRIS

911 Union Ave.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"IT SURE DOES THE WORK"

"I have tried out your little Stove for 10 days or more and find it O. K. It sure does the work, and I am very much pleased with it." So writes L. Schuelke, Waterbury, Conn. The Little Putnam Stove will keep water from freezing even in the coldest weather. Burns a month without attention. Price only \$2.00. Your dealer has it or can get it. If not, write to I. Putnam, Route 1202-R, Elmira, N. Y., enclosing money order or check, and one will be promptly sent you postpaid. Read the advertisement on page 27—Adv.



SAVES FOOD

Catch Tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS
Box 6-A, Ridgeland, W. I.

TANCRED COCKERELS

(Direct)

S. C. W. Leghorns

Mr. Tancred of Kent, Wash., has trapped continuously since 1905. Also winner of America's highest contest Pen. Write to
THEODORE C. HEINECKE, Albion, Mich.

IRON BAND EGG CASES

With the new cup fillers. Ask for circular.
Made and sold by

Westworth Bros.,

Cornish, Ma.

Roup—the Best Way to Handle It

Roup is one of the most prevalent of poultry diseases, but easily checked if taken while in the early stages. In cases of a mild nature where the nostrils and eyes are affected by a catarrhal condition, and small bubbles appear in the corners of the eyes and nostrils with little, if any odor, a very simple remedy is the use of kerosene (two parts) and one of olive or sweet oil, injecting it into the eyes, nostrils and throat. This treatment is more effective if used every day until cured. It will clear up the air passages and make breathing easier. A few drops of spirits of camphor added to the solution will be a further aid to breathing.

Carbolated vaseline is a very successful remedy in mild cases. Rub it into the eyes and nostrils and force a small quantity down the throat. A cure can soon be effected in all mild cases of a catarrhal nature, if they are taken care of when first noticed. All sick fowls should be separated from the well ones so as not to spread the disease.

The drinking water may also be medicated with permanganate of potash, at the rate of about one-fourth of a level teaspoonful to the gallon of drinking water.

The roosting quarters should be kept clean at all times, and especially during an epidemic. Feed good wholesome feed in moderate quantities, being careful not to overfeed. See that the drinking water is clean and fresh at all times. If it is possible to avoid it, do not allow pools of stagnant water to stand about for fowls to drink from, and do not crowd too many into one roosting place. The roosting houses should have an abundance of fresh air and sunshine.

ELMER WHITTAKER.

HOLIDAYS, HEBREW AND LEGAL FOR THE YEARS 1922 AND 1923

With List of Poultry, Etc., in Demand and the Best Market Days Preceding the Holidays.

Feast of Law—Dec. 15., Dec. 11-13. Prime quality of all kinds.

Christmas Day—Dec. 25, Dec. 19-22. Turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, suckling pigs, live rabbits and live goats.

New Year—Jan. 1, Dec. 26-29. Turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, suckling pigs, live rabbits and live goats.

1923

Purim—Mar. 2, Feb. 26-Mar. 1. Fowls and hen turkeys.

Easter—Apr. 1, Mar. 26-29. Fowls, capons, ducks, geese, rabbits spring lambs and prime veal calves.

Passover—Apr. 1 Mar. 26-29. Turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese.

Last Passover—Apr. 6, Apr. 2-6. Prime quality of all kinds.

Feast of Weeks—May 21, May 15-18. Very little extra for this holiday.

Decoration Day—May 30, May 24-29. Broilers and prime stock of all kinds.

Independence Day—July 4, June 28-July 3. Broilers especially.

Jewish New Year—Sept. 11, Sept. 5-8. Fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Day of Atonement—Sept. 20, Sept. 17-18. All prime stock, especially White Leghorn chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles—Sept. 24, Sept. 18-21. Ducks, fowls and fat geese.

Columbus Day—Oct. 12, Oct. 9-11. Live chickens, fowls and rabbits.

Thanksgiving Day—Nov. 29, Nov. 22-28. Turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, young pigs and rabbits.

Feast of Law—Dec. 3, Nov. 28-30. Prime quality of all kinds.

Christmas Day—Dec. 25, Dec. 19-23. Turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, suckling pigs, live rabbits and live goats.

New Year—Jan. 1, Dec. 26-30. Turkeys, geese, fowls, capons, suckling pigs, live rabbits and live goats.

PRINTING FOR THE POULTRYMAN

The successful poultryman is the poultryman using businesslike methods and a liberal amount of properly prepared printing.

Our printed matter will aid you to a great extent in creating a favorable impression upon your customers and in making your business successful.

The finest quality work at prices you can well afford to pay—printing that will be worthy of you and your poultry plant, printing that will pay for itself many times over in added prestige and increased sales of your product.

Our printing is produced by an efficient and skilled corps of poultry printers, in the plant which prints the American Poultry Advocate each month, and prints also for hundreds of the most successful poultrymen throughout the United States.

Select your requirements from the following list, write out your copy plainly (typewrite if possible), forward to us with proper remittance enclosed. Your finished order will come back to you postage prepaid in the shortest possible time and we know you will be well pleased with the work.

LETTERHEADS—8½x11 (Ruled or Unruled)

250, \$4.00; 500, \$5.25; 1,000, \$7.25.

For colored paper add 20%.

For two color printing add 20%.

For an extra amount of wording, printing down side or across bottom add 20%.

NOTE HEADS—6x9½ (Ruled or Unruled)

250, \$3.75; 500, \$4.75; 1,000, \$6.25.

For colored paper add 20%.

For two color printing add 20%.

BILLHEADS—8½x5½ (Ruled or Unruled)

Same prices as Noteheads.

STATEMENTS—5½x8½ (Ruled or Unruled)

Same prices as Noteheads.

ENVELOPES—Good Quality Stock (White)

Regular size, 6¼ (6¼x3¾)

250, \$2.25; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.00.

Large size, No. 10 (9½x4¼)

250, \$3.00; 500, \$4.50; 1,000, \$7.75.

Enclosure size, No. 6¼ (6x3¾) Return

Address only.

250, \$2.00; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$4.75.

For colored envelopes add 20%.

For two color printing add 20%.

SHIPPING TAGS—Good Quality Stock

Regular size, with eyelet, or square size without eyelet.

250, \$2.50; 500, \$3.25; 1,000, \$4.75.

Cloth Lined Tags, with eyelet, or square without eyelet.

250, \$4.75; 500, \$3.75; 1,000, \$5.50.

POST CARDS—Government Postal Size

250, \$3.50; 500, \$4.25; 1,000, \$6.00.

SHIPPING LABELS—For Eggs or Chicks

On plain paper—250, \$2.75; 500, \$3.50;

1,000, \$5.25.

Gummed paper—250, \$3.00; 500, \$4.00;

1,000, \$6.00.

Cloth lined paper—250, \$4.75; 500, \$7.50.

We can illustrate your stationery or advertising matter with cuts of any breed you wish.

No additional charge.

Advocate Printing Co.

1009 South Salina St.

Syracuse, N. Y.

What the Clubs are Doing

ANNUAL CLUB MEETS

American Bantam Assn. Geo. Fitterer, Sec., 600 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill. National meet, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1-7, 1923.

American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club, J. H. Breitigan, Sec.-Treas., Lititz, Pa. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

Buff Minorca Club, Ed. F. Schmidt, Sec., Hazelrigg, Ind. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

International Partridge Rock Club, J. H. Webster, Sec., Hamburg, N. Y. Annual club meet Pittsburg show, Jan. 8-13, 1923.

The Blue Andalusian Club

Blue Andalusian breeders are to rally at St. Louis Colliseum, December 28-January 2. The Blue Andalusian Club is planning a big rally in the form of a very large meet. They expect to have over 300 birds at the St. Louis show. Mr. Horace G. Murphy of Muncie, Inc., will place the awards. The meeting of the club will be held on Saturday, December 30th. About \$125.00 in specials will be offered by the club. If the meet is a big success it will make history for the Andalusian Club.

Jersey Black Giant Club

Owing to pressure of business Mr. M. L. Chapman, the very able secretary-treasurer of the Jersey Black Giant Club, has resigned. President U. L. Meloney has appointed C. M. Page of C. M. Page & Sons to the office for the balance of term, to whom all communications pertaining to club matters should be sent. "A circular letter will be sent members soon."

Befmar, N. J. C. M. PAGE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Rose Comb White Leghorn Club

The Rose Comb White Leghorn Club annual meeting will be held in connection with the Chicago Coliseum Show, December 5 to 10, 1922. J. M. Chase of Wallkill, N. Y., is secretary of this progressive club.

American Buff Wyandotte Club

The American Buff Wyandotte Club, of which J. H. Clark of West Pawlet, Vt., is secretary, will hold their annual meet at Cleveland, Ohio, January 1-6, 1923.

United Ancon Club

The New Jersey State meet of the United Ancona Club will be held in connection with the Vineland Poultry Show at Vineland, N. J., December 6-9, 1922.

Ohio S. C. Black Minorca Club

The Ohio Branch of the International S. C. Black Minorca Club will meet at Springfield, Ohio, January 8-13, 1922, with the Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. of Quincy, Ill., have just issued their forty-second annual catalog of "Old Reliable" Standard Incubators and Brooders. The company is also the distributor of a complete line of supplies for the poultryman, many of which are illustrated and described in their new catalog. Any poultryman contemplating the purchase of a new incubator this season or in need of any of the labor-saving appliances carried by this company should send for this new free catalog. Address Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box 2, Quincy, Ill.



The New Blue Flame Buckeye Colony Brooders

Another BUCKEYE Achievement

An oil-burning brooder guaranteed as unqualifiedly as our world-famous coal-burning brooder—the unfailing wonder which saves millions of chicks per year.

Made in Three Sizes—Operated With a Wick. We have developed a wick-type burner that gives the steady, sustained heat without possibility of going out or overheating.

No Crowding—No Chilling. The highest possible percentages of chicks are raised to maturity. No sudden changes, suffocations, chills or infantile chick complaints. Cripples and weaklings are practically unknown. Buckeyes are used in the agricultural colleges of forty-four states and there are hundreds of thousands in use throughout the country.

Buckeye the World's Foremost Incubators. More than 600,000 Buckeye Incubators are in use throughout the United States. More Buckeyes are shipped to foreign countries than the total foreign shipments of all other American makers. More than eight hundred foremost commercial hatcheries use Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. More than 54,000,000 chicks per year are Buckeye hatched.

Which Catalog Shall We Send? If interested in Blue Flame Brooders send for catalog No. 24; or for coal-burning Brooders, No. 36; Buckeye Incubator Catalog No. 48.

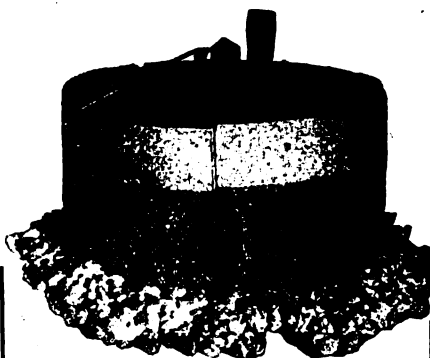
THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
World's largest manufacturer of incubators and brooders
217 Euclid Ave.
Springfield Ohio
U.S.A.

Please send catalog No. ☐ I am interested in: incubators ☐ coal-burning brooders ☐

NAME

ADDRESS

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 217 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.



Candee Colony Brooder

Broods up to 500 chicks in one flock in one building, with only one heater and one coal fire to attend. Big and quick heating. Its coal magazine, big fire bowl and large 12-inch grate keep the fire burning over night and all the time.

Money-Back Guarantee

You know what an incubator and brooder should do. You can write your own money-back guarantee on your order for Candee equipment.

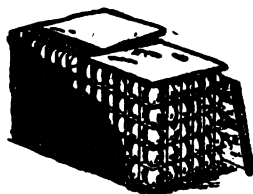
Write for Catalogue

Gives valuable information to anyone brooding chicks or planning to sell them.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders
Dept. 4 Eastwood, N. Y.

Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES

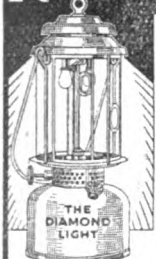


20 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads, carriers, both peach and tomato, hampers, baskets, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. New and second hand excelsior pads. Let us quote you.

RURAL CONTAINER CO.

Dept. A, 8 Reade St., N. Y. City

New 300 Candle Power Lantern



AGENTS SEND FOR FREE OUTFIT OFFER

Increases Egg Yield
Gives brilliant, soft, white light—like daylight. Just the thing to hang in hen house night and morning.
Burns Kerosene or Gasoline
Clean, odorless, economical. Burns less fuel than wick lantern. Is 1.9 times brighter. Lights with match. Absolutely safe. Greatest improvement of age. Patented.
Make \$60 to \$100 a Week
introducing this wonderful new light. Take orders for Lanterns, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps among friends and neighbors.
We deliver by parcel post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Get started at once. Write today for agents offer.
THE AKRON LAMP CO.
1652 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

Poultry Leg Bands



Best Heavy Aluminum. Numbered consecutively, large raised figures. Adjustable for any size bird. Will stay on. Millions sold. Ideal Band. Guaranteed. Mark your fowls. Know what each does. Order today. 25, 20c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c postpaid.
Eureka Supply House, Box C. Mount Morris, Ill.

Why the Poultryman Should Retail

Continued from Page 13

it works to my advantage in two ways: first, but cutting down the consumption of eggs in the fall when my own production is low, and secondly, by giving me a good spring market at good prices. I sell case lots for preserving in three grades and for prices that agree with the quality: ordinary case lots, day old cases, and day old candled eggs, and it is surprising the number of persons who want this latter grade of eggs. By actual comparison last spring I received seven cents more a dozen on this last grade egg than I did on some test cases of the same quality shipped to New York.

The most important part of retailing, however, is the cost of delivery. It is this one thing that does more to discourage retail trade than any other thing. And yet I believe if I can make a go of it operating as I do, twenty miles away from my market, the next person ought to fare equally as well; study your cost and be absolutely sure of what this cost is, or you will lose money fast instead of make it. I was a little in doubt about this part of the game a year ago, and that is one reason why I have come back to the subject again this fall. As I said then I use a Ford light delivery truck which sees a good deal of service hauling feed, marketing chickens, doing errands, etc. In fact as far as the wear and tear goes the brunt of it is not in the delivery of eggs, but right at home. Now then, the costs on this car for a year and a half were as follows: tires, \$48, repairs and overhauling, \$96. The costs for my weekly trip to Syracuse for one year as closely as I can figure it were: repairs, \$32; tires, \$24. In addition the average expense for oil and gas was \$1.01 a week. For twelve months the actual operating expense was \$108.52.

During the period which ends November 1st, I delivered to customers in Syracuse 6,154 dozen eggs. The cost per dozen put down at the customers door was \$0.017 per dozen or \$0.51 a thirty dozen case, or a trifle less than the express to New York. Furthermore this same expense might be further reduced if I had figured in the number of broilers and chickens sold during the same period, but I am writing this on a purely egg basis.

There is just one argument that might be advanced against retailing: the time it takes to deliver the goods. Due to the distance of my market it takes about five hours to make a complete trip. The benefit I receive directly from this is a better price for my

White Crystal Poultry Grit

A Natural-Perfect-Scientific Grit

4 in 1

Lime, Crystal, Quartz, Magnesite

Made in two sizes, chick and poultry

Sold only through dealers. For purpose of introduction, upon receipt of One Dollar, we will ship a bag of 100 lbs. either or both sizes, transportation prepaid.

KAPALO MFG. CO., INC.

103 Park Ave. New York, N. Y.

PEDIGREED

S. C. White Leghorn

males, directly imported from Tom Barron, head our best matings. Pedigrees 272-288. Our third importation. Our properly hatched baby chicks from these and other matings of grand layers give satisfaction. Safe arrival of chicks and hatching eggs guaranteed. Place your order early as we have never been able to fill all orders. Write for mating and price list.

B. T. EWING,

ATLANTIC, PA.

Peerless Fence 17c A Rod And Up
NOW
Sold Direct from Factory
Just Out! New 104 page catalog. Send for it today—see the big saving our low, direct from factory prices give you on Fence, Farm Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paint.
PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
Dept. 3101 CLEVELAND, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

Barron-English S. C. W. Leghorns

Egg class. Winners West Va. State Fair. Sept. 1922, 1st cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 pullets, 1st cockerel. \$20-100; under 100-22c each. Order now.

AL BRIESE POULTRY FARM

E. 29th Street

Wheeling, W. Va.

RAISE BELGIAN HARES
New Zealand Reds — Flemish Giants — American Blues.
BIG PROFITS, WE PAY \$1.50 TO \$6 EACH.
Also Cavies, Mink, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Etc.
Easily raised anywhere. **FREE!**
page Catalog and Contract.
Illustrated book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly journal, and copy of America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Address: Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1007 J. E. Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

LADY PURITAS
292
PHYSICIAN ONE YEAR

PURITAS SPRINGS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
The World's Greatest Winter Layers

Trapped for over 10 years without missing one day. Every nest on our farm is a trap-nest. We trapnest every day of every year.

START 1923 RIGHT. YOU WILL SUCCEED WITH PURITAS SPRINGS HEAVY WINTER LAYERS

Beautiful Early Hatched Vigorous Pedigreed COCKERELS | READY-TO-LAY PULLETS and YEARLING HENS | EGG and CHICK orders for 1923 delivery booked this month at 15 per cent discount. Order early and save disappointment

The finest lot of early hatched pedigreed Cockerels, Ready-to-Lay Pullets and Yearling Hens that we have ever raised are waiting to go into your coops. They will start you right and you will succeed. Our Breeding Pens for 1923 contain the most wonderful Winter Layers that have ever been produced. Order your Chicks and Hatching Eggs now so that delivery can be made on time. Last year we could not supply the demand. Send today for our large instructive Free Catalog.

Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Box XIII, Avon Lake, Ohio S. J. SCHENK, Owner & Mgr. Formerly of Berea, Ohio

LADY LAYER
Laid 326 Eggs in One Year

products, but would I not be as well off shipping to New York and using that five hours in some other form of work? Perhaps, but as long as I am in the chicken business I am not working for a salary, but for a labor income made by what my poultry plant produces. To get the most out of it I need to retail, and I am going to retail as long as the expense keeps within reasonable bounds and market conditions warrant the best price for the money in this field. To be sure there are other ways of retailing and I may possibly change the brand. I was talking with a friend the other day who abandoned a retail trade of customers because a Syracuse firm wanted to take his output the year round at a slightly better price than the New York market, that is, the New York market prices with commission and express deducted.

The key-note of such a business is quality. People want the best; it is the very fact that the best cannot always be had at the stores that turns customers to you. The quality varies with a merchant: with you it must

always be the same, or explanations are in order.

I know at this time of year I always have some complaints. With my own egg supply much reduced, I am obliged to buy eggs, selling them on a commission basis. I am always very careful to explain this condition to customers, and the way they accept the proposition is often amusing. Naturally I buy the best I can get, but Mrs. X "thinks the new eggs are terrible, could taste the difference." Mrs. B says she will not take as many eggs as long as she cannot get mine. By this time you feel somewhat discouraged when the impossible happens: Mrs. Z "thinks the new eggs are fine, every bit as good as yours, if not a little better." And that is the way it goes until I wonder if an egg is really an egg at all.

So much then for retailing. I recommend it to you. If you are careful in picking reliable customers you have a steady, sure income. If you are careful about watching your expense you cannot go very far in the hole before you

change. Now, when fresh eggs are scarce, is a good time to start. I think you will find that your hardest problem will be trying to keep down the number of customers rather than having hard word to find enough.

ROUP NEARLY HAD \$100 COCK BIRD

Roup threatened to destroy a valuable cock bird for C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., and Mr. Byers tells how he had this bird out of danger the next morning.

"Some weeks ago I had a cock bird of full \$100 sale value that caught a severe cold," he writes. "Both eyes were swollen almost shut and a profuse mucous discharge was apparent in both nostrils. I administered Roup-Over purely as a test case. This exceptionally valuable bird was well the next morning. Ever since I have treated has resulted in a well bird within 48 hours. I have discarded every other good, bad and indifferent 'cure' I have been using in my twenty years experience with exhibition Orpingtons."

Send 50 cents to the Burrell-Dugger Company, 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., for a trial bottle of Roup-Over. Money refunded if it fails to satisfy you in the treatment of bad colds and Roup as advertised in American Poultry Advocate.

MARCY FARMS—JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

HOLD FOLLOWING RECORDS UP TO DATE

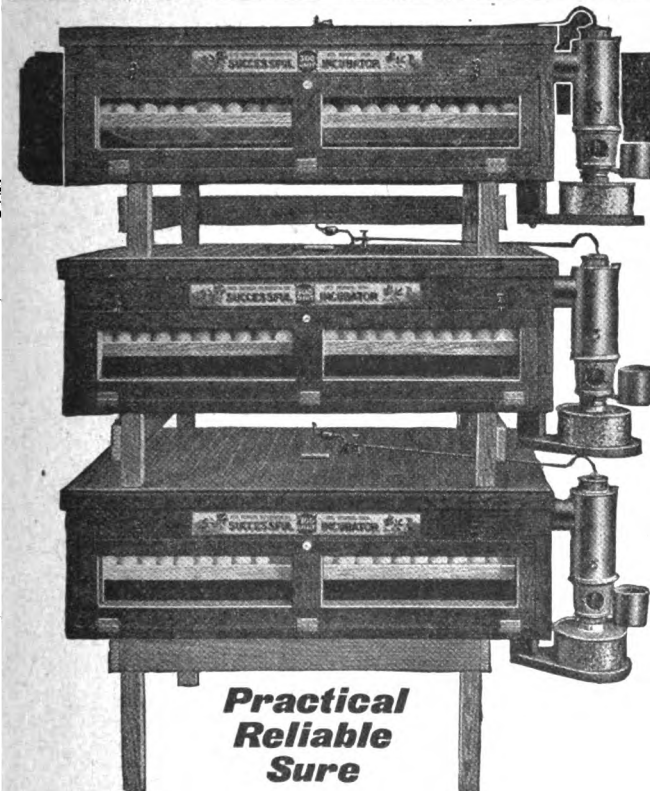
Largest Giant ever shown at Madison Square Garden, and more Firsts at this, the WORLD'S Greatest Poultry Exhibit. ALSO the Highest Egg Records Official in Single Bird or Pen up to date.

Folder and price list on request.

MARCY FARMS

P. O. Box A

MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY



**Practical
Reliable
Sure**

Costs Less per Egg Capacity With the **SUCCESSFUL** 300 Unit Hatcher

Here is the answer to the question of getting "big capacity" incubators. The 300 Unit Successful, the quick, safe and sure way to insure big hatches. Thirty years experience has taught us this. Our customers know. They report exceptionally high hatches from "Successful" machines.

The 300 Unit "Successful" is the simplest and most economical for hatching in large numbers. Requires less floor space. Each unit operates independently. You get 10%, 20%, 30% better results than with mammoth capacity incubators.

Install Successful machines and make bigger poultry profits. This triple deck arrangement of the "Successful" shown here gives 900 egg capacity in 12½ square feet of floor space. Install it—take care of it yourself. No installing experts, operators, or night watchmen needed. Set it up in 20 minutes. Heated with gas or with SUCCESSFUL lamp shown in the picture. Your first hatch will pay its cost several times. One of our customers purchased "Successful" equipment with 45,000 egg capacity, paid for his machines and put \$5,000 in the bank with his first year's profits.

You can start with one or more 300 egg units! Add sections as you need them. Operate the units independently or in a series. Shipped immediately. No waiting. No delay.

Write for the Proof

We want to send you a booklet on the "Successful" containing letters and pictures from poultry raisers, telling how they have made big money with "Successful" 300 unit hatches. What are your poultry plans? We have been in this business thirty years and will gladly advise you without obligation.

**The SUCCESSFUL
300 Unit Hatcher**

**As Originated and Sold Exclusively by the
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.**
MAKERS OF SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS FOR 30 YEARS
874 E. Second Street Des Moines, Iowa

***Don't delay any longer —
it's time now to order your***

NEWTOWN

Colony Brooders

If you've asked leading poultrymen who use them, you know that the time-tried-and-proven NEWTOWN Coal-burning Colony Brooder, "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

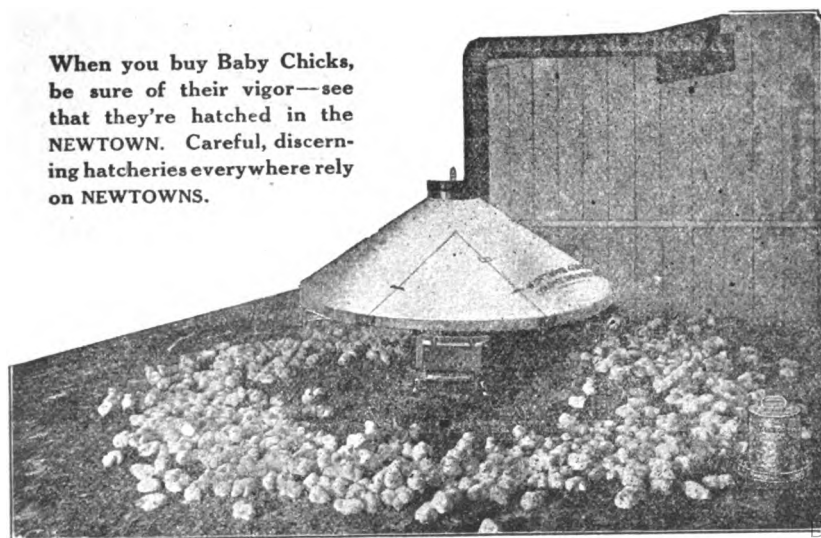
If you've already used NEWTOWNS, you know from experience.

Get your order in promptly for next season's use and have your brooders on hand in ample time for the arriving youngsters. Don't risk delay.

Remember always, that, just as NEWTOWN Giant Incubators *hatch* the best chicks, so NEWTOWN Colony Brooders *raise* them. Write today for booklet and prices.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
23 Warsaw Street **Harrisonburg, Virginia**

When you buy Baby Chicks, be sure of their vigor—see that they're hatched in the NEWTOWN. Careful, discerning hatcheries everywhere rely on NEWTOWNS.



Hints for the Month

Continued from Page 16

food, such as beets, cabbage, etc. Ducks require much the same treatment as geese, although it is not advisable to let them run out in the snow much. Needless to say, ducks, like geese, do not require any roosts, so all you need to do is to keep the floor dry and covered with plenty of straw and you have them fixed all right. Avoid drafts and cold, wet floors. For their feed give them a warm bran mash in the morning and whole grain at night. Plenty of drink and grit and green food completes their bill of fare.

Early Broilers

In January the prices of broilers begin to rise and before the month is over those who have some to sell will discover that there is more profit in selling young stock than in old, as the cost of feed and the length of time when attention must be given is shorter. It may be claimed that the young chicks are more difficult to raise and that there is a smaller loss among adults, but as the adult must pass through all of the stages of chickenhood, with the attendant drawbacks, anything that may be an obstacle to the one applies with equal force to the other. The farmer who can hatch early chickens for the market and have them ready to sell will not regret it, as prices range from 20 to 40 cents per pound if they are fat. The food usually given when they are large enough to sell is corn meal moistened with milk morning and night, as much as they can eat, with animal food in some form. Begin this feed about two weeks before selling them. At noon give finely chopped green food and any other variety of food that they will eat. Never leave food before them or give too much as a time, as fermented food may induce bowel trouble and cause much loss in the flock.

Christmas Sales

A word or two in regard to selling fowls during Christmas may be of assistance. It is safe to claim that while you are sending off your turkeys and other fowls to be sold about the end of the year, in the belief that prices will be good, every other person will be of your opinion and the market will be crowded. That "great minds run in the same channel" is apparent about this time, judging by the abundant supply of poultry that finds its way to the large cities. Only that of the highest quality is sold at remunerative prices, and it is better to keep the poultry at home to be consumed than to send it off to be sacrificed. After Christmas, however, there is usually an immediate reaction. The market soon becomes depleted of stock and prices gradually advance, hence do not sell until after the first week in January, and do not be afraid to wait a week or two longer, if necessary, as prices will not be lower until June. Frozen stock goes off rapidly from November to February and there is not a great surplus from which to draw. One point in marketing fowls is that, no matter how overstocked the market may be, choice poultry will be in great demand, but as every customer regards his shipment as consisting of the best, there is much disappointment. To avoid this be sure to send only fat,

fresh and plump fowls to market. Better keep them and feed them longer than to sell them in poor condition, as five cents' worth more of corn may add from twenty-five to fifty cents to the value of each fowl.

Begin the New Year Right

No correct knowledge of the results of your operations can be obtained unless you keep an account of your flocks. There are hundreds of little items which assist in increasing the expenses but which would be unnoticed but for showing on the books. When strict accounts are kept, economy will be practiced, for no farmer or poultryman will add expense in his management when he knows that a loss is certain. Do not forget to keep an account also of the poultry and eggs used by the family, and of the eggs used for incubation, as the hen is as justly entitled to the credit of supplying the home market as any other. Above all, begin the new year with a resolution to improve the flock and do not hatch any chicks unless you aim to have something better than those you have. If this one object—improvement—was kept in view always, it would add many dollars to each farmer's pocket, and it is more important with poultry than any other stock, as the fowls mature early and become producers the first year.

A Few Don'ts

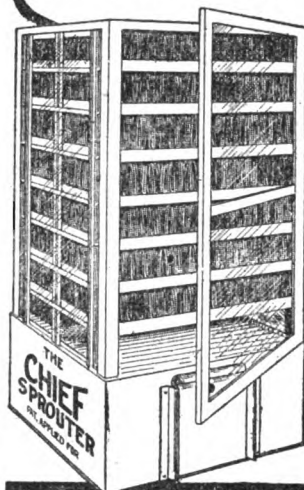
Don't expect to sell birds at a good price unless you advertise.

Don't crowd too many birds in one coop unless you want sickness.

Don't expect to buy prize winners at one dollar each.



If hens could talk they could tell you what to feed them to keep them healthy and for larger egg production. This would be **SPROUTED GRAIN**. Successful poultry raisers well know the egg producing results in feeding sprouted grain. The vitamins, milk and sugar food values contained in sprouted grain have no equal for producing eggs every week in the year, at lower cost for feed. It makes possible bigger profits because of high winter prices for eggs. It is nature's egg producing food. You can grow three bushels of green feed—sprouted grain—from one bushel of grain in five days' time—simply, easily, cheaply—in a



CHIEF Grain Sprouter

The sprouter possessing exclusive features of construction and efficiency found in no other. Has positive heat circulation, automatic moisture regulation and grows 100% green sprouts. No "white tops" are grown in a Chief because glass on all sides lets sunshine in all day long to every part of the sprouter. Fully guaranteed. Made of everlasting, rust and rot proof steel. The best grain sprouter, the quickest, surest means to more eggs and bigger profits, ever known. Send today, for our special demonstration offer and complete information.

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON
820 Walnut St.,
Atlantic, Iowa



\$5.00 Per Year from Every Hen!

"Allen's Full-Nest Buttermilk Laying Mash" makes one poultryman \$400 a year from 80 pullets. Read—



13 EGG MAKING
INGREDIENTS
Buy a Bag Today!

If your dealer does not sell "ALLEN'S FULL-NEST FOODS" write to

Allen Milling Company,

E. C. GILBERT
Breeder of
Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Tully, N. Y., October 12, 1921.

Allen Milling Co.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

W. E. Squires has sold out his feed business to the Farmer's Syndicate and as they will not handle your Mash, I am enclosing my check for one ton, which I wish you would rush as soon as you can, as I have only one sack on hand now and will be out before it gets here.

I spoke to these parties about your mash and they claimed that they had a better one in — mash, but I know better as I have used both and ALLEN'S is good enuf for me.

I fed your Mash to 80 Danish White Leghorn pullets in 1920 and in January and February they layed 299 dozen and 11 eggs and averaged to lay 180 apiece for the year 1920.

I made \$400.00 clear from these 80 pullets and in 1920 they layed better than the same number at the Storrs Contest in Connecticut.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES W. GILBERT.

START YOUR PULLETS TO LAYING
Eggs Are High! You Can Afford to Feed Heavily.
Feed as Much Mash as Scratch—You Will Get Eggs!

Box 544A,

Digitized by Google **Niagara Falls, N. Y.**

Place Your Order NOW for Early Hatched Chicks

First Hatch Ready February 12, 1923

The early chicks are the biggest money-makers. Pullets come into laying in August, September and October, when prices are very high. You will get a longer laying year and you can sell the cockerels as broilers for twice the price they will bring later.

THE GROWTH OF LORD FARMS has been most remarkable—unparalleled by any other farm in the East or Middle West. Ten years ago we were selling about 15,000 chicks a year; in 1922 we sold about 400,000, ALL ONE BREED—ALL ONE STRAIN.

We are standardizing the Baby Chick business. You can come back to Lord Farms year after year and buy your chicks with practically all the risks of big losses eliminated; you don't have to worry as to whether you are going to get good chicks or not. **YOU ALWAYS GET GOOD CHICKS FROM LORD FARMS.**

Our business has been built up on the basis of "dependability." There are no ifs, ands, and buts—it is a plain fact that IF YOU KNOW YOUR BUSINESS YOU ARE BOUND TO MAKE MONEY WITH LORD FARMS LEGHORNS. The greatest \$ and \$ strain of Leghorns in the East.

Every year sees a bigger demand for February hatch Leghorns. Take our advice and split your order this year. We have found this combination to return the most dollars for the investment; get part of your chicks in February and early March, and the other half early in May.

*Get ready right now for a bunch of early chicks
on Lord Farms' Advice*

Send for our 80-page illustrated catalog.

LORD FARMS
66 Forest St. Methuen, Mass.

Danbury Show Great Success

The Poultry Show at the Danbury Fair, held at Danbury, Conn., October 2 to 7, was conducted under a new policy which proved popular with the exhibitors and visitors alike. Entries were accepted only from legitimate breeders and fanciers, stringmen (men who buy birds and make a business of going the rounds of poultry shows for the prize money in it) were barred. Marked improvement in quality was noticeable although the number of entries were somewhat smaller. The show brought out well filled classes and competition was keen. Exhibitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the courtesy shown them by H. G. Ward, the superintendent, and his assistants, and the excellent cooping and management of the show. Danbury promises to become one of the leading fall New England poultry shows.

The Pittsburgh Show

The Partridge Rock Club will hold their national meet in connection with the Pittsburgh Show, which will be held at Motor Square Garden, January 8th to 13th. The State meet of the White Rocks will be here also.

Among the judges thus far selected are: Charles McClave, Fred Poertner, J. H. Lewis, Fred Kummer and H. B. Hack. Others will be added to this list. We will again pay first prize money if there is only one bird in the class.

If you are interested in our show do not hesitate to write the secretary, J. Leonard Pfeuffer, P. O. Box 884, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will cheerfully answer any questions concerning this progressive show. Premium list will be mailed December first to all old exhibitors. If you want one, write him.

Wichita, Kansas, Show

C. E. Fairchild, secretary of the Wichita National Poultry and Small Stock Show, which will be held January 1 to 7, has engaged a fine list of judges to place the ribbons. Newton Cosh, Joseph Dagle, D. A. Stoner and George Eckert, all prominent nationally. Entries close December 20th.

How Henry Trafford, Famous Poultry Expert, Makes His Hens Lay High Priced Winter Eggs

1,000 EGGS IN EVERY HEN HIS SLOGAN



NEW YORK STATE poultryman, Henry Trafford of Binghamton, N. Y., has seemingly solved the problem of getting high winter egg production, making hens and pullets lay as heavily all through the season of high prices as during the late spring months.

Mr. Trafford, who is a recognized expert in Poultry matters and who for nearly eighteen years was Editor of Poultry Success, has developed a new and remarkable system of rearing, breeding and feeding chickens for heavy egg production that seems certain to revolutionize the poultry industry and give five eggs or more for every egg produced to-day.

The plan is simple and may be easily followed by anyone whether he keeps just a few hens in his back yard for family use or is raising them by the thousand.

According to Mr. Trafford the great trouble with the poultry business has always

If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slack-hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this notice and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 352T, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN"

A GOOD PRODUCT PLUS PUBLICITY SPELLS SUCCESS

The Chicago Tribune for some time has been using as a slogan "The More You Tell 'Em the More You Sell 'Em."

One of the outstanding examples of the truth of this logic is shown in the wonderful growth and success of the H. M. Sheer Co. of Quincy, Ill., manufacturers of the well known Sol-Hot Heaters for Canopy Brooders, Coal Burning Brooder Stoves and Incubators.

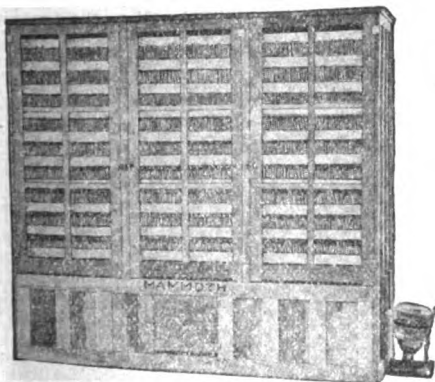
H. M. Sheer has been engaged in the manufacture of poultry equipment for many years. Not only is Mr. Sheer a successful business man but he has established quite a reputation as an inventor. The famous Sol-Hot Heater is his own invention—the improvements that have been added from time to time have all been worked out by this inventive genius. Some of these improvements are outstanding in their value to the poultry raising industry. One of his latest and by no means his least important contribution to poultry raisers is a new Sol-Hot Oil Burning Heater for Coal Burning Brooder Stoves. This new heater means a great deal to owners of coal burning brooder stoves—it means the end of dirt, ashes and labor—it means a more uniform, more economical and

Selling Eggs by Weight, it is Coming to That

The question of selling eggs by weight has often confronted the writer, and why shouldn't we sell eggs by weight? Out in California they sell potatoes and apples, and cabbage, and bananas, and various other things by weight, and why not eggs? Recently I weighed one dozen of eggs from a flock of Black Minorcas, just ordinary pen-run eggs, and they weighed 29 ounces to the dozen. Now the book of rules says that 22 ounces to the dozen in eggs, and they are admitted to the so-called class of extras. Now there is a difference of seven ounces to the dozen, 213 ounces to the case, 13 pounds and 2 ounces, as it were. Now why shouldn't the eggs that weigh so much in excess, or rather why shouldn't all eggs be sold by weight? Figure the amount of excess on a case of eggs when eggs are 60 cents per dozen and the amount of loss to the person who owns the flock that produces real first-class heavy eggs is staggering.

This article is not written with the idea of boosting the Black Minorcas or any other special breed, for it is the strain and not the breed that tells the story. In conversation with a poultryman who owns a flock of White Leghorns recently, the statement was made that a dozen pen-run eggs from his flock weighed 31 ounces with a very light pasteboard carton. Now I happen to be very familiar with this particular flock of White Leghorns and they are sure enough a flock of bred-to-lay birds. How often we pick up a report from the egg-laying contest and see So-and-So's high percentage birds disqualified for laying small eggs.

Now get busy, you breeders of standard-bred stock, and in place of breeding for fine feathers, breed for more eggs, larger eggs, and eggs of better quality, remembering always that the feed and the greens that are fed to the birds makes a great difference in the size and quality of the eggs. Always remember that a hen cannot lay a half an egg, so feed accordingly to produce a whole egg, that is to say, feed scratch, mash and green feed that go to produce a real honest-to-goodness egg.



The above is a picture of one of the Mammoth grain sprouters, holding 15 bushels of oats at one time, supplying 2,000 hens. It is manufactured by the Close-to-Nature Company, Colfax, Iowa, originators of the grain sprouters. These Mammoths are heated by Blue Flame burners. W. H. Monroe, the inventor of the Close-to-Nature line of sprouters, began the invention of the vapor-bath grain sprouter (the sprouting of grain in a warm vapor) more than

You Can Get More Egg-Money

With egg prices going up you should have more eggs to sell. Think what an *extra* dozen or two of eggs will mean each day in cash.

Your layers should be shelling out eggs aplenty. And they will if you help them. What they need is a natural tonic to put them in laying condition. You'll find that tonic in

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Mix it daily in the feed and watch results. See them "pick up" in general health—improve in energy and vitality—and hustle to the nests. That's been the experience of successful poultrymen for over fifty years.

Pratts Poultry Regulator not only builds health and strengthens the entire system, but helps reduce feed costs. It prevents feed waste by improving digestion—that means less outlay and correspondingly larger profits.

Test it at our risk. Pratt dealers everywhere are authorized to supply all Pratt Preparations on this guarantee:

"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied"

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pa. Hammond, Ind. Toronto, Canada

For heavy egg production—use Pratts Butter-milk Laying Mash and Pratts Scratch Feed. Quality Feeds made by poultrymen for poultrymen. They make eggs.

PRATTS 51ST YEAR OF SERVICE

pratts
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels

Beautiful big snowy white fellows, full of pep. Bred from trapnested stock and raised on free range over cornfields, meadow and orchard. These Cockerels will produce pullets that will astonish you with their egg yield. One of our trapnested pens of 83 pullets averaged 216 eggs in 365 days, Lady Everlay laying over 300 eggs and still laying Nov. 15.

Cockerels from 200 to 260 egg hens, sired by cockerel from 240 to 311 egg pen, \$10 each. Cockerels from 260 to 315 egg hens, sired by son of Lady Virginia, record 311 eggs, \$15 each. Pedigreed cockerels from high record hens a matter of correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BARLOW LEGHORN FARM,

SUGAR GROVE, PENNA.

— The Great —

Heart of America Poultry Show

KANSAS CITY

THE HEART OF AMERICA

Premium List Ready
QUALITY and SALES SHOW
NATIONAL JUDGES
A SQUARE DEAL
Thousands of Dollars in Prizes
Beautiful Prize Ribbons
That Have a Value

JANUARY 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7
CONVENTION HALL
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Write Today for Premium List
T. E. QUISENBERRY, Asst. Secy.

INDEPENDENT'S BEEF SCRAP

NO ADULTERANTS.—QUALITY TELLS ON YOUNG AND OLD.
INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Headquarters ^{for} S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons

Owen Farms were founded in 1904. The finest Buff Orpingtons in England were imported in 1904 and the two ensuing years. Again in 1910 the winners at the Dalry and Crystal Palace show were bought and imported. On this magnificent base was built the Owen Farms Strain. Nearly every good flock in America is wholly or partly Owen Farms blood lines. Each year splendid specimens are exported and are preferred wherever they have gone to birds purchased in England. Crashing victories year after year at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, and other leading shows established the absolute supremacy of Owen Farms Buff Orpingtons. The past few years very little showing has been done. Have been content to let customers do the winning.

1922 Youngsters

are simply magnificent. Large, massive birds with great purity, soundness and evenness of color. You will find here grand exhibition cocks and cockerels at \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00 each and hens and pullets at \$15.00 and \$25.00 each. A few stars for the hottest shows a matter for correspondence. Fine big husky utility and good breeding cockerels at \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each. Hens and pullets \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each.

Write me your full requirements, receive my 84 page booklet and will gladly give you the benefit of my 24 years experience in breeding Buff birds to the highest perfection of form, color and egg production.

S. C. R. I. Reds

Owen Farms bred Reds for several years before they entered the show room and made them a main variety. Starting with Best Display with 3 out of the 5 First Prizes at Madison Square Garden in 1911 they have exhibited just often enough to prove the leadership of the flock. Four years in succession the Owen Farms Reds won Best Display at the Club Show. Last January Best Display; 5 Firsts; 5 Seconds; Champion Male and Champion Female were won in the superb class at the Chicago National Show. Owen Farms Reds excel in color, type, size and head points.

1922 Youngsters

are a picture. Beautiful rich dark birds that will make Red history. They will go to you exactly as nature grew them. Absolutely no method of processing or deepening the natural color has been or will be used here. Can give you rich velvety birds of Standard color or can give you extremely dark birds that are darker than Standard if you wish. The latter are very valuable as breeders and as color feeders if you lack strength of color in your flock. For 24 years have been keenly interested in Reds and Red breeding problems. Judged them at the World's Fair, St. Louis, in 1904, and at Madison Square Garden that year and in 1905. Will gladly give you the advantage of my long experience in selecting just the bird or birds to help you. Prices are the same listed above for Buffs.

Remember:—All Owen Farms birds are raised under free range conditions. They are big husky birds that never had a sick minute. Their stamina, vigor and prepotency will help you. The long years of line-breeding behind them make them dominant and they will transmit their good qualities to your flock.

My personal attention will be given your letter and your order. Your absolute satisfaction means my success.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner, Office at 402 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

The Orpingtons

Continued from Page 7

breed has been before the public for three and a half years, and they have made such rapid strides that they have increased and spread over the country with wonderful rapidity. Wherever a pen of birds or setting of eggs go, more are sent for. They are capital winter and summer layers and very hardy, as they stand the wet and cold climates well."

Mr. Cook produced the Buff Orpington by crossing Golden Spangled Hamburgs with Buff Cochins. The offspring, he crossed with Dark or Colored Dorkings; the progeny of this cross were bred back to Buff Cochins; the resulting offspring producing the Buff Orpingtons.

Some claim the white variety originated as a sport from the black variety, but Mr. Cook claims, (and probably rightfully) that he brought them about by crossing White Leghorn males with Black Hamburg females and the pullets coming white from this cross, crossed on White Dorking males.

Orpington Type

We cannot lay too much stress on Orpington type. A bird of poor type may approach the Rocks or Wyandotte in form and a few years breeding from such birds may, or will undoubtedly ruin true Orpington conformation.

The body of the Orpington is long, broad and deep. It is massive in appearance. Unless one uses strict methods in selection, he is liable to find himself selecting birds of small size. Oversize is equally bad however.

Flat sidedness, narrow backs, sides not well sprund (rounded) have no place in Orpington type.

You might say every section of the Orpington is full, broad and deep; function fowls are smooth, however; there are no abrupt connecting links between sections. Squatty is there as in the Wyandotte.

Get Your Copy of—
"Getting Started With Chickens"

See Announcement on Page 5

BEFORE YOU LIGHT THE LAMP

in your new incubator, or in the one you now own, look at the Incubator Thermometer. If it is a *Tycos* you can depend upon its accuracy.

Tycos

Reliable
Incubator
Thermometers

eliminate a large percentage of the losses in hatching.

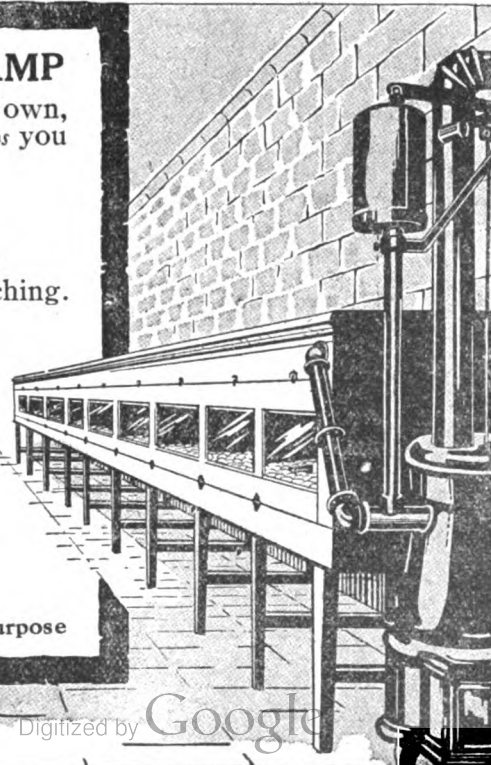
Poultrymen have known this fact for many years and always specify *Tycos* when they order new machines. Dealers who sell brooders and incubators feature *Tycos* because they recognize *Tycos* quality and accuracy greatly enhance the value of every incubator they offer.

Tycos Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c).....\$.75
Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c) 1.00
Tycos Brooder Thermometer (postage 5c)..... .60
Tycos Incubator Hygrometer (postage 10c)..... 1.75

Taylor Instrument Companies

Rochester, N. Y.

There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Temperature Instrument for Every Purpose



The Orpington is somewhat low-set, not enough however to give the appearance of squattiness. Feathering should not cover the hock joint. The shanks of medium shortness should be of heavy bone, and set well apart. Too much length in the shank is a common fault in males. This condition often throws an individual otherwise quite perfect in type out of true Orpington type.

The Standard of Perfection published by the American Poultry Association is the true guide to follow and should be in the hands of every prospective, as well as active, breeder of Orpingtons, or for that matter, any breed of fowl. This book is the masterpiece or really Bible of the poultry breeder.

Buff Orpington Color

As in any buff colored variety the same troubles beset one in breeding the buff variety of Orpingtons. Getting evenness of color is the chief difficulty. Patchiness results unless the same shade of buff of one section blends with that of another. The particular shade is not so important as is the evenness of it. The under color should be a sound buff and this must be watched for particularly under the base of the tail and wing quills.

The writer is acquainted with a middle western breeder of a buff variety of fowls who has attained perfection in getting rich, even color of buff in his birds. He pays particular attention in selecting specimens having a buff shade that runs the full length of the shaft in all feathers, he selects against while in the secondaries (wing feathers), and above all, he guards against extreme color.

White Orpington Color

As in breeding any white variety, creaminess and brassiness or any foreign color should be guarded against. Birds with pure white in the shaft of feathers should be selected for breeders. Creaminess in the shaft or quill will be intensified in the offspring.

White shanks are called for by the Standard and birds showing blue or creaminess here should receive serious consideration relative to other fine points before being used in the breeding pens.

Studying the Standard of Perfection, talking with, and studying the methods of experienced old time breeders is humble advice, but you can bet your life it is good advice.

Save the lives of baby chicks

MILLIONS of little chicks can be saved by feeding them steam-cooked chick feed instead of raw and indigestible feeds.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

Ask your dealer for Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed or mail the coupon today.

Feed Dept. 3
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

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SEND ME
FREE sample,
price and literature
on your Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick
Feed.

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Double the Egg Yield Save 1/3 on Feed

TURN loafing hens into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices—by feeding sprouted grain. One bushel of oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL GRAIN SPROUTER

Solves the feed problem, takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1923 offer.



J. S. GILCREST
President

Use the "SUCCESSFUL"—Spend More Time With Your Fowls, Less With Your Hatching Problems

Make every hatch—every egg—count. The world wants all the eggs and chickens you can produce—and you want to make your success doubly sure by using time tried, dependable

"SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders

Backed by 30 years of successes—the only incubator that is cabinet made and scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant—best colder edges first. Write today for catalog. **POULTRY LESSONS FREE** to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. Remember that Gilcrest has mighty attractive poultry and eggs too—all leading varieties—land and water fowls. Famous little booklet—"Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—10 cents. But our big Catalog is FREE. Send for it. J. S. GILCREST, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 21 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa



30 years of big successes prove that the "Successful" is the incubator you want to insure your success this year. Write for my 1923 offer.

RELIABLE

Standard Blue Flame HOVER



" foolproof and Safe "

Has newest improvements. Saves time, money and trouble. Nothing to wear out. Chicks grow faster and stronger. Built of galvanized steel. Special burners give steady flow of oil and even flame. Our 1923 style is perfection itself.



J. W. MYERS
Pres.

Reliable Coal Burning Brooder

Built of strongly bolted, heavy gray cast iron. Will last a lifetime. Greater coal capacity. Burns hard or soft coal. Has two double disc wafers which control heat regulation. Has self-ventilating canopy. Specially designed fire bowl keeps grate clean. Used by largest poultrymen.



Reliable Standard Incubators

50 to 1100 Eggs

THE LEADER OF THEM ALL! Every Incubator proves Reliable reputation. There is a Reliable incubator built especially for your needs.

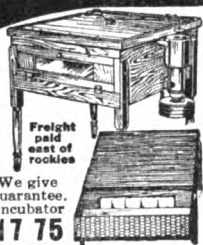
Write us your requirements, and ask for Poultryman's Guide; It's Free.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
Box 2 QUINCY, ILL. U. S. A.

Reliable Because right

\$13²⁵
140 EGG

Don't take any chances — find out what an incubator is made of before you buy. Wisconsin Incubators are made of Genuine California Redwood. We give 30 Days' Trial 10-year guarantee. This famous 140-Egg Incubator only \$13.25. With Hot Air Brooder both only \$17.75.



Freight paid east of Rockies

WHY PAY MORE 30 DAYS TRIAL

180 Egg Size \$15.75, with Brooder \$22.00
250 Egg Size \$22.75, with Brooder \$31.00

Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, hot water, copper tanks, self-regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc. Set up ready to run. Order direct or send for our new 1923 catalog, free—postpaid.

Wisconsin Incubator Co.
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MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

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WM. WENKHAUS

Hens Are Happiest When Well Housed

Continued from Page 8

plenty of exercise. It is therefore better to allow too much floor space than too little. One hundred hens will thrive in a pen 20 x 20 feet, that is, four square feet of floor space per hen, but one hen will not thrive in a pen 2 x 2 feet.

Floors should be finished smooth and kept covered with clean straw or fresh dry earth. Divisions can be made in the floor as it is layed for a sand box where the hens can scratch and dust their feathers. Sanitary watertroughs can be built of concrete and feed troughs for the finer grains save feed, and where wet feeds are given, keep the floor dry.

Roost supports, dropping board and the nests below are built of concrete, the latter being fitted with hinged back to permit the easy removal of eggs. The roosts should be made of wood with beveled edges and of a size in keeping with the breed. Roosts with rough, sharp edges or that are too large injure the hen's feet. The roosts should be made removable so that they may be sunned every few days and sprayed with disinfectant occasionally.

Open air or back-to-nature poultry houses are being favored by the more scientific chicken raisers today and concrete is particularly adaptable to this type because it excludes all dampness when properly constructed and permits air to enter only where desired. The smooth, solid concrete walls and floors have no rough places for dust and dirt to lodge or where mites and other vermin can hide. The advantages of concrete as regards cleaning and the protection of fowls from rats, skunks and foxes, places it in first place as a practical and economical material for poultry house construction.

Quiz Department

Continued from Page 12

If for utility would say that vigor and vitality are important factors. The width between the pelvic bones or the depth from the pelvic bones to the rear end of the breast bone is not the same as that of the hen, but in the best males it will show relatively greater measurements. The back should be broad and level, with width carrying well out to the tail. The breast should be deep and full, with good width at the bottom. The male's value cannot be judged by yellow color or time of molting, as with a female.

I am going to breed R. I. Reds and I would like to know about the size of nest to build for them—C. S. M.

Replying to your inquiry would say that a nest one foot square, and about 10 inches high would be about right for Rhode Island Red hens.

What causes sorehead among chickens? What's the remedy, and how can it be prevented?

Sorehead and chickenpox are practically the same. Dr. Salmon says it is caused by fungi, which multiply especially in accumulations of damp excrement of fowls, but may develop in ordinarily clean quarters under a combination of favorable conditions. Dull, damp weather particularly favors the development of chickenpox, hence a cloudy and wet period in late summer and early fall is likely to bring numerous epidemics of chickenpox.

The writer has had considerable experience treating this disease. The moment the nodules are noticed, the sick fowls must be removed from the flocks and placed in separate dry quarters. Then each day these "warts" must be anointed with carbolated vaseline, and once a week a tablespoonful of epsom salts should be added to a gallon of drinking water. This treatment should be continued until the patient is cured.

The premises must be kept clean; the droppings must be removed at least once a week; twice a week would be better, and daily would

Hatches 99% Easy Beats The Hen

That's what hundreds of poultry raisers are doing with **Porter Soft Heat**. J. R. Singleton, Alba, Tex., made \$404.11 with one Porter Soft-Heat Incubator in about four months. Sold 250 baby chicks, 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels for himself.

The Porter Soft-Heat Is More Than An Incubator

This wonderful invention now in use by thousands of successful poultry raisers from coast to coast, actually beats the hen. It's more than an incubator. It's an automatic mother. On the job every minute till the perfect hatch comes off. **Iron Clad Guarantee.** A strong healthy chick from every good egg. No cripples.



100 to 1,100 Egg Sizes—Electric Hatchers Also

A Hatching Marvel

The Soft-Heat is so simple, yet scientifically correct that it practically runs itself. 10 minutes a week is all you need give it. Notice these superior points: Glass Top; Circular Nest, like hen's; Center Heat (like mother hen). No trays to lift. Fill lamp only once for hatch. No smoke, no odor. Eggs turn semi-automatically. Insures profitable poultry. Shipped prepaid.

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100 valuable pages!

Send for your copy now. This is the eleventh revision. The book includes the latest helps known to the best poultry raisers. It contains the kind of information you can use to increase your profits. Read what it has to say on the subject that is uppermost right now—winter eggs. If only a few of its dozens of valuable suggestions help you, it will prove to be a little gold mine. Write today.

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he best of all. As a tonic and in a certain degree a preventative, a little permanganate of potash solution should be added to the drinking water daily. The solution is made by dissolving an ounce of permanganate in a quart of water. As soon as it is dissolved it is ready for use. Add about a tablespoonful or so to a pail of drinking water, sufficient to give the water a wine color. Give daily.

About how many and of what kind of hens would it take of a good laying strain to keep a family of two?

Ordinarily a pen of 8 or 10 hens would keep a family of two supplied with eggs. Presuming that the extent of the poultry territory will be a back lot, it would be best to select one of the American breeds, like, for instance, the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes or the Rhode Island Reds.

Which is the best month to hatch pullets for laying stock? Will hens hatched in September lay every day? What months will pullets lay every day, and what months will they miss the most?

April and May are considered the best months for hatching pullets, although I have had the best of results with June hatches. Once in a while we hear of hens laying almost every day, but they are very rare. There never yet was recorded a hen that laid every day.

Where can I secure meat scrap, which you say is sold commercially?

What quantity should be fed hens kept in a small yard which has no grass?

Your feed dealer can get meat scrap for you from the wholesale firm he deals with.

2. About 15 to 20 per cent is about the proper quantity to give. That is, 15 to 20 pounds of meat scrap to every hundred pounds of mixed ground feed.

One pen of my Barred Rocks have the egg-eating habit badly. In fact, they eat the eggs as fast as they lay them. They have grit and oyster shell before them all the time, and are fed a good mash with plenty of meat in it. What would you advise me to do?

It is a different matter to cure the egg-eating habit. I have cured individual cases by giving them all the egg shells they would eat, but it did not prove effective in all cases. One year I had a number of egg-eaters in one pen, but was unable to detect the guilty ones, as I had no trap nests in that pen. Where I had trap nests the egg-eaters were readily found. So in this case I put the hens of that pen in cages, one bird in a cage. I then placed an egg in each cage. The next morning I made an inspection. If the egg was still in the cage I put the hen back in the breeding pen. But if the egg was gone I put the hen in a killing pen. That ended the egg-eating, as I had been able to pick out the guilty ones.

BOWERS COLONY BROODER BURNS SOFT COAL

The serious shortage of hard coal in most of the leading poultry-raising sections of the country presents a real problem to thousands of poultrymen who depend on this fuel for use in brooder stoves.

Soft coal, because it is mined in over thirty States, is more available and less expensive to practically every poultryman than hard coal, and consequently is becoming more popular every day as a brooder fuel. Thousands of poultry raisers have found soft coal perfectly satisfactory when used in brooder stoves designed for burning this type of fuel. One of the most popular brooders constructed especially for using soft coal is the Bowers Colony Brooder, made by the F. M. Bowers & Sons Co., 1390 W. Washington street, Indianapolis. Users of this brooder have found it entirely unnecessary to buy high-priced anthracite or coke, but use much cheaper fuels, such as soft coal, stove wood, chips and even corn cobs. It burns these fuels with great success, thereby saving the poultry raisers many dollars on fuel bills, often enough in one season to pay for the brooder. Its ability to burn all fuels with such satisfactory results is due to the air-tight construction of the stove and the automatic regulator which give positive control of the temperature and fire at all times.

The stove has a sturdy two-piece cast iron fire bowl in an all-steel body and a dump-shaker grate that is convenient for removing ashes or clinker. The fire bowl and fuel chamber are big and roomy enough to hold soft coal or stove wood that will burn fourteen to twenty hours without attention. The Bowers Colony Brooders have been on the market several years and are made with two sizes of canopies to accommodate 500 chicks and 1,000 chicks. Full information will gladly be furnished to readers writing the manufacturer.

It's Ready Now - My New Old Trusty Catalog



Less Work
and Worry When
Old Trusty Does the
Hatching

Here it is, Reader, my new Old Trusty Catalog, just off the press and every page a money-making opportunity for poultry raisers. I've reserved a copy for you. Don't delay but let me hear from you by return mail so that I can start a copy of this practical dollar and cents poultry book on its way to you at the earliest possible moment.

Act now because the most money will be made from the early hatches. Sell early broilers next summer and let pullets mature into laying form before heavy frosts. Cash in when egg and dressed poultry prices are at their peak.

Reduced Prices—Quick Shipment

You can't afford to overlook my money-saving offer on Old Trustys. I am making a big drive for new customers and to do it I've trimmed prices right down to the bone. In Old Trusty you get a machine that is fitted with a pure copper hot water heating plant—clear California Redwood case—strong substantial egg tray slides—patented metal tray slides and ventilation tubes and other new features. Four handy Old Trusty sizes and each a quality machine all the way through.

Why take chances or experiment with a make-shift and worn out machine when you can get Old Trusty at my 1923 prices—a machine that is a quality proposition and that will more than pay

Join the Old Trusty Ten-Year Club

Thousands of Old Trusty owners have used Old Trusty ten years or more. All are members of the "Old Trusty Ten-Year Club." Are you? Send me your name.

"Owned my Old Trusty for sixteen years and think there is no better made."—Mrs. Lena Smith, Newkirk, Okla.

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for its cost in the first hatch and keep on piling up profits for you ever after.

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Old Trusty is built in a factory where work-saving methods are employed. The most of our employes have been with us for years. They have the "know how" that puts certainty into hatches and takes all the work and worry, the guess-work out of making money with Old Trusty.

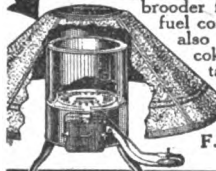
Mail the coupon today—that's the first step toward building up a permanent, profitable poultry income.

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This brooder is a chick-saver and a money maker. It raises more and better chicks, at less cost than other brooders. Stove is best in the world to hold fire—air-tight and self-regulating. It burns soft coal—the cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Cuts fuel costs in half. Stove will also burn hard coal, wood, coke, etc. Regulator maintains even heat night and day. No trouble. Sizes for 500 or 1000 chicks. Low priced. Write TODAY.



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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Henery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

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A discovery of the world's best known home of Registered Livestock and Trapped Leghorns. The loss of thousands of dollars worth of our valuable fowls each year from roup, colds, canker, diphtheria, and chicken-pox either meant the discontinuation of our poultry department or to discover a genuine cure.

Now our losses have absolutely discontinued. Over two hundred thousand poultrymen and farmers throughout United States and Canada use and recommend "SMOKE-EM," the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that ever has been discovered. Inexpensive and easy to use. Eliminates the slow method of vaccination and injections of serums as preventatives. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Used extensively in California where every remedy is analyzed and closely scrutinized by the State Board of Health. Any remedy or preparation used in California must have genuine merits. Two hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what a National Breeder from the Noted Vineland Poultry Center, Mr. Robert Osborne, Vineland, N. J., writes: "My order for "SMOKE-EM" reached me and I wish to say that after following the directions the results were almost magic. Nearly one thousand birds and some with their eyes swelled tight shut. It is now about one week since the last smoke and every bird looking fine. Before using "SMOKE-EM," you could smell roup plainly throughout all the houses, but it is now entirely gone. It is sure one great cure for roup."

Mr. Chas. E. Schroeder, St. Peter, Illinois, writes us: "Last season my birds had a severe attack of chicken-pox and colds after returning from a show, after trying many remedies without success I decided to try "SMOKE-EM" and must say it almost knocked it out over night. Have not had a cold in my flock since. Many have asked for "SMOKE-EM" after learning of the wonderful results I have obtained." Mr. David S. Schrock, Sterling, Ohio, writes us: "SMOKE-EM" is an absolute cure for roup. Last winter I had 350 hens and they began to get swelled eyes and cankers in the mouth. I killed about two dozen to doctor them but it got too serious, then I used "SMOKE-EM" and it surely done wonders for them, and that was the turning point toward success, then I also fed some DOUBLE HEALTH & EGG PRODUCER. It surely made their combs pretty and the eggs began to roll. "SMOKE-EM" took away my fear of roup this winter."

Mr. T. A. Hall, Milford, Delaware, writes: "I have been advised by a friend of mine, Mr. Edward Passwaters, Harley, Delaware, to try your roup remedy, "SMOKE-EM," canned smoke, as "SMOKE-EM" cured Mr. Passwaters' fowls. The State furnished me with serum for vaccination and it is not checked yet, but case of roup will appreciate your sending me "SMOKE-EM" at once, as I



and as I have a very bad have faith in it."

You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write for our large 32 page catalog and full information to-day. The price is low. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you.

The H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate, Department 20-E, Thurmont, Maryland

THE Close-To-Nature EGGETTER

Will Supply 40 Hens or Less

Delivered fully prepaid anywhere in the U. S. by parcel post for only \$6.85

This Egg-Getter is the best proposition made in a Vapor Bath Grain Sprouter. Devised by W. H. Monroe, the inventor of the first grain sprouter, and offered by the Close-To-Nature Company, the oldest sprouter manufacturers in the U. S., you know it has got to be all right. It is 13 inches square by 28 high and holds 10 to 12 quarts dry grain—a capacity as large as some manufacturers rate for 100 hens. Made of galvanized sheet steel strengthened by a frame-work of cypress. Has four trays which may be divided into 4, 6 or 8 compartments with movable partitions. Shipped complete with lamp, thermometer, partitions, directions. Use it anywhere—pretty enough for the bay window with the flowers.

Why Waste Your Money

on a lampless sprouter that produces the poorest grade of slow-sprouting, wiry, tough oats when you can now get a genuine vapor-bath sprouter that makes the highest grade of quickly sprouted, snappy, succulent sprout that the hens relish so highly that they eat great quantities and respond with the big increase in eggs?

Order From This Advertisement and your sprouter goes out at once by insured parcel post.

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Curtis' Light Brahmas

Win at the Premier Show of the World, Madison Square Garden, 1922. 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet. At the big New York State Fair, 1922, won 1st old cock, 1st old hen, 1st young cock, 2nd, 3rd, 5th cock, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st, 4th hen, 1st farm flock young, 3rd farm flock old. These winnings are the result of years of careful and scientific breeding. Young and old stock for sale in pairs, pens or single birds. Write for prices.

JOHN CURTIS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

World's Poultry Congress to Spain in 1924

The International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators has received from the Spanish government a hearty and cordial invitation for holding the Second World's Poultry Congress in Spain during 1924, supported by the municipality of the city of Barcelona and the committee of the Universal Exhibition of Barcelona, 1926, which latter body has offered use of the fine buildings now being erected in that city for the congress and exhibition. Recently Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S., president of the International Association, visited Spain for conference with the government and authorities at Barcelona, and following upon his report these invitations have been accepted by the council of this association.

In due course, when the executive committee to be formed has drafted a provisional program, this will be issued. It is proposed that the opening meetings of the congress and the exhibition to be held shall be at Barcelona, the municipality of which city has made liberal grants towards the expenses, and that the closing meetings of the congress shall be in Madrid, thus affording delegates an opportunity of visiting different parts of that interesting country.

WILLIAM A. LIPPINCOTT,

Secretary, International Association.

Statement of The Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by The Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of American Poultry Advocate, published monthly at Syracuse, New York, for October 1, 1922.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of Onondaga, ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fancher L. Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is business manager of the American Poultry Advocate and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 449, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Name of Post Office Address
Publisher—American Poultry Advocate Co., Syracuse, New York
Editor—William H. Baigrie, Syracuse, New York
Managing Editor—William H. Baigrie, Syracuse, New York
Business Manager—Fancher L. Miller, Syracuse, New York

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
William H. Baigrie Syracuse, New York
Fancher L. Miller Syracuse, New York

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee, or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated herein.

5. That the average number of copies of stock issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)
FANCHER L. MILLER.

(Signature of Editor, publisher, business manager or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1922.

Jared A. Sprague, Notary Public
(My commission expires March 31, 1924.)

The French Breeds

Continued from Page 9

where he got his fine Houdans to show, for there is no evidence that he bred them. Some say that he got them in Canada. I hope that if he sees this article he will write and tell me where they really came from.

No one ever had better quality Houdans than did the breeders of Canada, but even they seem to have lost interest, perhaps, because the too much black plumage and the loss of Houdan features were driven away by the awards in the show room. We now have coming into notice a Red Houdan. These and the white variety will now have more or less attention from lovers of new kinds. What a pity it is that we cannot have the grand old mottled Houdan cock in our midst at least as a show chicken. There is no variety that is more beautiful or attractive for the show pen.

Crevecœur and La Fleche

The first Crevecœurs that came under my notice were called Black Houdans, pronounced as spelled. There were five of them. They were fine large specimens. They had full crests and beards and their shanks were black. With them a pair of La Fleche of large size, both male and female, had small crests on top of their heads. They were long in leg, while the others had shapes like the Houdans. The next that I saw were in the show room at New York. They came from Canada. Later Mr. Blunk, I think, had some La Fleches and some Campines; since then they have become almost extinct in both this country, in England and in France. There is now heard a slight murmur of their return in a small way as a novelty, perhaps. When tested by weight, the La Fleche is larger than either the Houdan or the Crevecœur. They are close feathered like the Spanish, which is thought to be one of its ancestors, the Crevecœur the other. They may have come from the union of both. The Spanish was the early day type; quite like Minorcas with a comb of medium size, no white face and a white lobe.

The Faverolle

With us only the Salmon Faverolle are mentioned in the Standard. Over there they have in addition to this the black, the light and the white varieties. The salmon variety have a mixture of shades,—salmon brown with a cream colored breast for the female Faverolle. The male has a mixture of reddish-brown shaded with a lighter color; both have some markings of black and straw color. To fully understand their color type, one must see some good specimens and study the Standard description. The black variety should have all black plumage. There are very few of them. The light variety leans toward the Light Brahma color. The whites are, or should be, white all over.

The Golden Diston, as described a few months ago, are in appearance quite like the Faverolle. For some reason or other, the above breeds and varieties have not become popular on this side or "Over Here," as we might say to come in line with our "Over There" of a few years ago. Notwithstanding that the claim has been made that French breeds are the very best of table poultry, but comparatively few

Another NEW SOL-HOT

TRADE
REGISTERED
DESIGN OFFICE
MARK

For Coal Burning Brooder Stoves

Owners of coal burning brooder stoves will be glad to know that I have developed and can furnish a NEW HOT BLAST OIL BURNING HEATER for coal burning Brooder stoves that is safer, more dependable, easier to regulate and much more economical than coal.

Nothing like it has ever before been offered to poultry raisers—Sol-Hot has at last solved the problem of the coal burning Brooder stove.



Takes the Place of Coal Burning Brooder Stoves

Fits Any Stove — Burns Kerosene or Distillate

In addition to the HOT AIR BLAST HEATER for Brooder stoves we also have complete HOT AIR Blast Canopy Brooders that take the place of coal burning Brooders. If you have a Coal Burning Brooder stove don't bother with coal this season—get a Sol-Hot Air Blast Heater—if you want a complete brooder—get a SOL-HOT AIR BLAST CANOPY BROODER. Why burn coal with its dirt, ashes and trouble when the New Sol-Hot will end your troubles?

THE NEW IMPROVED SOL-HOT for Brooders and Incubators

The New Improved Sol-Hot is years ahead of all others—it produces a steady uniform heat to any desired degree without wicks—without odor or without smoke. Twelve years ago the first wickless oil burning stove for brooders and incubators was produced—it was a SOL-HOT—it has been in the lead ever since, and each year it has been improved and simplified until today The Improved Sol-Hot with its New Double Oil Control—Just-rite Valve and Dial—Bigger Better Burner—comes nearer to perfection than any heater ever before offered poultry raisers.

This season's improvements make the operation of the Sol-Hot so simple and safe that an eight year old child can operate it—is as dependable as a clock.

Write for FREE Folder Catalog Describing the Entire Sol-Hot Line



Send name and address for free folder catalogs, describing the entire line of Sol-Hot equipment. Don't buy equipment of any kind until you learn about the BETTER Sol-Hot.

H. M. Sheer Co.
Dept. 30
Quincy, Ill.

fewer still have ever seen them. We have often thought that it might be a good policy for all poultry and agricultural journals to print one or two illustrations each issue of some of the unusual breeds just to educate the people. I handed a copy of the Canadian Poultry Review to one who has taught agriculture for five years. He looked at the illustration of the Black Hamburg on the cover and said that he had never heard of such a fowl.

We who have had experience of many years with show rooms should have at least a fair understanding of all, yet there are some who cannot distinguish the many kinds unusual to the show room. One who has shown some little at fall fairs asked: "What is a Fizzle?" Another told me that he had never seen a Buff nor a Bourbon nor a Narragansett Turkey. "What are they

world is not all or even fairly educated? ? ?

Non-Standard Breeds

In addition to those mentioned above, the French have quite a number of other breeds and varieties. Among them are a few that are known slightly in this country. The La Bresse, which is bred in France in five varieties, are black, blue, gray, white and parti-colored. It is thought that the original of all these was a gray colored fowl. Of all these the black and the pure white are the best thought of over there. The white and the black are bred to some extent in England, where they have been improved greatly in exhibition qualities. They lay eggs that have either a white shell or a slight cream tint. They have been bred specially for a light weight table fowl of the best quality.

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RATES NOW IN EFFECT. Minimum size ad, 15 words. One or two insertions, 5c per word; three or more insertions, 6c per word. Figures, initials, names and addresses count as words. All ads will be classified under their proper headings, thus enabling the buyer to readily find the breed he wishes to purchase. No order for advertising accepted for less than \$1.00. **TERMS—Cash** in full must accompany order. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your advertisement largely depends, and if convenient have ad copy typewritten. Copy should reach us by the 30th of month preceding the date of issue to insure proper classification. Please state under what heading you wish your ad classified, if you have a preference. In changing or renewing your advertisement state under what heading old ad appears. American Poultry Advocate is furnished every advertiser for checking purpose during the time ad is running. Classified advertisements in American Poultry Advocate are "business winners." When writing to any of these advertisers please mention American Poultry Advocate—it helps you.

ANCONAS

SINGLE COMB ANCONA cockerels for sale, \$3 to \$5. Karl Robinson, R. 4, Jamestown, Ohio. 12-23

SINGLE COMB Ancona Pullets. Extra well bred, free range stock. Prices reasonable. L. S. Darrow, Woodbury, Conn. 12-23

S. C. ANCONA pullets. A few choice birds at bargain prices. April hatched, now laying. P. F. Helser, Douglass, Mich. 12-23

"SHEPARD STRAIN" Single Comb Mottled Anconas, 200 pullets and yearlings for sale. Wonderful layers. 50 elegant cockerels. Order now. Edward S. Lambrite, Pipersville, Pa. 12-23

S. C. ANCONAS—I am forced to sacrifice my State Fair winning strain of cockerels and pullets. Moving to city. Closing out. Price \$2.50 each. M. E. Jolley, Box 213, Seaser, Ill. 12-23

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS. Free Feed. Ducklings, rabbits, brooders, coops, feeds, oranges and grapefruit. Empire Hatchery Seward, N. Y. Southern Office, Daytona Beach, Florida. 2-23

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS and Brooder Stoves. Special discount on orders received before January 15. American and English Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and broilers—ten thousand per week. L. R. Walck, R. R. 3, Greencastle, Pa. 2-23

BANTAMS

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—Fancy stock. Fair, \$3.50; trio, \$5.00. Mrs. Earl Debnhoff, Van-buren, Ohio. 12-22

BANTAM MATING LIST—Leghorns, Brahmas, Sebrights, Reds, Cochins, Japanese, Games. Temple Burneson, West Bridgewater, Pa. 4-23

LIGHT BRAHMAS

SEE CURTIS' BRAHMA AD. on page 44

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, utility and exhibition. Chesbro Poultry Farm, North Chili, N. Y. 12-23

LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels and pullets, \$2 to \$3 each. Black and white rabbits, \$1.00. J. Pugnier, Cadott, Wisconsin. 12-23

BUTTERCUPS

BUTTERCUPS—Heavy layers. Good cockerels, \$5.00. Stock, eggs. Circular. D. Sydney Cook, West Newton, Mass. 11-23

DUCKS

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. P. V. Crooks, Forest, Ohio. 12-23

PERRY'S Fawn and Pencilled Runner Ducks again prove they are the best at the big State Fairs; great layers. Drakes; \$2.50 to \$5.00. Ducks, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Grand Quality. Free circular. Louis Perry, Clay, N. Y. 12-23

FARDEE PERFECT PEKINS. Box F, Islip, N. Y. Unrelated breeders. Catalogue. 11-23

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THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE GANDERS. May hatched, 17 pounds now, \$7. Claude Quay, Stony Creek, N. Y. 12-23

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS—Cockerels. P. V. Crooks, Forest, Ohio. 12-23

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS exclusively. Lewis Compton, Dias Creek, N. J. 12-23

JERSEY BLACK GIANT cockerels coming 6 months \$5, \$8, \$10. I. D. Engle, Hopeland, Pa. 12-23

I HAVE A FEW LARGE and heavy Black Giant cockerels for sale. Black Giant Poultry Farm, P. O. Box 31, Bordentown, N. J. 12-23

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—America's Premier Heavyweight fowl. Hatching eggs, stock, young and old. Free catalog. C. M. Page & Sons, Box 400, Belmar, N. J. 3-23

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MOTTLED HOUDANS—Won all firsts in State Fair—also Dark Cornish. L. Madsen, Gardner, Ill. 12-23

WHITE LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Breeding and exhibition stock for sale. J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y. 12-23

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns—200 fully devel-

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—hens and cockerels, \$1 and up. Selected high bred guaranteed stock. Willis Vandewalker, R. 2, Rome, N. Y. 12-22

ST. JOHNSVILLE POULTRY FARM "unexcelled laying strain." Laying pullets strong, healthy. Low price, need room immediately. St. Johnsville, N. Y. 12-22

HUNDRED WINNERS—Low-tailed Single Comb White Leghorns, 282-egg (Young's) pullets, cockerels, cocks, \$2, \$5. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 12-22

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Best for eggs and beauty. For information and list of breeders address J. M. Chase, Club Secretary, Wallkill, N. Y. 2-23

BRED TO LAY S. C. White Leghorns—Chicks and eggs at low prices our specialty. Circular tells of free offer. Willow Brook Poultry Farm, East Greenville, Pa. 3-23

BREEDING COCKERELS for sale. Dame Hillview's best pen; sired by \$25 cockerel from Hillview direct. Price, \$5.00. H. L. Anderson, R. 3, Oblong, Ill. 12-22

PULLETS. Pure Barron strain from 200-egg hens mated to high record male. May hatched. Range raised. \$1.50 each. Mrs. Wm. Ordling, Sylvan Beach, N. Y. 12-22

MARCH COCKERELS from certified mating White Leghorns. Large, healthy, vigorous, \$5 each; 5 for \$20. Registered, \$8. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, Kirkwood, N. Y. 12-22

EARLY COCKERELS \$1.50. Beautiful, vigorous, well developed White Leghorns, bred from Ferris' 284-300-egg record show pens. None better. Ross Salmon, Box Y, McFall, Mo. 3-23

BARRON COCKERELS—the large, long backed kind, bred from Hogan tested dams and sire. Satisfaction guaranteed. Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, J. A. Immele, Prop., Tiffin, Ohio. 12-22

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FIFTEEN Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Wyckoff strain, \$3.00 each. Twelve Rose Comb White Leghorn pullets \$1.50 each. One 300-egg Buffalo Incubator, \$20. John Stewart, Ghent, New York. 12-22

TOM BARRON COCKERELS and pullets, direct from my 1922 imported stock. Hen 252 to 256. Cockerel 288 hen x 314. \$3 to \$5 each. Pullets \$4 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Parker, Moravia, N. Y. 12-23

PERRY'S Leghorns—Rose Comb Whites and Buffs. Big winners New York, Connecticut and Michigan State Fairs; splendid layers. Cockerels, trios and pens of high quality for sale. Free circular. Louis Perry, Clay, N. Y. 12-23

INDIVIDUALLY PEDIGREED Barron Strain White Leghorn Cockerels my specialty; line bred, sons of hens with actual trap-nest records from 202 to 260. Have trapnested 7 years. \$6, \$8, \$10 each. Thos. M. Walker, Auburn, N. Y. 12-23

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NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD. S. C. White Leghorn breeding cockerels from 200 or better egg dams. Early hatched, well matured, free from disease and vermin. \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 each. We don't guess, we trapnest, we know. They must please you in every way or your money back. Five Point Leghorn Farm, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt. Ephraim P. O., N. J. 2-23

VERY CHOICE Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels and pullets from our extra super special mating of 312-316 high pedigreed English hens, daughters our Lady Read III, 312 record hen, sired by son our Lady Read III, 312 record hen (both dams dam Barron 258 official record, sire's dam Cam, 282 official record)—this on dam side cockerels, pullets offered herein. And now sired by their side: Sired by sons 306 official record hen (her dam 282, sire 290), their sire son 304 official record hen (his sire 297). Also hatching eggs from our extra super special mating of 312-306 and 316-306 high pedigreed hens (daughters our 312 and 316 hens by 300-304 official record sires), mated to 313-315 world's official record sires. Strongest official record bred, heavy winter laying stock obtainable. Write for lengthy copy-book of pedigrees and reasonable prices, stating

CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels. Sunny Crest and Cornell strain. Also a few not certified but from certified matings, from \$2.50 to \$15.00. Will have a few hatching eggs from certified matings after May 1st. Cold Spring Poultry Farm, Box 62, Java Village, N. Y. 2-23

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BUFF LEGHORN MATING LIST—Five first prizes at Beaver. Temple Burneson, West Bridgewater, Pa. 4-23

MERIHUE'S BUFF LEGHORNS win Best Display at N. Y. State Fair, also Madison Square Garden, 1922. A fine lot of breeders for sale at lower prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y. 12-23

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Large birds, large white eggs. Utility and Show birds, dark and light. New York State Fair winners. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 2-23

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S. C. "KENTUCKY BROWN BEAUTIES," guaranteed stock. Cockerels, pullets, hens, Mrs. Joe Mulligan, Maplewood Farm, Box 7, St. Joseph, Ky. 2-23

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WILLIAM COOK & SONS, Scotch Plains, N. J., originators of all the Orpingtons. Send for price list with history of all the Orpingtons. 3-23

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EXAMPLE

American Poultry Advocate.....	Class 15
McCall's Magazine.....	Class 15
Farm Journal (4 years).....	Class 15

Multiply by five.....
45
5

Correct Club price..... \$2.25

A saving of 75 cents; the regular price for the three publications being \$3.00.

EXAMPLE

American Poultry Advocate.....	Class 15
McCall's Magazine.....	Class 15
American Fruit Grower.....	Class 15

Multiply by five.....
45
5

Correct Club price..... \$2.25

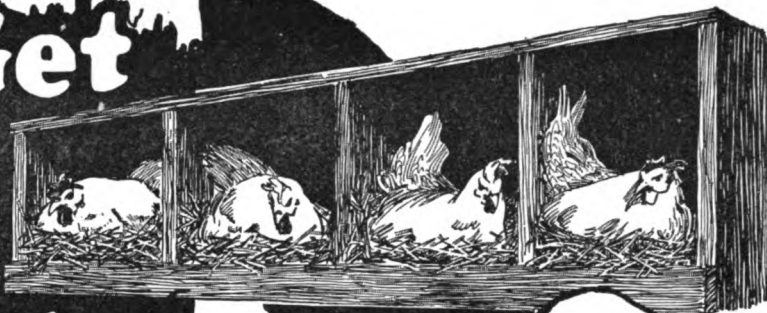
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Kansas City,
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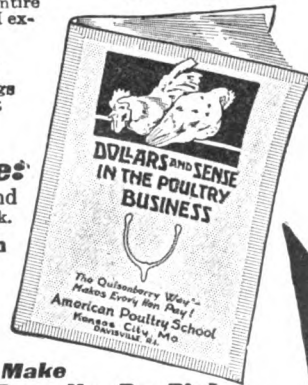
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10c per copy

JANUARY, 1923

\$1.00 per year



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CONTEST**
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\$5.25 per hen
**OFFICIAL
NET PROFIT**

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test for the year.
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strains. These
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particulars. Wonderful cock-
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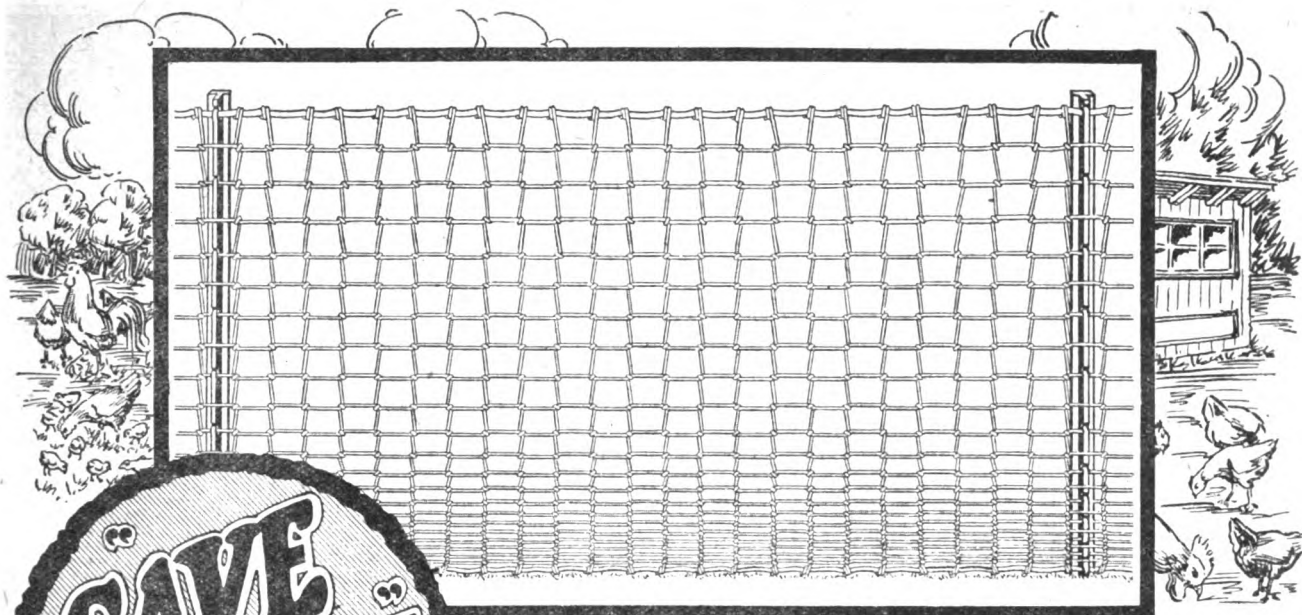
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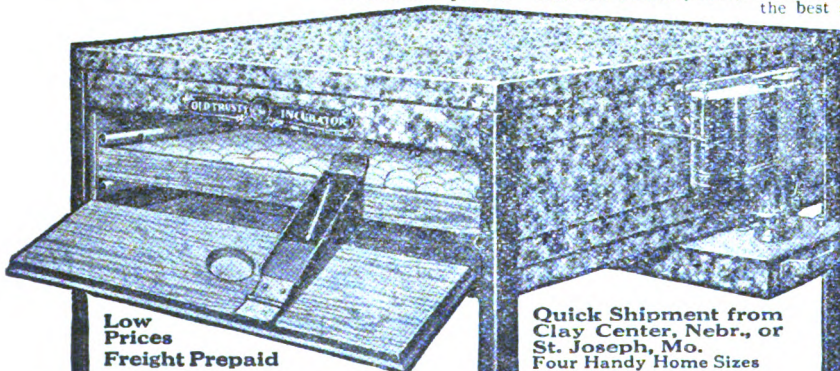
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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

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It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

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Productive Poultry Husbandry

Judging from the number of orders we have received during the past month, "Productive Poultry Husbandry," written by Harry R. Lewis and published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is one of the most popular and most sought after poultry text books of today. This book contains over 500 pages with 370 illustrations. It is one of the standard text books used by many colleges of poultry husbandry and will prove a most valuable addition to your poultry library. Every topic of poultry raising is most thoroughly treated in a scientific yet practical way with sufficient clarity and detail to give the reader a complete understanding of the methods that are most successful in present-day poultry practice. Nothing has been skipped or skimped, and all earnest students of poultry work should own this book. The price, postpaid, is \$2.50. Order direct of the American Poultry Advocate.

Change of Address

When you move, change your address, or wish to have your Advocate sent to some other city, town or R. F. D. number, please be sure to give your old address as well as the new address. If you will do this, it will save our mailing room an immense amount of unnecessary trouble and lost time, besides making it certain that you get your Advocate promptly. The best and simplest way of all to notify us of your change of address, is to save the last wrapper in which the Advocate came and mail it back to us, with your new address written either below or at one side of the old address.

The Time to Make Money

You breeders who have or will have hatching eggs, baby chicks or surplus stock for sale during the next few months should start your advertising now and keep it up steadily until early Summer sets in. Whether you use display or classified space, make your start now, and keep up your advertising month after month. With its over 35,000 interested poultry readers every month, the American Poultry Advocate is recognized as a proven low-cost result producer for large and small advertisers alike. If you are contemplating the use of classified space, turn to page 114 for full information, rates, closing date, and so forth. Display rates will be furnished upon request. Address the Advertising Department of the American Poultry Advocate, and full particulars will be forwarded you at once.

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New Standard of Perfection Ready

The new 1923 Standard of Perfection will be ready for distribution this month according to a communication received from Thos. F. Rigg, President of the American Poultry Association. Many changes have been made since the old Standard was issued, and it behooves every progressive poultryman who wishes to keep abreast of the times to at once obtain a copy of the new Standard and let himself be governed accordingly in his new matings for breeding pens for 1923. The Standard of Perfection is so well known to poultrymen the country over, and its importance as a breeding standard is so widely recognized, that a lengthy description of this most important work is not necessary here. Suffice it to say, that the poultryman who wishes to keep abreast of the times, simply cannot afford to be without this book.

If you have not placed your order with us for a copy of the 1923 Edition, DO IT NOW. The price is \$2.50, postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada.

Forward all orders direct to the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Another Mammoth Fruit Collection

Last year our gift of fruit trees and berry bushes met with such widespread approval among our subscribers that we have again this year made arrangements to distribute the same popular collection. This mammoth collection of fruit trees and berry bushes, together with our offer, will be found described on the back inside cover page of this issue. If you want to make certain of getting this collection of fruit trees and berry bushes for spring planting, place your orders now. The earlier you do so, the better it is. Later on in the spring there is an immense rush of business and shipments often cannot be made as promptly as would be liked. Of course, it is impossible to plant trees or bushes now with the snow on the ground, but if you send in your order now, it will receive the best of attention at the nursery and will be filled promptly in the spring when the planting season is on.

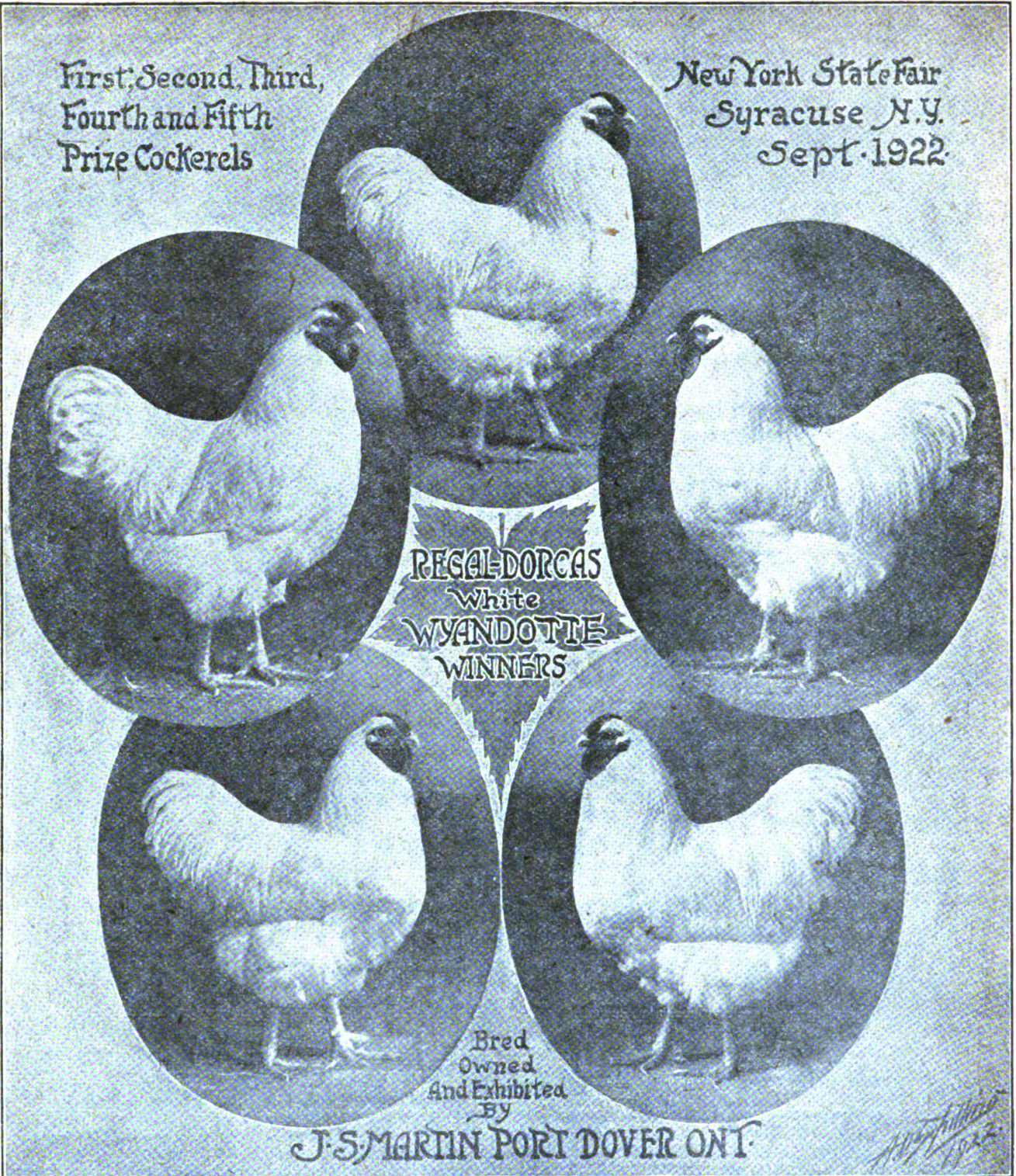
Read our offer now. It is one of the most liberal we have ever made.

Charles J. Fiske, Owner of Wilburtha Farms, Dies

Mr. Charles J. Fisk, owner of Wilburtha Poultry Farms, and prominent New York Banker, died suddenly November the twenty-seventh, 1922. He had gone to Philadelphia, accompanied by Mrs. Fisk, to see a specialist and was at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Mr. Fisk was 63 years old, and was up to a few days before his death in his usual health. He served as Vice-president of the American Poultry Association during the war period. He was prominent in the organization of the Baby Chick Association and served as their first Treasurer. Mr. Fisk was also active in club work of several breeds. He had been thrice Mayor of Plainfield, New Jersey, and had taken a leading part in the politics of his State. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. The poultry world loses one of its foremost fanciers and a very fine gentleman.

First, Second, Third,
Fourth and Fifth
Prize Cockerels

New York State Fair
Syracuse N.Y.
Sept. 1922.



There is probably not one person in a thousand, the country over, who has a true and accurate conception of just what is back of such a wonderful display of any breed of fowl as is required to win all the prizes, regular and special offered on that breed, at shows like Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Syracuse or any other of similar caliber. The knowledge of mating, breeding and selection; of feeding, washing, training and conditioning, and of the many other details of care and handling before the birds are ready for the Exhibition coops, constitutes almost a science in itself. The men, now living, who have ever gotten such a display together and felt the thrill of such a win, are very few and far between. In

fact, we believe those who have achieved such victories at really great shows in worthy competition can be counted on the fingers of one hand. One of the best known and most worthy of these is "The White Wyandotte King" John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada. Everyone remembers Mr. Martin's splendid win and near clean-up of the Garden in 1919, and almost everyone has followed his victories at New York State Fair, Syracuse. Not everyone realizes, however, that his great "Regal Dorcas" strain has proven its matchless superiority at this show by winning the coveted Special for "Best Display" for seventeen years. The Martin win this year included every regular prize from 1st to 5th inclusive in each single

class of White Wyandottes and from 1st to 3rd inclusive on pens: National White Wyandotte Club Specials for Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, the State Fair Commission's Gold Special for Best Display and all other Specials. It is our privilege to show here the five splendid cockerel winners of the display. Many glowing tributes have been paid the Regal Dorcas birds by their purchasers, both as to laying and exhibition qualities. All White Wyandotte lovers will join the writer of that tribute in expressions of appreciation for what Mr. Martin has accomplished by his efforts toward raising the standard of the breed in America.



AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

January, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Satisfying Minorcas

By
Prof. L. N. GILMORE

BECAUSE of their size, some may wonder why the Minorcas come within the Mediterranean classification. The Minorcas are a much larger breed than the Leghorns—the true exponent of the Spanish section of this classification.

The lines of the Leghorn are somewhat carried out. The true Minorca type shows more angles and the back is carried at quite an extreme slope. The intersection of the back and tail shows quite an extreme angle.

However, the Minorca type is beautiful just the same, no one can deny that.

Robinson, in "Poultry Culture," says the black and white (single combed and rose combed sub-varieties of both) were long called Red Faced Spanish. In this, breeders made the Minorca, as afterwards they made the Leghorns, more on meat type lines—made it larger and heavier; and the fanciers, breeding for exhibition, carried the development of the comb to such an extent that it became a monstrosity and an impediment.

Standard Male Type

However, the American breeders have rectified these conditions in the Minorcas as they have in the Leghorn. Still the comb is larger than that of the Leghorn and much coarser.

The single comb of the Minorca male should be firmly attached to the head, having a heavy base to prevent the comb from lopping. Contrary to the single comb of the Leghorn female, where the first two points stand erect, the entire comb of the Minorca female lies flat on the head and hangs or falls to the side over the face.

Time and time again, the writer has said in this series of articles on various breeds, "The Standard of Perfection should be the guide for the breeder of all breeds and varieties." The writers should make it their business to expound these points rather than attempt to impress their readers that they are the sole authority on the particular breed or varieties they write upon.

The Minorca is a long bodied bird with a back that slopes downward from neck to tail. The underline should parallel the top line with a curve at the rear of the body becoming quite prominent. The outline of the Minorca (male particularly) gives the appearance of a gravy bowl held at an angle of pouring. The tail is full and wide and carried at 40 degrees.

The legs, heavy and of medium length, set squarely under the center of

the body. The shanks are rather long in proportion to the thighs. The legs set well apart.

The Minorca is a rather close feathered bird and even in appearance.

The rose combed variety is a counterpart of the single comb with the exception of weights, one pound heavier than in the single combed blacks, and of course, the comb. The rose comb in both sexes is quite large, having a prominent spike. The spike follows the curve of the neck but does not adhere closely to the neck except in the female, where the comb follows the neck more closely.

Defects to Guard Against

Some of the best information an article of this sort can impart is to mention some of the common defects of the breed. Birds lacking in constitutional vigor must not be used in the breeding pens. It is true that the Minorca chicks are oftentimes more difficult to raise to maturity than some of the other breeds, but that fact should not be discouraging to the expectant fancier of this fowl. More care in selecting the breeding stock and constant culling of the growing flock that is to be used later as builders will tend to show better results in raising future offspring. White in the face, high and pinched tails are some of the other common defects that are needful of watching. Never mate birds having these defects. They are sure to be intensified in the offspring. Cock birds which were sound as cockerels, are apt to show white in the face. Breeders sometimes will use males white the face, if as cockerels they were sound in this section. No material harm can come from this, providing other qualities are worthy. White in the face of cockerels is a very serious defect and such males should never have a place in the breeding yards.

Commercial Qualities

A lot can be said of the commercial quality of the Minorcas. Their weight is equal to and better than some of the American class. This can be said of the Blacks particularly. This quality puts them in the market poultry class and coupled with this, the ability of laying large number of large white eggs

of very uniform size and shape puts them in a high place among the utility type of fowl. Minorca eggs stand out prominently with other white shelled eggs. Were it not for the fact that Minorca chicks are more difficult to raise in large numbers, we would find this breed running Leghorns more closely for popularity. If eggs are ever sold in weight, Minorcas will come the more into their own.

Varieties of Minorcas

The Single Combed Black is unquestionably the most popular of the varieties. They are heavier by one pound than any of the other varieties. The standard weights are: Cock 9 pounds, cockerel 7½ pounds, hen 7½ and pullet 6½ pounds.

Rose Combed Blacks

The Rose Combed Black variety is growing in popularity and now with a newly formed society with men of the caliber of H. D. Barto, Pompey, N. Y., to push them, they bid fair to make great progress along the popularity route.

Single and Rose Comb Whites

The Single and Rose Combed White variety are becoming more popular every day. The lovers of Minorca type and white plumage find in these varieties their ideal. Whites are apt to run under size and to Leghorn type. The writer has found it difficult sometimes to distinguish the White Leghorn and White Minorca when the latter has been allowed to run off of standard type.

Single Comb Buff Minorca

Regarding the single combed Buff Minorca, we have recently received an interesting letter from Chas. B. Ingraham, well known breeder of this variety, in which he gives some very interesting information relative to the origin and merits of the Buff Minorca and part of this letter is used to conclude this article.

"As to the origin of the S. C. Buff Minorca, we have the originator's statement before us, which, in substance, is as follows.

"In the early spring of 1900, in taking the chicks from a hatching of some pure bred White Minorcas, there appeared one pure buff in color. At first he was going to kill the young cockerel, but he developed so well and took on Minorca characteristics to such a degree that he finally decided to keep him. Desiring

Continued on page 104

Editorial Comment

Importance of Water in Getting Maximum Egg Production

Of the limiting factors of maximum egg production a constant supply of water is one of the most vital. Some do not realize this, and as a result, the potential egg producing ability of their flocks is materially reduced.

Water makes up the greater part of an egg. Approximately 73 per cent of the egg with shell is plain water, the cheapest material in the world. Of every dozen of two-ounce eggs a fraction over one pound is ordinary thirst quenching H₂O (water). On this basis then, 27-30 per cent of the weight of an egg is produced from the grains, mash and the calcium-carbonate or lime for the shell. We hear so much about the proper variety of feeds, importance of regularity in feeding, the balancing of rations, etc., yet only 27 to 30 per cent of the weight of an egg is produced from this source of supply. The importance of water does not come into the lime light so prominently. Yet water is worth three times the value of the feed in forming an egg if values can be based on chemical compositions. Of course it is obvious that an adequate supply of fresh water cannot maintain egg production unless proper rations are fed, nor can the finest and the best of balanced feeds do it unless supplemented with a constant supply of water.

When water is so cheap why let it limit the value of the most expensive part of poultry keeping—the feed. It can be seen when an inadequate supply of water is had the feeding value of a pound of feed is greatly reduced, causing the cost of the pound of feed to rise materially—this all being done by reduced egg production thru carelessness or gross ignorance on the part of the operator to supply a sufficient quantity of water at ALL times.

Hens must have water before them every minute of the day. Unlike most animals they do not prosper on water given once or twice a day. The digestive apparatus of the fowl works constantly, there is no rest period, and food is digested quickly, and in this process a large quantity of water is consumed. Also birds have dry mash before them at all times and large quantities of this not any too appetizing food, will not be eaten unless water is at hand to wash the "stuff" down.

Birds want water the minute they leave the roosts until going to them again at night. Experiments have shown that where the supply of water was cut down, egg production fell off 50 per cent in two days, and in two weeks after a full supply was furnished, production reached normalcy. Such an occurrence in most poultry yards would prove expensive indeed.

To provide a constant supply during the winter months when eggs are at the highest prices a heated fountain is practically necessary. Few poultrymen will be on hand before daylight to provide water. A heated fountain that will supply sufficient amount of "chill-less" water

for the entire day obviates the necessity of before daylight trips.

Some may be able to make their own fountains, but for those who do not care to do this there are plenty of good makes on the market. It is not extravagance in any sense to make such purchases, on the contrary it is practicing the most strict economy. There is no purchasable article for poultry-house equipment that will pay for itself quicker or pay a greater dividend on the investment than a heated fountain. With eggs at 60 cents, 10 dozen will purchase the best of founts and in a flock of one hundred a little over one egg increase over a period of two months would pay for the purchase. Where could you beat such a saving's bank?

The Breeding Pen and Other Data

In order to have healthy progeny there must be healthy and matured parents. Every bird in the breeding pen should not only be in good health and full vigor, but should be sexually mature. Stock of too advanced age should not be used unless they are unusually vigorous and strong.

The condition and characteristics of the male bird should be carefully studied. A "henry" cock bird is unfit. They have only a half crow in them, are cowards, and will not defend their mates, even against a young, immature cockerel. On the other hand, a well, strong, potent cock will crow continuously, and ever ready to fight when it becomes necessary.

Discard lazy hens. Hens that will idly stand around, and refuse to scratch for grain, are not only poor layers, but poor breeders.

In order to attain the highest degree of perfection, the breeding should be done from known lines of blood; not only pure blood but along lines of strong vitality. One of the first laws of breeding, and which is so often neglected, is the prompt and thorough elimination of the unfit.

The haphazard mating of fowls of different strains will cause deterioration in such physical factors as are conducive to egg production. New blood should be introduced on the female side, selecting a hen that has a good pullet record. Such a bird should be bred from for the production of cockerels to be mated back to the original stock. Introducing new blood by the introduction of a cockerel from a strain foreign to the home family is incurring a risk.

It is generally acknowledged that the male constitutes half the breeding pen. Should the male come from a female of poor record, there will be a serious deterioration in the egg-producing qualities of the progeny. But, on the other hand, where females of known record are used to infuse new blood, and the cockerels bred from them are retained for the object in view, fully three-fourths of the original blood is infused into the progeny.

The Season's Greetings

As we of poultrydom enter the New Year it is well that we pause just a moment to consider what 1923 has in store for us as poultrymen. The publishers of the American Poultry Advocate hesitate to enter the field of prophecy. For several months we have been busy watching the trend of things, studying and analyzing the prospects for the New Year. We are now ready to state it is our honest belief that 1923 holds most wonderful possibilities for the entire poultry industry.

On other pages of this issue will be found articles written by those in a position to know forecasting a big and a prosperous year for the poultryman. With all those who believe 1923 will be the banner year of the poultry industry we are in entire accord.

Things are moving fast indeed in this industry of ours—many of the breeders of exhibition quality stock now realize that they must also breed into their birds the ability to produce eggs while breeders of so-called utility birds realize that they can also obtain high egg production from stock of exhibition quality and in accordance with the ideals laid down by the Standard of Perfection. All this will result in a better fowl, a bird possessing beauty of form and feather as well as the ability to lay eggs in a sufficient quantity to make them a profitable investment for their owner.

Then too, the progressive poultryman has been watching with interest the efforts of other industries to build a market for their product, notable examples of which are the Dairyman, the Raisin Growers, the Orange Growers, Cement Manufacturers and several others. The poultryman now knows that advertising campaigns such as "Drink More Milk," "Cement for Permanence" have been the means of creating a nation-wide demand for the products so advertised.

Recently the Chicago Board of Trade advertised in a moderate way "Eat More Eggs" with very favorable results. On another page of this issue of the "Advocate" is a very interesting article telling how the poultrymen of California solved their excess egg problem. It is to be hoped that the American Poultry Association at their very next convention will start something along these lines, with the various poultry clubs and associations co-operating. With these forces earnestly and enthusiastically at work together with help certain to come from other sources an "Eat More Eggs" campaign will develop that will create a demand that will keep the industry hustling to appease.

The publishers of the American Poultry Advocate extend the season's greetings.

Overhauling the incubator to be sure it is in good working order is another "ahead of time" job which is likely to get neglected.

The Old Year Has Gone

HAVE you sworn off or made a new resolution for 1923? Whether you have or not, add these to your score. We promise to ourselves and friends not to say a word of ill or harm of anyone no matter how great the provocation may be.

We promise to uphold the right of each and every one, no matter if it may detract somewhat from our own prestige. We shall make it our special business to help along the cause of standard bred poultry; to uphold and promote the best interests of the American Poultry Association; to aid and assist the management of Poultry Shows; and to help a brother fancier.

Once more we have survived the cold weather shock of a reduced egg production. With the beginning of January, we can look forward to the coming of spring with the peep of the little chick and feel the spirit of conquest course through our veins as we contemplate the proper matings that will bring the blue ribbon winners of another year. No matter if the cold grows stronger as the days grow longer, it will not be for long, for springtime will be here.

Improvement

It is admitted that as a general thing, the average stock produced and sold to Shows is not so good as it might be. Now, please do not misunderstand. I say that the general run of stock is not so good as it should be. Yes, some of the very best ever shown has been seen from Syracuse to Boston and will be seen at New York and other later shows. At the same time there is too large an average of poor quality Show. This of itself is the surest proof of less ability amongst those who are now trying to win honors in the Show Room.

Do not think for a moment that this is written in the spirit of fault finding. It is, however, written with the hope that all who may read these lines will stop, look and think of the many thousands of the, also, fans that have paid freight to and from Shows for the pleasure of showing. No credit comes from such, but if all were so excellent in quality as to push the winner's crowning glory could come from having been so close up in swift company.

There is only one way to produce Show winners and that is to have good first-class hens mated to the very best of males. Eggs from same are reasonably certain to bring forth chicks that if properly grown will some of them be in the running. But so soon as we neglect our selection of the best for breeders, just so sure will we continue to be traders, after those that do the very things that we all of us who wield the pen in your interest, have been trying to have you do for years. We present for your consideration some statements made in print by the Editor of "The Leghorn World." They are worthy of the consideration of all who try to breed winners.

Selecting the Best

These are his words:

Each year in visiting the flocks of breeders over the country we marvel to ourselves at the matings some breeders put together and from which they

By
T. F. McGREW

fool themselves into believing they are going to get something good. The first qualification that a successful embryo breeder should have is that of knowing when he does not have the proper foundation stock upon which to build. There are entirely too many breeders who jolly themselves into thinking their stock is just about right after all. They can see the faults in the stock of their competitors but they simply cannot see the flaws in their own stock. The breeder who is getting there is the breeder who knows the weakness of his own stock better than anyone else and is keen on the proposition of overcoming those weaknesses. We cannot start with perfect stock, and so any stock we may get,

EGGS CLEMENCEAU'S SECRET OF LONGEVITY

Chicago, Nov. 28—Georges Clemenceau's secret of longevity, with a retention of vitality and endurance that would tax the energies of a man of half his eighty-one years, is eggs.

He ordered eight of them, soft boiled, for his supper last night and ate them. Before retiring he asked for five more soft boiled eggs for breakfast at 5:30 this morning.

"I am not so very tired," he said, "but I have to keep to my schedule, to bed at 8 and up at 5. I go to bed and get up with the chickens. That is why eggs form my principal diet."—New York World.

no matter from where it comes, is sure to have some weak sections, but it is highly essential in any breeder to know the weaknesses he can overcome and those he cannot overcome. Unless he is clear in his mind in this point he will waste many valuable years trying to "breed up" from a foundation from which he cannot possibly breed up.

For example it would be quite foolish these days for a breeder of White fowls to use a brassy male in his breeding pens with the idea of breeding it out some day by finding a cockerel that did not have this serious fault. There are entirely too many White fowls that are pure White and that can be obtained at a reasonable price. Why waste valuable time and years starting with stock 25 years behind the times. Why should a breeder use a male at the head of his pen that has a much too large, beefy, thumb-marked comb when there are plenty of males to be had that have these defects bred out.

On the other hand, a breeder must ever work with stock that is not quite perfect, in fact a long ways from being perfect but at the same time by being as critical with your own stock as you are with your competitors in the show room you can quickly size up your fowls and know exactly how much their breeding values are and if you do not have the proper foundation on which to start, start over without delay by making the proper purchases. If, as a beginner you

do not feel competent to pass your judgment upon the relative values of your fowls, the very best plan to follow is to purchase the very best trio or pen that your money can buy from the best breeder that you know of and put it up to him to make them up correctly for you. If your judgment of the breeding has been correct you will have a few birds to study and with which to compare your own product and within two years you will be somewhere in breeding high class fowls. You will commence to reap then what you sowed in the way of sound breeder stock of true merit.

Nothing can be said that will remedy an evil like the use of a male or female of poor shape or color in your breeding pens. The former theory that sunshine will turn White Plumage brassy and that this is not harmful should be gone forever. A White Plumaged fowl of any kind that will turn brassy from any cause whatever should be killed for market poultry. Never keep nor breed from anything like this because if you do and follow it up, not only will you breed cockerels of bad plumage color but pullets as well. Nothing but pure white to the skin will answer for white fowls of any kind.

Bad Features Considered

No one will ever succeed in the producing of "Live Stock" of any kind, of the best quality until they are able to select the very best for breeding, and are willing and active in throwing out of their own flocks any that are lacking. No matter what you may think, if you are wrong, poor results will follow. Only those who know can succeed. I was talking to a man in the New York Show Room about a variety of fowls that he was specializing on. His fowls did not win. I took him to a pen that contained a cockerel and I said: Buy that cockerel and mate him to the three hens that you have in the Show. He took the cockerel out of his pen, looked him over, put him back and said: I would not accept that as a gift. He lasted two years more and was out. The one who owned and bred the cockerel is still winning the prizes on that variety.

We all know that fine plumage on Barred Plymouth Rocks must come from fine plumaged fowls, mated in one way to produce males and in another way to produce females. Even with all of this there is a large army of those who are still trying to breed winners from fowls that have wide barring with poor shape and color. During the New York Show of two years ago, I saw a man standing and looking into a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks. He was thinking of buying that pen of fowls. Said he to me: Don't you think that this pen should produce winners? No, said I. Why not, said he. My answer was that in shape, color and barring they were ten years behind the times. When I explained it all to him and took him to look at a real good pen that might produce what he wanted he looked at me and said nothing. He afterwards told another that I was trying to sell him a pen of fowls that did not win a prize.

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Michael K. Boyer's Page

How Laying Strains Are Produced

Good layers are the product of strains rather than breeds or varieties. It is also a matter of feed, care and selection. To be a good layer the hen must be in good condition. But it is impossible to establish an egg strain unless the male line has been bred from heavy producers.

But the clamor for phenomenal records is apt to be dangerous ground. It must be approached cautiously. It would be better to have chicks from flocks that average ten dozen eggs per head, and in the best of health, than to have the product of 200-egg (flock average) hens that are weak from the drain on their systems. Two hundred egg hens are possibilities, and worth having if the records have been secured legitimately. But to force pullets to do phenomenal work is a sure road to failure in future generations.

There is such a thing as going to extremes in egg production. To have the flock average 200 eggs a year may be crossing the border to danger. A hen, like a man, cannot stand overwork. Sooner or later it will break down, and that, too, early in life, when it should be in its prime. To average 200 eggs would mean that with every hen there would have to be high pressure, and not every hen is able to stand the strain. Phenomenal stunts may be good advertisements, in a sense—but it may mean poor business.

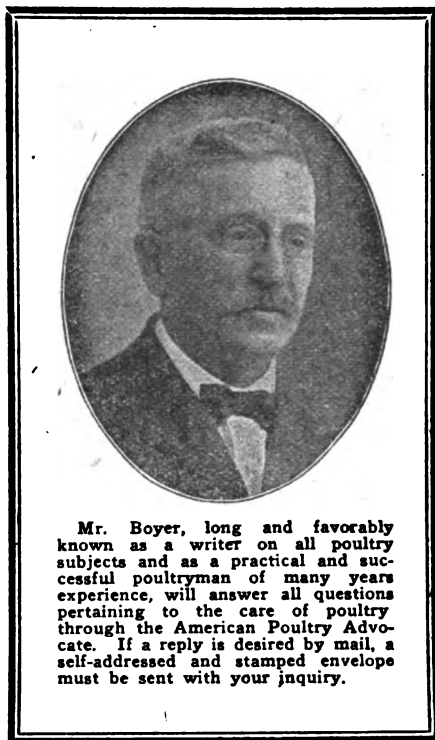
To force a hen to lay eggs is simply assisting nature to perform its work in the highest degree. It must be supplied with the needed elements to manufacture eggs. None of these elements, however, can be found in the so-called tonics and stimulants, although they often perform a wonderful service in sharpening the appetite and in strengthening the system so that the proper amount of the right kind of food will be consumed with which to make eggs. Stimulants may force the system to more active work, but it is only a temporary benefit, and in the end a reaction is pretty sure to follow.

The trap nest is the only reliable medium by which a laying strain may be developed. It is the surest and most ready means of attaining to any standard in poultry culture. They are the only guides to success.

We recall reading some time ago, but cannot remember who authorized the statement, that the highest producing two consecutive calendar months in the spring of the first laying year will give the number of eggs that hen will lay in her life time. This writer contended that nature fixed a maximum egg producing standard at 300 eggs for the year. I might note that the Oregon State Experiment Station lays claim to one of their hens laying 330 eggs in a year, and now another one, Lady Jewell, with a record of 335 eggs in 365 days. I reported other 300 egg layers in last month's Advocate.

But getting back to this method of estimating, as mentioned, the aforesaid

be trapnested for from four to six months during the spring of her first laying year, and the two consecutive calendar months that gave the highest production should be used in the calculation.



Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

In other words, supposing a hen laid 23 eggs in May and 200 eggs in June, the two amounts would be multiplied, and the total would be what she would be able to produce during her life, which would be 460 eggs; or if she laid 24 and 25 in those two months, her guarantee would be 600 eggs. Here is a chance for doing a little experimenting.

Boyer's Quiz Department

How do you feed alfalfa meal, and is it used with sprouted oats?

Alfalfa is rich in protein elements, and is becoming popular among the poultrymen, especially those of the West. Alfalfa meal is fed poultry by using it as a part of the mash. A very good mash is made from equal parts by weight, of cornmeal, ground oats, wheat bran, wheat middlings, beef scrap and alfalfa meal. It can be used with sprouted oats.

I have been feeding cabbage to my fowls, but am told that it has a tendency to loosen the bowels. I have been feeding it only a short time, and so far have not noticed any signs of looseness.

2. I would also like to know if I should boil my small potatoes and feed them to my fowls, or would it be better to mix them up with the mash?

Cabbages are relished by fowls, and fed judiciously do a lot of good. Fed heavily, cabbages are very apt to produce a looseness of the bowels, and owing to its sulphur content, should not be fed during rainy weather. Another objection to feeding cabbages liberally is that they have a tendency to give a bad flavor to the egg.

Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experi-

mentation are superior to cut clover for egg production, but that if the amount of cabbage fed is large the flavor of the egg is injuriously affected.

2. Potatoes are starchy, and by boiling them they are at once transformed into a very fattening food. It is best to feed in a raw state. They should be chopped up fine, about the size of a grain of corn.

Kindly advise me if you would permit chickens, turkeys and geese on a sweet clover range.

2. How many turkey eggs can a hen safely set on; also how many goose eggs?

3. How many turkey eggs should a Bronze turkey hen cover; also how many can a goose cover?

4. I have been told that if turkeys contract blackhead, they destroy the fertility of the soil on which they range? Is that so?

If I had a sweet clover range for my poultry, I should really think they were "in clover." Clover ranks first in poultry pastures.

2. A chicken-hen will cover 8 to 10 eggs, according to the size of the hen. A chicken-hen will cover from four to six goose eggs.

3. A turkey hen will cover from 18 to 20 eggs; a goose will cover from 10 to 13 eggs.

4. While it is possible for sick fowls of any kind to pollute the soil, and consequently the fertility, I do not believe it will be permanently so, but can be recovered by the use of lime and other methods that farmers use to get the soil in proper condition.

I recently read in a Western poultry publication an article on preparing and conditioning fowls for the show, in which was a paragraph that said: "Immediately before the show as many of the imperfectly marked feathers as possible should be removed," etc. Is this not wrong? Would it not disqualify the bird if detected?

I do not think much of the writer of such advice, nor the paper that publishes it, either. Is removing "off" feathers allowed?

What you term as "off" feathers are not necessarily evidence of impurity. I can see no harm in removing them. Breeders of white plumaged fowls quite frequently will find a black feather, and white feathers will every now and then crop out of a black plumage. I do not believe it is faking to remove them, and neither do I believe it would disqualify the bird if the judge knew you removed them from either the body, back or fluff.

Will you please tell me what they use sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid for in the care of hens, and is it good for young chicks?

Sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid makes the well known "Douglas Mixture," so popular at one time with poultry keepers. The recipe for making this mixture is sulphate of iron, one-half pound; sulphuric acid, one ounce; water, two gallons. A teaspoonful of this mixture is added to every pint of drinking water.

Douglas Mixture was recommended as a bracing tonic, a preventive of roup, gapes, and diseases of the bowels, and especially during molting season. The water assumes a rusty appearance. Keep mixtures in bottles or glass jars to be used as wanted. It can be given to both fowls and chicks.

I bought a pen of utility White Wyandottes which are throwing a small per cent of chicks with feathers on their legs. Is that not unusual for the breed? They seem to be good in color and type and have no single combs.

Would you advise getting rid of them? Or, how many generations would it take to breed it out, using cockerels of another strain each year?

2. I would also like to know if it is true what I have been told, that the Wyandotte eggs do not run as high in fertility as other breeds?

3. Is it possible to have my females too fat so as to injure the fertility?

Slight feathering on the legs and single combs are apt to appear in any flock or any strain of White Wyandottes, largely due to the Cochins blood that was originally used in the make-up of the breed. Slight feathering on the legs, however, is not so common now as it was some years ago, but single combs will bob up every now and then. By excluding from the breeding pen each year, all birds with the above defects, it is possible to eventually—say in two or three generations—to greatly reduce the percentage. I have succeeded in entirely getting rid of leg feathering, but I do not believe it is possible to be entirely free from single combs.

Hints for the Month

JANUARY in the poultry yard presents work enough to keep every poultry keeper busy. The days are short, the temperatures low, snow deep. All this calls for some plan of daily duties in order to finish with the coming of dusk all that needs to be done. January is seldom the month of beginnings with the poultryman, unless he is so fixed to start his incubators for broiler raising. It is rather a month of planning for the year's work. The evenings can not be better spent than by looking into the profit and loss of the twelve past months as well as doing much reading in poultry books and agricultural papers.

The Matings

The matings should be made up this month. February first should see every pen ready to lay eggs for you to hatch. Incubators and brooders should be fully cleaned, parts replaced, new wicks in the lamps. An effort should be made to get a good grade of oil. Kerosene that crusts the wicks in ten hours so that you can hear the "sputter" or see the "flicker" is not good enough to do hatching with. There will be hot noons—a few of them, when you will need to open wide every door and window in the houses. Zero days, with clouded skies and high winds, may require the keeping of every curtain closed and the small doors closed. You must meet requirements as they come to you and handle the poultry flock with thoughtful care. The male birds are likely to need one or two good dustings with powder to kill the lice. These males seldom dust and need attention to prevent passing lice on to hens. There may be hens that are seen to be ailing slightly and these also need quantities of good dust. Even a box before them has no attraction. An ailing hen even though sick, has lice that need killing even in zero days of mid-winter.

Fertility

Eggs are coming in good numbers, but will they be fertile this month? It is discouraging to fill up a big machine and on the sixth day test out over half the eggs because infertile. Not only less than half the eggs are hatchable, but poor fertility means weak chicks and death losses in the brooders. Fertility depends largely on the body conditions of the breeding stock. There is just such a body condition needed to have the eggs hatchable as well as fertile. It is important that there be strong germs as that there be germs at all. Better a lot of eggs that do not hatch than that you get a big bunch of chicks that are frail. When do you get the best hatches of the year? In April and May! Why? Partly because it is nature's time to reproduce, partly because of the condition that those months supply. Can you surround your breeding stock this month with spring conditions? No, but you should have mild weather helps in mind these winter months of incubating and brooding.

The Breeding Birds

The bare ground and starting grass cannot be had this month, but we can have dry litter in the pens, as well as feed green food in fair quantities. The freedom of the spring time is not to be

By
A. E. VANDERVORT
Sidney Center, N. Y.

had, but we can pen our breeding stock in fresh air houses and make them dig for their feed. Everything that tends to make our breeders healthy and full of vigor should be given them this month. Do not be afraid of cold air in the houses. Remove all hens from your breeding pens that are over-fat, too thin or one that has diarrhoea. Do the lice multiply because the hens are too sluggish to dust? Then find out why they are inactive, and correct it. Go after the lice with insect powder and help the birds start off right. You cannot afford to set eggs from a hen with bowel trouble lest you introduce on the egg shell germs of disease that may appear in the chicks.

Feeding

You may need to modify your egg ration of the fall and early winter when it comes to saving eggs for hatching. More clover, roots or sprouted oats may be needed, while less corn and cornmeal is required. The birds need to be kept a little short of food through the day, fill the coop full just before roosting time. This induces the abundant exercise that seems to help along fertility. Mouldy, sour, burned grain is never cheap fuel for hens and is costly to give any pen of breeding stock. Most bargain hen feed is not fit to put in the crops of your quality birds in your best pens. We do not mean that if wheat is high that you must substitute cheaper barley and oats in its place. What we do mean is that spoiled grain and scraps fit for only fertilizer is the cause of much illness in the poultry yards, as well as many failures in hatching and rearing chicks. Do not try to see if "bargain hen feeds" will reduce your feed bill. Learn to use your eyes, your sense of smell and even your taste to determine the quality of any food you may think to use for your poultry.

Early Pullets

"Early pullets," how fine the words sound. They are the ones that shell out the eggs when they are the very highest and are the sure profit payers. The late comers that nearly every farmer raises will not commence to lay until after the best prices have gone by and the early hatched pullets have paid for themselves several times over in high priced eggs. Don't be afraid of raising too many. There was never a time yet when the market was overstocked in this line or that you could not sell them for at least what they would cost to grow. To get the cream of high prices on eggs you must have these early laying pullets, and, as they will not begin to lay until well matured, you must have early hatched chicks in order to get them grown before fall.

Hatching Eggs

The first requirement is good, strong, fertile eggs. How are we to get them. Two ways are open. First, buy from

some reliable breeder who has the goods, but be sure and get what you want. Bred to lay stock is worth at least twice as much as "hit or miss" matings and don't think you can get as good value for fifty cents or a dollar a setting as you can by paying two or three for them. If the breeder has worked hard a number of years to increase the good laying of the stock, he surely is entitled to some extra recompense for his work. Second, raise your own eggs for hatching. If you are to raise your own eggs for hatching, it is none too early to begin to breed for next year's pullets. Your flock should be culled and generally cared for as previously mentioned. Many prefer yearlings' eggs for incubation, and as a rule they are bigger and produce larger, stronger chicks; but the early matured pullet mated to a good cock, is in fit condition to breed from if she has been properly cared for and housed.

Selecting the Eggs

A great many troubles and difficulties in hatching eggs, can be traced to the improper selection and care of the eggs we incubate. In selecting eggs for hatching, never use one that is small for the variety of bird, and never set an egg that is long and out of proportion, or that is nearly or quite round. Never set one that is flat, that has a thin shell, or one that has thin shell or a lump or ridge in the shell, or one with a thick, rough or wavy shell. Such eggs never bring forth prize birds, much less birds fit for the table. If they do not die during the period of incubation, most of them will die soon after, and if by chance some do survive, they will invariably be worthless. If you have a bird in your breeding pens that lays an imperfect egg, take her out, for she will never prove to be a good breeder. Do not keep eggs too long before incubating. They should not be over two weeks old. The fresher the egg the stronger the chick. In keeping eggs for hatching, keep them in a good cool place at between forty and fifty degrees F and turn them frequently.

Selling Eggs For Hatching

Every breeder who has eggs for hatching to sell should give a binding guarantee. He should at least guarantee eight chicks out of a setting of fifteen, or duplicate the eggs at half price. He would not lose anything if he gave a setting free in exchange for the poor one. He would have a pleased customer who would probably bring him in considerable business. At least that customer would be liable to recommend him to others. One dissatisfied customer can do a great deal towards ruining one's reputation. Another guarantee that has proven satisfactory to us is to replace free all infertile eggs returned to us within ten days from the time the customer received the eggs.

Shipping Eggs For Hatching

Do not ship eggs over five days old and examine carefully before shipping. Try and send eggs of uniform size and color as that will give the customer a much better opinion of your stock. Remove all eggs that are rough, irregular

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Women's Prize Contest

The Value of the Male Bird to the Egg Producer

First Prize

We people of the farm realized long ago that if we wanted to improve the dairy herd how important it was to have a sire with a high producing ancestor. Then we kept the heifer calves from our best cows sired by him. But we might say none and few now, think of the value of the cock or cockerel used in the flock in relation to egg production. They do not stop to think that the cock is half the flock. If we have one or two poor hens it is not so bad but think of the damage a male bird from a poor layer will do.

An experiment has been conducted at the Kansas Agricultural College where 10 mongrel hens with an average of 72.3 eggs per bird per year when mated to a cockerel with a line of great laying ancestors behind him brought pullets that averaged 155.9 eggs. The egg production was more than doubled by this first cross. The average in two more years of grading up was 192.6 eggs. Just think of it in three years the average production was raised from 72.3 eggs per hen to 192.6 eggs, and then the average person the country over will pay no attention to the egg producing qualities back of the male they use. One bird will eat about the same amount as another so why keep hens that will lay only 75 to 100 eggs year after year when by getting a cockerel from line bred layers we can get from these same hens pullets in one year's time that will double this. Now I do not mean that every pullet from this cross will do so well but a big per cent of them will and the poor layers can be culled out by using the Hogan Method and marketed.

It is as easy to keep a pure bred bird as a mongrel, but it is not enough for the farm women to keep pure bred but let us breed them up for good egg production.

I would like to relate a little of my own experience along this line of work. I had been raising pure bred Barred Rocks for a few years but one day about eleven years ago I read about Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. I began to study the matter with the result that I bought some chicks that spring that were from good laying stock. I tried them out with my other pullets that winter and found them much better layers. I sold my others, and have been improving on these ever since. We have won second premium on individual hens in the State Egg Laying Contest and she was only three eggs behind the highest producer. All of my birds made good records. This was conclusive evidence to me that egg production could be increased.

I have a neighbor who is greatly interested in Barred Rocks. In 1920 I met her at our Poultry Show. She was wanting a cockerel. I explained to her how the egg production could be increased by using a well bred male bird. She saw one of my cockerels she liked that was from a pedigreed male of high producing line and a good hen. She asked me to help her select a breeding

Prize Article Contest

The American Poultry Advocate offers prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively for the best articles, submitted each month on poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, pet stock, or any topic of real interest to women engaged in farming or poultry pursuits. All articles found acceptable in addition to the three winning articles will be entitled to one year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, either new or renewal. The articles need not be lengthy (not to exceed 1,000 words) but they must be of real interest, and in the main based on actual experience. Tell us how YOU have succeeded in surmounting difficulties in connection with the success of your work, or give us some of your short cuts to quick marketing profits. All articles must be in by the 10th of the month, addressed to the Contest Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

pen from her flock and I did, although the color and type of her birds were both poor. She mated them to this cockerel and kept the select pullets from this mating. The next fall she told me that her egg yield for that year was double that from the same number of birds kept the year before, and she felt that the cockerel had all the credit for putting the lay into her flock. I was surprised for I had not thought that it would make that much of an improvement, however, this Kansas Agricultural experiment gives even greater results, and it seems to me there is nothing the poultry woman who wants more eggs can do, unless she has already begun it, that will be more interesting or more profitable to her than to begin work on increasing the egg yield of her birds.

MRS. F. J. GREINER,
Mena, Arkansas.

What Poultry Keeping Has Meant to Us

Second Prize

Twelve years ago we purchased our small farm of 32 acres, being obliged to give a mortgage for one half the purchase price. At this time the buildings consisted of two very old but comfortable houses about five feet apart, and joined by a small entry way, quite a good sized barn with stone basement and two small buildings, 10 by 12 feet. The former owner had lived in one of the houses and the tenant had occupied the other. One of the small buildings had been used for a wood house, the other for a hen house.

Soon after we purchased our home I earned \$10 by going around the buildings of an absent friend's home so that she might be able to collect the insurance in case of fire. About this time we read of the wonders of the Philo system, so invested a dollar in the book, and this was the first we knew that there was such a breed of fowls as the Orpington. After very careful consideration, I sent \$9 of my hard earned ten to a breeder of Orpingtons who agreed to pay \$2.00 each for all hens raised from eggs purchased of him. I cannot remember how

many chickens I raised, but think they hatched quite well. The next year I ordered one setting of 15 eggs and hatched 13 chickens, although the hen died on the nest about the time they were due to hatch, but at that time we kept about 40 Barred Plymouth Rock hens and some were setting on Rock eggs and I found no trouble in making the change. The next spring I decided to sell my Orpingtons and the man of whom I purchased the eggs offered me 150 day old S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, a 240 egg Cypher's Model incubator and \$14 in money for my flock. This was our start in Leghorns and our first incubator. The chicks were a nice lot and only one dead although coming from Easton, Pennsylvania. As it was late in May I did not use the incubator that year but the next year started it in good season. A friend told me she would like to buy some chickens and I answered that if she would be satisfied to have them the first of June I would buy another incubator and hatch her chickens, which I did borrowing the money and paying it back with the money received for the chickens. This machine was a 275 egg model. The same year I purchased a middle price 200 egg model, and bought new trays for the second hand machine, making it a 275 egg instead of 240. The next season we purchased five second hand lamp heated brooders, cleaned and whitewashed them and filled them with chicks, all White Leghorns now, as one breed is enough for a farmer. My husband got a piano box, built it up and made a nice little house that will accommodate 100 little chicks. This is lamp heated. As I fear my story is getting too long I will tell you what we have done. Each year I have sold some day-old-chicks, and last year took the money and purchased 3 coal burning brooder stoves. We have put roofs on both houses, have repaired much of the basement under the barn, moved both of the small buildings, and repaired one, have built a hen house 20 by 50 ft. and we now have three colony houses with coal burning stoves, the piano box house, one colony house 6 by 6 ft., lamp heated, and one house 6 by 12 ft. with a partition. We have been obliged to hire nearly all the work of repairing and buildings done as my husband's health has been very poor much of the time. We have always been very careful about running debts, and go with out things we could not pay for. We expect the beginning of 1923 will see the last dollar paid and our home free. We use the extra house for our incubators, also for storing egg cases and all things needed for our business.

We ship our eggs to the New York market except during hatching season, and during July and August when we find ready sale at Summer resorts at better than New York prices. We always purchase good males. For this coming year we have males from certified matings. All this time the Advocate has been a most welcome visitor.

Mrs. Wm. J. Hull, Burlington Flats,
R. D. 1, N. Y.

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The Rose Comb Black Minorca

By
AN OLD FANCIER

It may be prejudice, but I doubt very much whether there is a better general purpose fowl in the world today than the Rose Comb Black Minorca when grown to anywhere near standard perfection. They are quick growers, make early and satisfactory broilers, splendid medium roasters and with it all their flesh is just as juicy and delicate as the best of the so-called market breeds. They may not have as much flesh as some breeds, but then they never were intended to be a large fowl, but a middle weight fowl, which is so much sought after by the average family who do not care to be eating the scraps of their Sunday dinner all the remainder of the week.

But the real niche that the Rose Comb Black Minorca fills is as the most perfect egg breed that has so far been produced. Not only are they extraordinarily good layers, under decent care and management, but their eggs are of such splendid size and proportion that they at once command the attention of the casual marketer who wants usually the largest and most attractive eggs that money can buy. A basket of Black Minorca eggs in a store alongside of the general run of store eggs, certainly speaks volumes for the breed and the contrast should be seen to be fully appreciated.

Judge Drevenstedt recently said one of the best things I have seen in print for a long time, and that is: "A strictly fresh egg is worth five cents the year around. Never mind about the tariff, but look up the man that wants such an egg. He lives close by. Sell directly to the consumer if you have good products to sell. If poor products are your specialty then dump them on the open market and get the tariff raised. Superior products need little or no protection. The quality protects them."

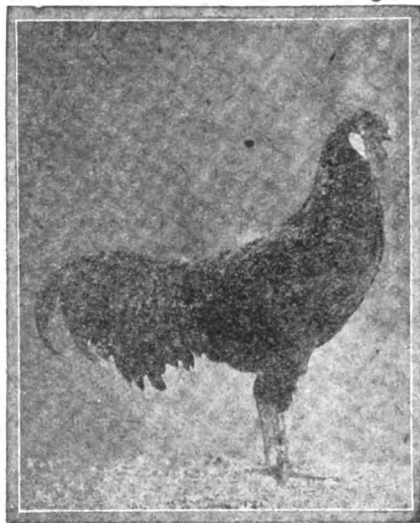
I don't know of anything better for the Rose Comb Minorca breeder to paste in his hat where he will keep it constantly before him. For the large, white eggs from this variety are superior in every way and fully worth five cents each irrespective of what other eggs are bringing. There isn't a fowl today that lays eggs equal in size to the Black Minorca, and none that have the laying ability so thoroughly bred in their bones as the Rose Comb variety of this breed. Furthermore, they are not subject to internal fat, which most breeds take on unless very carefully fed, and so their splendid laying is continued into their third, fourth and oftentimes fifth year without appreciable impairment.

As a rough and ready fowl for the average farm, where conditions aren't of the best, the Rose Comb Black Minorca fits in nicely. They are active foragers although not natural wanderers, more apt to spend their time in hunting than in scratching up flower beds and with it all they can stand confinement, if need be, better than most breeds, without acquiring bad and vicious habits. They can endure unbelievable cold without undue discomfort and come through a long hard winter in better condition than any other breed I ever experienced with.

Surely I have said a lot in their favor,

and what is more, I mean every word of it. I have been through the mill with quite a few breeds and know whereof I write.

I haven't said a word as yet about their value as an exhibition fowl for there are comparatively few exhibited in the average show. Probably because they are too busy laying eggs to primp



and preen for the sole benefit of gaping visitors. However, if you ever get an opportunity to compare their appearance in a quality show alongside of other varieties, you must surely do so. A treat awaits you.

You will find, if you are strictly honest with yourself, that there isn't a handsomer appearing fowl in the entire show. I consider a well shaped, good colored Black Minorca male, either Rose or Single Comb, by far the handsomest appearing fowl in any show-room. But in females the Rose Comb rather puts it over the Single Comb. The large comb drooping over one eye in the Single Comb variety gives a sort of lop-sided appearance to the head which isn't a bit true of her Rose Comb sister. The Rose Comb head is a neat, trim looking head—an efficient looking head—as anyone can readily see by comparing the two varieties.

The question of size now obtrudes itself. The Single Comb variety are much too large for the restricted dimensions of the regulation show coop. It gives them a bunched up appearance, mush as if a turkey hen were being displayed instead of a Minorca. This criticism doesn't apply quite so strongly to the Rose Comb variety. There is only a pound difference in the standard weight of the two varieties but the Single Comb breeders have gone way beyond that limitation in their breeding and are producing monstrous specimens that don't seem to fit in anywhere—although far be it from me to say a word against the Single Comb Black

Minorca for I have loved them and bred them for years, but I love the Rose Comb better.

Minorcas can be grown to a tremendous size with but little attention and this has proved too strong a temptation to the Single Comb breeders. No Minorca, whether black, white, red or yellow should be grown larger than seven pounds for the hen. This is plenty big enough and half a pound more than the Standard calls for in the Rose Comb. But this is the precise size for best results. It is the laying weight. Beyond that sluggishness commences, infertility and a host of other troubles. I have had ten pound hens of both combs, but seven pounds is my limit, and not less than six. I am indifferent as to what my Minorca males may or may not weigh. In them I want shape and color, but the size of my hens and pullets get my closest scrutiny. I have learned that it pays.

From my point of view I would never breed any but a black fowl. Nothing that wears feathers is quite as nifty looking as a well colored black fowl in the pink of condition. Better yet, the beauty isn't all in its looks. It is a color that wears well. Black fowls can tramp around knee deep in mud and slush and not show soil to any extent nor do they show the effects of confinement in dusty quarters. When show time comes there is no tedious washing to be done. I have always fancied that washing a hen would be on a par with trying to wash the family cat. No thank you! Black is a thoroughly satisfactory color and in contrast with large, white almond-shaped ear-lobes and a bright red comb, face and wattles, you have a color combination that is most fetching.

The half-tone that goes with this article shows a standard bred cock. Please look carefully at it and note the superb bearing, the exceptionally long back, the comparatively small comb for the size of the bird. Such a comb is neat looking and can't get out of kilter at the first sign of low temperature and be an eye-sore ever after. A neat, well set rose comb is about the most attractive and sensible headgear any fowl can sport, if your prejudice for the single comb don't out-weigh your sense of true beauty and utility.

Rose Comb Black Minorca Society Formed

We are glad to publish the constitution of the newly formed Rose Comb Black Minorca Society. As with many other things the popularity of a breed is limited by the united enthusiasm behind it.

The Rose Comb Black Minorca Society bids fair to become a strong factor in promoting the interests of this variety. Its constitution is unique and should be the means of greatly increasing the membership. It is a "drawing card" and other specialty clubs should be interested in its contents. The issuance of a brochure featuring the breed and variety, with a list of members, giving a description of stock and eggs each has for sale is a new venture but one that is sure to prove of benefit to the individual member.

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Small Animal Department

Breeding the Domestic Rabbit

There is some speculation as to when the rabbit was first recognized as a domestic animal. The wild rabbit has been on earth since the days of Adam and Eve. You can easily imagine a pair of these innocents out in the drenching rain, standing on their hind feet, pleading to Noah, with tears in their eyes, to be admitted to the ark.

Rabbits were kept in captivity in the time of Henry VIII, or about 1500, and were raised mostly for their meat. This continued until 1785, when a decided interest was taken in breeding. From that time until 1860 there was some progress made, especially with the Belgian, English and Dutch. The most decided improvement, however, has been made during the past 50 years.

It is not our purpose to tell people how to breed, but to stimulate greater interest in breeding, so that all breeds may ebb red up to the highest standard of perfection.

To undertake to tell others how to breed would be a very arduous and perhaps futile task. It would rob people of the greatest incentive (personal initiative), so that the lack of interest would prove a great drawback to the rabbit industry. There are many practical rabbit breeders all over the country whose aim and ambition is to bring the rabbit into greater prominence as a domestic animal, and they are not sparing in their efforts or expense to bring about this result.

Breeding is one of the most essential things in accomplishing this purpose. Everyone admires beautiful homes, fine grounds and lawns, and lovely flowers. People are anxious to show the latest model auto and they go right up in the air when speaking of the airplane. A beautiful horse or cow, a fine dog or a fine feathered fowl are a delight to all. It will be no less true of the rabbit. The larger variety of species, the more perfect specimens will create more general interest on the part of the public, not only as meat animals but for breeding and exhibition.

The breeding of rabbits differs from that of other animals in some very important ways, if you aim for high class specimens. Amateur rabbit breeders, or the novice who admires the fine specimens of the experienced breeder, fall in love with the beautiful rabbit and at once see a rainbow of hope, with a pot of gold at the end, in the rabbit industry. Perhaps they buy a pair of blue ribbon winners and anxiously wait and anticipate the grand results. They are disappointed to find not one of high class, and some of different color. They at once say, "Stung," and censure, criticize, and even condemn the whole bunch of rabbit breeders as crooks. The truth of the matter is—the rabbits they bought as prize winners were not proper ones to mate to produce the high grade rabbits they desired. A great deal of unpleasantness and disappointment arises from this source. The conscientious, practical rabbit breeder, with years of experience, would advise the beginner, who is buying, to take

Questions relating to the Care, Feeding, Breeding and Diseases of Small Animals will be answered by the Editor of this department

V. M. COUCH

Ithaca, N. Y.

to whom inquiries should be addressed. When an answer by letter is wanted, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

some other doe or buck than the one which has won the blue ribbon; but the advice is not taken. Consequently, a dissatisfied customer. This is an undesirable situation and difficult to overcome. It shows, however, where ignorance is not bliss, it's folly not to be wise and take advantage of the experience of their peers.

In regard to this matter, we hope that there may be many more like the members of the Fulton County Rabbit Breeders' Association. They not only preach fair dealing, but practice it, and deplore unscrupulous methods. They have built up an enviable reputation by fair dealing, and the practical, scientific breeding of English, Dutch, Blue Bevern and the six varieties of Flemish. The blue ribbons won at the county fair were duplicated at the State fair, where the competition was much stronger.

The sires, grandsires and great-grandsires of these rabbits have been prize winners in this and foreign countries from which they were imported. By careful selection and scientific breeding, they have brought up to the standard of perfection where their owners do not hesitate to exhibit them in the leading poultry and pet stock shows of the country, especially Madison Square Garden.

Deal fair, breed better, build up the rabbit industry, make the domestic rabbit stand out distinctively for its meat and fur.

W. N. Ferguson, Pres.,
Fulton Co. Rabbit Breeders' Association.

Cavies, Guinea Pigs—Their Use and Care

Cavies, more commonly known as Guinea Pigs with some people, are found to be a very profitable little animal with some breeders and fanciers. They possess many good points and comparatively few bad ones. They are rather less liable to disease than other small animals, and are small eaters. With people not familiar with these little animals, about the first question asked is, what are they good for. While the writer has never tasted of the meat, they are said to be fine eating, and in some places many of them are used for this purpose. Their greatest value, however, is for laboratory use—hospitals and experiment stations use them in large numbers. There the men of science discover methods of combating

diseases by various tests they make upon the cavy with serums.

As pets for children, or for any one else who has a fondness for small animals, they are just the thing. No danger of being bitten or scratched by a cavy, they are unlike nearly all other animals in this respect. Another good feature about the cavy is that they do not require large and expensive houses or hutches to keep them in. Small dry goods boxes will answer for a few. When bred and kept in large numbers, more commodious quarters are needed. The accommodation, in fact, for Guinea Pigs may be practically the same as for rabbits, only smaller. A hutch 20 inches wide at the front, 3 feet deep and 18 inches high will answer nicely for a male and three females, and their young until weaned. What is known as a compound hutch is used when cavies are bred on a commercial scale. Each compartment is about 2½ feet deep by 3 feet long, and has a floor space sufficient for five or six breeding females and their litters. A compound hutch may have as many departments, one above the other, as desired, but enough absorbent bedding must be used to keep the floor dry. Where very many are kept it is an advantage to have the hutches as near a uniform size as possible, then the same number may be kept in each pen, fed the same amount, etc. These little animals may be raised on the ground, as they do not dig. Runs say 6 by 10 feet, the size depending on the number to be kept, and covered with a small mesh. When kept in this way less labor is required in feeding and cleaning than when kept in hutches. Each runway or yard should have an enclosed place at one end for shelter. A dry place is necessary for this, and should be supplied with clean straw or dry grass for a nest. But in cold weather cavies should have inside hutches, and in severe weather artificial heat should be supplied. For best results, 60 degrees is as low as the temperature should be allowed to fall, and the nests must be kept absolutely dry.

Small Animal Quiz Column

D. K., Mich. Can you explain how to make a satisfactory rabbit hutch. Can you tell me what makes my rabbits get dysentery and die? They are young and are fed some clover, milk, carrots or cabbage, and a little mash twice a day. The pens are in first-class condition.

Ans. Many beginners and others raising rabbits on a small scale use dry goods boxes of various sizes for hutches, which answer very well. For a full grown rabbit a hutch 4 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2 feet high is none too long. A convenient indoor hutch is made 6 by 2 feet, with a movable partition, dividing off one-third of the space at one end for a nest and sleeping part. The partition may be removed through one of the doors. There should be a round hole large enough for a good-sized rabbit to go through into the nest. The front of the hutch has two doors, one of wood opening into the nest box, the other of wire mesh, one to one and a half feet wide opening into the large pen. The entire front of the main part should be of one-inch wire mesh, all other sides being closed, except during hot weather, when there should be an opening on the back side to admit ventilation. If the hutches are in tiers, one above the other, the floor must be tight. If one alone a part of the bottom, say one-third, may

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Among the Poultry Societies

Notice to Members of American Poultry Association

The nomination ballots for offices in the American Poultry Association will be mailed from the office of the Election Commissioner February 6, 1923.

Officers will be elected this year as follows: President, vice-president, and members of board of directors from Districts No. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, for term of two years each.

District No. 1 comprises the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

District No. 3: Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

District No. 5: Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.

District No. 7: Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi.

District No. 9: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Alaska, Philippine Islands, Hawaii.

We respectfully invite nominations for the above named offices. A member may ask to have his name placed on the nominating ballot, or he may propose others for the different offices. Sec. 90 (Constitution and By-Laws) "... The names and addresses of all candidates so proposed shall be printed on the ballot in alphabetical order in connection with the respective offices, provided each such candidate consents thereto on due notice from Secretary. If the nominee fails to reply to this notice within the time available his name is not to be printed on the ballot. The nominating ballot shall also have a blank under each office for the nomination of names of members not otherwise proposed."

Respectfully,

American Poultry Association.

E. B. Rigg, Secretary.

National Buttercup Meet

The National Buttercup Meet was held in connection with the Northern New York Poultry Show at Ogdensburg, November 20-25. Over 200 of these birds were shown and passed on by Judge Oke, it being the opinion of well-known Buttercup men that it was one of the very best classes ever shown, size and quality considered. Birds in the single classes being particularly good. The Buttercups seem to be steadily increasing in popularity and justly so.

Fifteen different states and the province of Ontario contributed exhibits.

In the single classes there were 77 birds shown, about 20 to each class. The leading winner was C. Sidney Cook, Jr., of West Newton, Mass. Mr. Cook's winnings included 1 and 3 cock bird; 1, 2, 3 and 4 Hen; 1, 2, 3 and 5 Cockerel; 2, 4, and 5 Pullet. Best shape and best comb female and best colored and champion male.

The following officers were elected: President, P. C. Gori; vice-president, C. C. Cooper; secretary-treasurer, R. J. LaLone, Box 86, Potsdam, N. Y. and publicity agent, A. L. Cavanaugh.

Poultry Show Dates

This Show Date Column is for the convenience of both our readers and secretaries of poultry shows. The American Poultry Advocate will gladly publish show date announcements in this column. Secretaries of Poultry Shows, or State and County Fairs holding poultry exhibitions, should send in announcements before the 20th of the month preceding in order to insure publication in the first possible issue.

Boston Poultry Show, January 1-5, 1923. W. B. Atherton, Room 42; 165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., Sec'y.

Milton Poultry Show, January 1-7, 1923. S. Kauffman, Milton, Pa., Sec'y.

Heart of America Poultry Show, Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., January 3-7. T. E. Quisenberry, Sec'y.

Toledo Poultry and Pet Stock Club, Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 8 to 12. D. A. Whitney, 1614 Dorr St., Sec'y.

Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa., January 8-13. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Sec'y, P. O. Box 884.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 9 to 14, 1923.

North Texas Poultry Ass'n, Wichita Falls, Texas, January 11 to 14, inclusive. Ira D. Brown, Wichita Falls, Texas, Sec'y.

Susquehanna, Pa., fourth annual show, January 17, 18, 19, 1923. F. W. Haynes, Sec'y.

Northumberland Poultry Show, January 24-27, 1923. M. O. Leary, Northumberland, Pa., Sec'y.

Meriden, Conn., January 18-20, 1923. Leroy Kaschub, Sec'y.

Connecticut Poultry Association State Show, Hartford, Conn., January 23 to 27, 1923. Paul P. Ives, Secretary, Guilford, Conn.

Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, January 24 to 28, 1923.

Marshall County Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n, Plymouth, Ind., Jan. 24-27, 1923. Wayne Little, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of the Northern New York Poultry Show, staged at the Armory, Ogdensburg, N. Y., November 20-25, proved to be the most successful exhibition ever staged in the city.

At a meeting of the association held during the show it was decided to divide the association into two classes—the Utility Club and the Fancy Club. Each of these organizations has a separate set of officers, both sets coming under one head. The results of the meeting follows:

Fancy Class—President, Rev. William Barr, Lisbon; vice-presidents, Ed Madil, Ogdensburg; Mrs. A. D. Fisher, Mrs. Louis Elliss, Prescott; C. W. Seeley, Potsdam; treasurer, James Jillson; secretary, Eugene Paige; Association secretary, E. A. Giltz, Brier Hill; superintendent, E. G. Green; entertainment committee, Mrs. A. D. Fisher, chairman, with power to appoint other members.

Utility Class—President, Carl Schroeder, Canton; vice-presidents, E. G. Brown, Frank Maloney, Chases Mills; Earl Kelsey, Hammond; Harry Stevenson, Brier Hill; treasurer, James Jillson; secretary, W. C. Morehouse; Association secretary, F. G. Brown; superintendent, Elmer Hale, Potsdam.

President Thos. F. Rigg of the American Poultry Association has appointed Judge L. D. Howell, W. B. Atherton, A. F. Rolf, B. E. Adams, G. M. Curtis, H. A. Nourse, John Marvin and W. R. Graham to act on the Constitutional Revision Committee of the Association. The Committee will meet in Fort Wayne, Indiana on the call of the chairman, some time in January.

Langshan Breeders to Meet at Garden

The annual meeting and annual show of the National Black Langshan Club will be held in connection with the Madison Square Garden Show in January and efforts will be made to stage the greatest exhibit of Black Langshans ever seen in the east. The exhibit will excel by far the memorable exhibit of Langshans at the 1921 Show.

Silver cups and special cash premiums will be offered to all Club members, in addition to the regular cash premiums offered by the Madison Square Garden Show.

All who are not members of the Club are urged to join at once and become eligible to compete for the specials at the Club Show. The dues are only \$1.00 per year and Langshan breeders are urged to join at once and send their application to Wm. Buddenhagen, R. 2, Brooklyn, Sta., Cleveland, Ohio.

President Rigg's Platform

I am a candidate for re-election as President of the American Poultry Association upon my record of service rendered.

Each of the other candidates have issued a lengthy platform full of unredemable promises and an appeal to the passion and prejudice of the voters.

They throw up as a headline that they are in favor of a "representative form" of government. Of course they are, and again of course so is everybody else. That is the basis of our government in this country. It has fallen to my lot to name the members of the committee which will prepare a new constitution for the association. Every man I have named as a member of that committee is in favor of as broad a representative form of government as can be given the association.

In connection with the political reformers Hon. Thos. F. McGrew in Everybody's Poultry Magazine for December hits the nail on the head. He says:

"The greater portion of all reformers are opposed to everything and in favor of nothing. Usually when placed in office their methods please no one and when they are gone there is a deficit. Now, under his management there is cash to do business. This is a result of careful and continuous good business management. This is no reflection on any one or anything except that some can and others cannot make and save money."

I have no political platform. The American Poultry Association is a business institution. My only platform is DO BUSINESS.

During my term of office I have been at my desk every day working as hard and as well as I could to guard and further the interest of the Association. That is not politics. That is BUSINESS.

During that time the finances of the Association have been protected, and

Practical Caponizing

What is a capon? A capon is a male bird from which the reproductive organs have been removed at an early age. A capon bears the same relation to a cockerel that a steer does to a bull, a barrow to a boar, or a wether to a ram.

The disposition of the capon differs materially from that of the cockerel. He is sluggish and quiet, and generally shows no disposition to fight. He is more docile and can be kept easy within bounds. Again, the true capon seldom crows. Not only is there a change in disposition, but also one in appearance. The comb and wattles cease growing, which causes the head to appear small. The hackle and saddle feathers develop beautifully.

Due to the quiet disposition of the capon, he grows more uniformly and to a greater size than does the cockerel of the same age. During the earlier growth, the cockerel and capon make about equal development, but as soon as the reproductive organs of the cockerel begin to develop, the capon outstrips the cockerel in growth. Again capons fatten off more readily and economically. As they do not interfere or worry one another, a larger number can be kept together.

Prof. H. L. Lewis, formerly of New Jersey Experimental Station, is quoted as having said, "Capon is always larger and heavier and the meat is of far superior quality to that of cockerels. Capons are much cheaper to grow than cockerels that are not caponized. They are docile and put on each pound of weight at a much lower feed cost than is the case with cockerels."

Selection of Breeds

In selecting the breed, one must take into consideration that, large capons bring the best prices, yellow legs and skins are the most popular. The dual purpose breeds, the meat breeds and the crosses are recommended by different producers. These would include Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds,

Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshan, and Indian Games.

Time To Caponize.

It doesn't make any relative difference as to the season of the year that one caponizes. They seem to do well at any season. However, the age and size of the cockerel are extremely important. As soon as the cockerels are between 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 pounds or about 2 or 4 months old they should be operated upon. This will generally bring the time for caponizing about June through August, because of the early hatches and also because of the demand during the holidays.

Caponizing Instruments.

There are a number of types of instruments on the market. The principle difference of these instruments is in the instrument used in getting hold of and removing the testicle. A set of instruments consist of a knife, sharp pointed hook for tearing away the thin membranes, a spreader, and remover.

Operation of Caponizing.

In performing the operation, there are a number of points to be considered:

(1) Be sure that the intestines of the fowl are completely empty, this will insure a better view of the testicles. This is accomplished by starving the bird for 24 to 36 hours, allowing the bird no feed or water.

(2) Have good strong light so that the organs can be seen clearly and distinctly. Direct sunlight is ideal for out-door work.

(3) The bird should be fastened securely about the legs and wings. Either weights are used or nails on boards, so that the bird will be stretched enough to get at the last two ribs.

(4) Have antiseptic solution present for tools and operation.

(5) Moisten and remove feathers from a small area over the last two ribs just in front of the thigh.

(6) Make incision between the last

two ribs, making it between 1 to 1 1-2 inches long.

(7) Insert spreader into the cut, thus spreading the ribs apart.

(8) Tear membrane which covers the intestinal tract, with tearing hook. (Testicle will be visible near backbone. It is yellow in color).

(9) The delicate part of the operation is at hand, due to the proximity of the spermatic artery. If ruptured, the bird will bleed to death. Now take the remover, and carefully place it over the testicle and close down on the remover. Pull the organ from the body.

(10) Be sure to remove all blood clots, feathers and foreign material.

For the inexperienced poultryman, it is much more desirable to remove only one from a side. There will be less danger of cutting the spermatic artery. Experienced poultrymen remove both at one incision.

After having removed the organ from the right side first, turn the bird over and remove the one on the left.

We must watch the capon and be sure that they cannot jump up on roosts. We must keep them quiet so that the wound will heal more rapidly. Feed can be given soon after the operation, but it is more desirable to wait a few hours and then give only a soft moist feed. This feed should be given in limited quantities.

Watch out for "wind puffs". They generally occur about 7 or 10 days after the operation. This is a condition caused by air gathering under and puffing out the skin near the wound. If such a condition does occur take a needle or knife and prick the skin and press out the air. In about 2 weeks the incision in the body should be healed.

Capon can be fed very satisfactorily on any good growing ration until ready for market and then they should be fed on a good fattening ration.

N. R. MEHRHOF
Clemson College, S. C.

The Science in Feeding

Leghorns, and other members of the Mediterranean class, can stand more protein and fattening food than can the American, Asiatic or English breeds. There is not much danger of the Mediterraneans becoming too fat. They also require a richer food than do the other classes mentioned.

Liberal feeding is required for liberal laying, especially during winter, and it is highly important that the feeding be done regularly. Irregular and insufficient feeding not only prevents proper development of immature stock, but it has a tendency to affect the regularity of markings in parti-colored fowls. Continual feeding of fattening foods will retard bone and muscle development and likewise affect the color of the plumage. Bulky food is necessary to promote digestion and health.

While keeping the fowls a "little bit hungry", enough to make them always willing to put forth at least a slight effort to secure food when it is placed within reach, may be all right, it is no excuse for cutting down the food supply to the point of not providing

enough for the birds to keep in good physical condition, to say nothing of giving a big egg yield.

There is no set rule as to the quantity of grain sufficient for a flock of fowls. Ordinarily a handful of grain, or half that quantity of mash, would be about right for matured birds, but that must be regulated by the appetites of the stock. One quart of wheat or corn is considered by some as about the proper quantity per day for a dozen fowls, but if a close inspection is made it will be found that hens do not generally eat the same quantity every day. Large hens require more than small.

One cannot judge the relative merits of a method of feeding in one or two months. When comparing the results of dry hopper feeding and moist mash one cannot take hens which have been accustomed to one or the other of these methods, divide them into pens and determine the value of the method of feeding in a month, or perhaps a year. We can never tell and will never know definitely which of these methods will produce the greatest egg yield. Under

certain conditions one plan may prove the best, while under unlike conditions the other may have an advantage. No test is complete unless it starts with the chicks when born, and even then chicks from the same parent stock may not be endowed with the same productive powers.

Linseed Meal as a Regulator

Linseed meal is one of the best poultry tonics. It is usually added to the mash ration in the fall of the year about molting season. It is then valuable in assisting fowls to shed their old coats of feathers and growing new ones.

Being of a fattening nature, linseed meal must not be fed too strongly. Looseness of the bowels, especially with young birds, is the penalty for excessive feeding. But, properly given, it will regulate the bowels and keep the stock in first-class condition. About five pounds to every 100 pounds of ground grain (mash food) is about the proper allowance. From 15 to 25 per cent of meat scrap is also added. This is given daily in the morning mash.

The New Blue Flame Buckeye

Colony Brooders

—another Buckeye achievement!

You only profit by the chicks that live! Buy a Buckeye!

Do you know that you can now get an oil-burning brooder that will give you the same faithful, unfailing results as the world famous coal-burning Buckeye? It is *true*—after years of effort we have perfected a wick-type oil-burning brooder which is backed by the same *unqualified guarantee—more chicks and better chicks, or your money back.*

Made in Three Sizes. Among the thousands of poultry raisers who for various reasons do not or cannot use coal, this new blue flame Buckeye is meeting an unparalleled welcome. It operates with the same high degree of efficiency, steady, uniform heat, wonderful fuel economy and minimized labor, that have made the coal-burning Buck-

eye famous. Ask the Buckeye user—he knows.

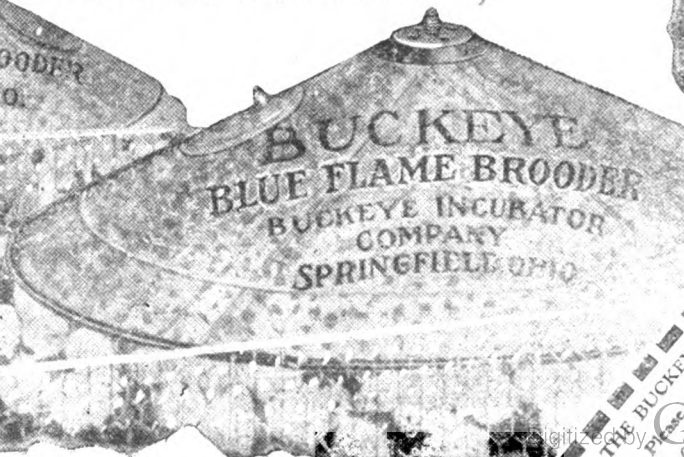
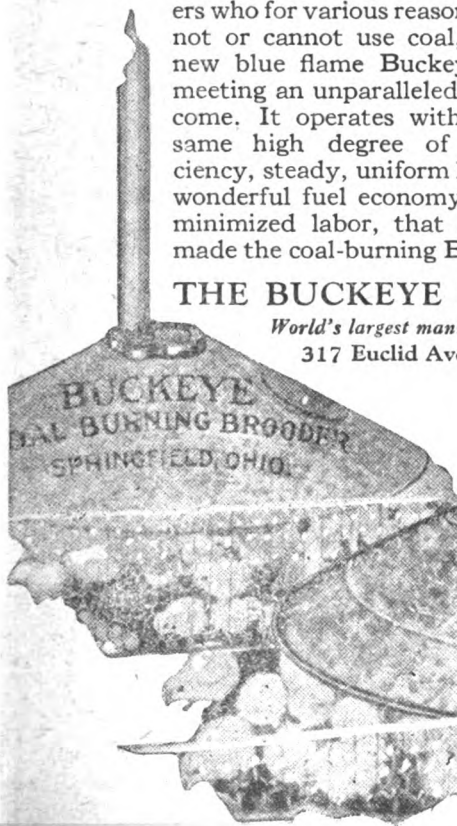
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The new Buckeye Catalogs show and describe all Buckeye Brooders, for coal, oil or gas burning; Buckeye Incubators from 65-egg to 600-egg capacity; also the great 10,368-egg Buckeye Mammoth. A world of helpful poultry information—yours for the asking.

Which Catalog Shall We Send? Grow three chicks where one grew before, save half the time and expense. If interested in Blue Flame Brooders send for catalog No. 24; or for coal-burning Brooders, No. 36; Buckeye Incubator Catalog No. 48 tells how to hatch *more* chicks and better chicks.

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World's largest manufacturers of brooders and incubators
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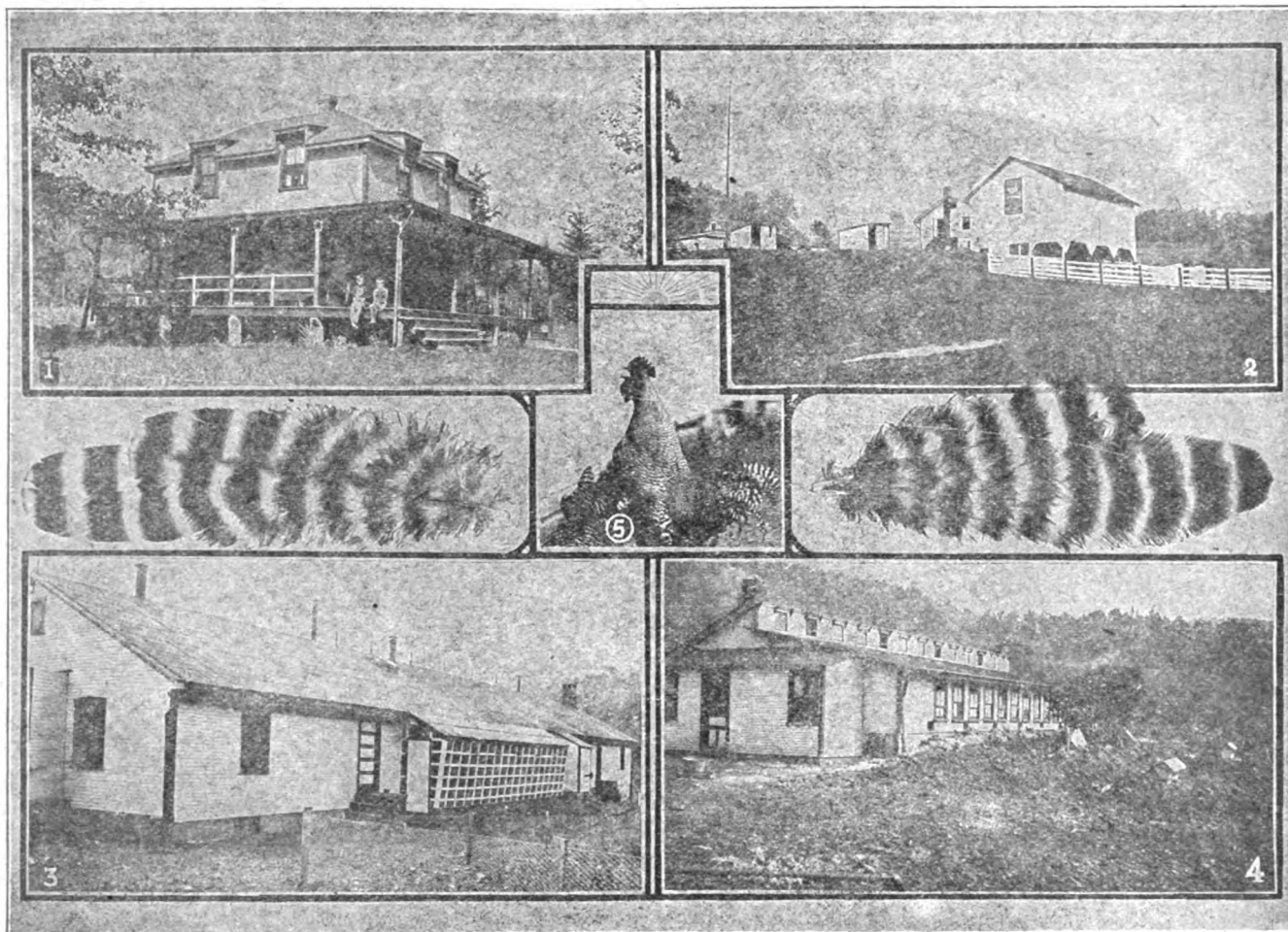


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Please send catalog No. ☐ I am interested in: incubators ☐
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Home of Parks' Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks



No. 1—Home sweet home. No. 2—View from entrance to farm. No. 3—One of our large corn cribs for storing corn when low in price. No. 4—Modern brooder house. No. 5—Scrappiness and crowing good signs of vitality

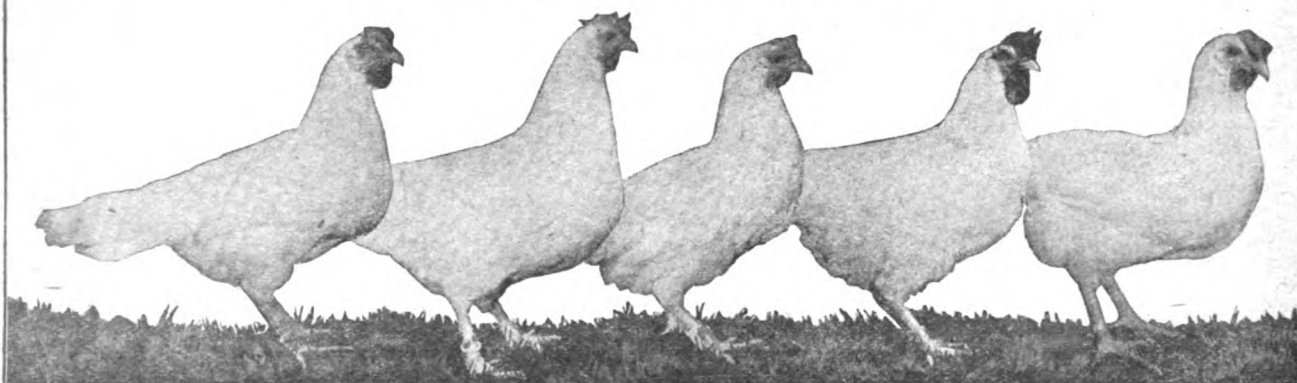


EIGHT SILVER CUPS AND HIGHEST AWARD FOR YEAR

WON BY FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN PEN

AT 1922 ILLINOIS EGG CONTEST, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

IN COMPETITION WITH 100 PENS OF ALL BREEDS



BRED AND OWNED BY GEORGE B. FERRIS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Results of the Eleventh National Egg Laying Contest

Horses have competed in tests of speed and endurance for time immemorial, but it is only within the last few years that performance tests have been held for laying breeds of poultry. Just as competition raised the standard in livestock, so have the egg laying contests held during the last decade raised the standard of egg production.

Since these contests were started 12 years ago many changes have taken place, the most important of which is the effort to combine high egg production with standard type. Poultrymen have begun to realize that in the future the bird which will be in greatest demand will be the one which shows a combination of standard type and high egg production, and not either alone.

In the "Eleventh National Egg-Laying Contest," held at Mountain Grove, Mo., standard birds were more evident than ever before and the records show that there were high producers among all the more-popular breeds. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Whites have all won the honors of high pen and high hen during the eleven years of competition at Mountain Grove.

This contest has always been conducted along practical lines and no frills or excessive forcing has been permitted. No methods of feeding, housing, or general management have been used that would be impractical for the average poultryman.

This year the first prize, which consisted of a cup and \$50, went to the Tancred Poultry Farms of Kent, Washington. A pen of their noted White Leghorns made a record of 1,297 eggs for the year, or an average of 259.4 eggs per hen. A Barred Rock owned by G. Caball, Hudsonville, Mich., won the first prize of five dollars for high hen over all breeds by laying 293 eggs during the year. The average for all birds in the contest for the year was 193.6 eggs, or a total production of 58,100 eggs. The five leading pens were as follows: White Leghorns, 1,297 eggs; White Wyandottes, 1,281; White Wyandottes, 1,271; R. C. Rhode Island Whites, 1,206; Barred Rocks, 1,182.

The total feed consumed per year was 82.5 lbs. at an average cost of \$1.43. The mash consisted of 25 lbs. bran, 25 lbs. shorts, 30 lbs. corn meal, 10 lbs. ground oats, 12 lbs. beef scraps, and 1½ lbs. of fine salt. This was kept in a hopper at all times and supplemented by a wet mash each morning. The scratch feed consisted of equal parts by weight of corn and wheat. The total expense, including cost of litter, shipping eggs, etc., was \$1.75, which left a profit of \$2.05 per bird from a return of \$4.80, which was the average of all birds in the contest.

This contest seems to indicate more clearly than ever that there is no one best breed and also that any of the popular breeds is capable of giving excellent results if only the right care and feed is given, provided, of course, that each bird has good breeding and individuality. It is not the object of egg-laying contests to set forth any breed in particular as better than another. The purpose is to show that the blood within the breed is the index of ability and that careful attention and wise feeding is necessary to bring it out.

Tenney Humphrey.

Syracuse University.

Putnam Home Made Brooder



Costs Only \$4.96

with Brooder Heater

In Successful Use for Years

YOU can make a better brooder than you can buy. A 14-year-old boy can do it in an hour with only a saw and a hammer. Your brooder complete with Putnam Heater, ready to receive the baby chicks, need not cost more than \$4.96.

This home-made brooder will care for 25 to 60 chicks. F. W. Severance, Ancona specialist at Fountain City, Tenn., writes: "We had 65 chicks in it. They were hatched September 20th, raised in a Putnam home-made Brooder until they got too big. One of the pullets laid an egg on January 18th. She lacked two days of being four months old."

The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere—in the house, in an open shed, or a roof can be provided and the brooder set out of doors. The hover is so constructed that the chicks find the exact temperature they need. The hover can be adjusted to suit any season.

The Putnam Brooder is constructed upon the principle of an open fireplace. It carries out the foul air and draws in fresh invigorating air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from above upon the backs of the chicks, just as with the mother hen. Indeed, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Cherokee City, Ark., writes that she finds the Putnam Brooder "better than an old hen; it doesn't have to be run after when it rains."

The Putnam Home-Made Brooder is easy to clean. You simply lift out the hover and the heater. The floor of the Brooder is even with the ground; the chicks have no steps or inclines to learn. They don't get lost or cold.

The Brooder Heater is made of brass and heavily galvanized iron; it is practically indestructible. The Heater holds one quart of oil and burns ten days without refilling or trimming; every other brooder must be filled and trimmed every day.

HOW TO ORDER

I sell the Putnam Brooder Heater only. The price is \$4.75. Within every Brooder Heater are easy-to-follow directions for making the Home-Made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask him for it. If

he doesn't have it, send me \$4.75, check or money order; I will ship one at once, postpaid. In ordering, please state your dealer's name.

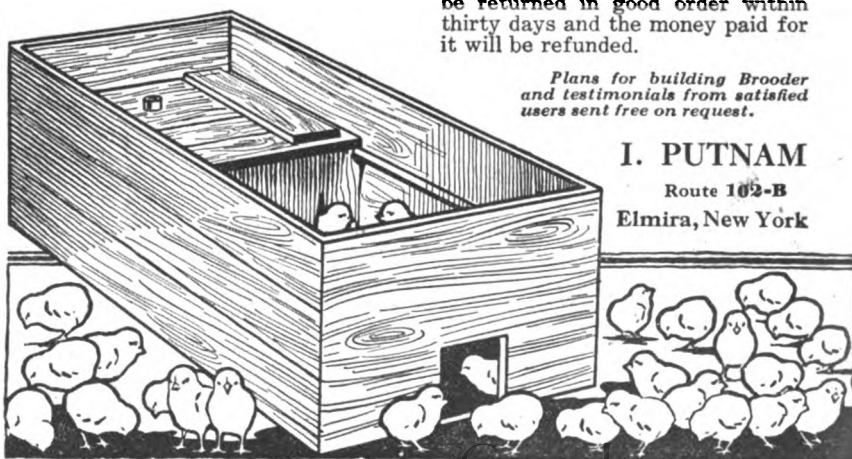
GUARANTEE

I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within thirty days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

Plans for building Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users sent free on request.

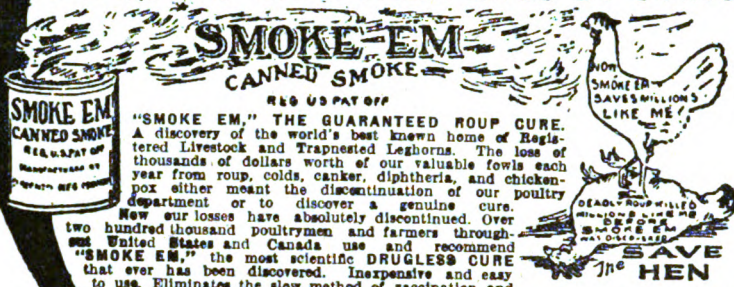
I. PUTNAM

Route 102-B
Elmira, New York



DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING



"SMOKE EM," THE GUARANTEED ROUP CURE. A discovery of the world's best known home of Registered Livestock and Trapped Leghorns. The loss of thousands of dollars worth of our valuable fowls each year from roup, colds, canker, diphtheria, and chicken-pox either meant the discontinuation of our poultry department or to discover a genuine cure.

Now our losses have been absolutely discontinued. Over two hundred thousand poultrymen and farmers throughout United States and Canada use and recommend "SMOKE EM," the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that ever has been discovered. Inexpensive and easy to use. Eliminates the slow method of vaccination and injections of serum as preventatives. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Used extensively in California where every remedy is analyzed and closely scrutinized by the State Board of Health. Any remedy or preparation used in California must have genuine merits. Two hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what a National Breeder from the Noted Vineland Poultry Center, Mr. Robert Osborne, Vineland, N. J., writes: "My order for 'SMOKE EM' reached me and I wish to say that after following the directions the results were almost magic. Nearly one thousand birds and some with their eyes swelled tight shut. It is now about one week since the last smoke and every bird looking fine. Before using 'SMOKE EM,' you could smell roup plainly throughout all the houses, but it is now entirely gone. It is sure one great cure for roup."

Mr. Chas. E. Schroeder, St. Peter, Illinois, writes us: "Last season my birds had a severe attack of chicken-pox and colds after returning from a show, after trying many remedies without success I decided to try 'SMOKE EM' and must say it almost knocked it out over night. Have not had a cold in my flock since. Many have asked for 'SMOKE EM,' after learning of the wonderful results I have obtained." Mr. David S. Schrock, Sterling, Ohio, writes us: "'SMOKE EM' is an absolute cure for roup. Last winter I had 350 hens and they began to get swelled eyes and cankers in the mouth. I killed about two dozen to doctor them but it got too serious, then I used 'SMOKE EM' and it surely done wonders for them, and that was the turning point toward success, then I also fed some DOUBLE HEALTH & EGG PRODUCER. It surely made their combs pretty and the eggs began to roll. 'SMOKE EM' took away my fear of roup this winter."

Mr. T. A. Hall, Milford, Delaware, writes: "I have been advised by a friend of mine, Mr. Edward Passwaters, Hazley, Delaware, to try your roup remedy, 'SMOKE EM,' canned smoke, as 'SMOKE EM' cured Mr. Passwaters' fowls. The State furnished me with serum for vaccination and it is not checked yet, but I also fed some DOUBLE HEALTH & EGG PRODUCER. It surely made their combs pretty and the eggs began to roll. 'SMOKE EM' took away my fear of roup this winter."



and as I have a very bad case of roup will appreciate your sending me "SMOKE EM" at once, as I have faith in it."

You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write for our large 32 page catalog and full information to-day. The price is low. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you.

The H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate, Thurmont, Maryland

Department 20-E

Ironclad

THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR

140 Egg
Galvanized Iron
Calif. Redwood
Insulating Board
Dead Air Space
Insulating Board

Don't class this big galvanized iron covered hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Ironclad specifications: California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, dead air space between, deep chick nursery, self regulator, hot wa or heat, copper tanks and boilers in both incubator and Brooder. Write for catalog today, or order direct from this advertisement.

260 Egg Size without Brooder \$23⁵⁰; with Brooder \$32⁹⁰—Freight Paid

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 43 RACINE, WIS.

BIGGEST HATCHING VALUE EVER OFFERED

ONLY \$13⁸⁵

For 140 Egg Size—WITHOUT BROODER—FREIGHT PAID Investigate the Ironclad Incubator before you buy. Get my new catalog and learn why the Ironclad is the safest and best incubator. It tells how they are made and why they are better. My special offer of 140 Egg Incubator and 140 chick hot water brooder, only \$19.75.

30 Days Trial

Money Back If Not Satisfied

The greatest incubator offer of the season. You can use the machine for 30 days and if not satisfactory, we will refund your money and pay return freight charges. Both machines come to you set up, ready to use, and accompanied by a 10 YEAR IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

Both for \$19⁷⁵

Freight Paid East of Rockies

140 Chick Brooder

INDEPENDENT'S BEEF SCRAP

NO ADULTERANTS.—QUALITY TELLS ON YOUNG AND OLD.

INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WHEAT SHEAF LANE & ARAMINGO AVE..

PHILADELPHIA PA.

White Wyandottes Regal-Borcas Strain

Hens and Cockerels for sale.

Barred Rocks

Cockerels for sale.

Parks' Strain

For description and prices write

J. L. MANNING.

R. D. No. 2, Box 39A,

MESHOPPEN, PA.

Breeding for Better Eggs

Since my little article on White Wyandottes appeared in the November Poultry Advocate, I have had so many letters from interested breeders that I am unable to answer all of them as I would like to, and therefore it seems best to try to cover the most important points in this article. To quote from a letter received this week, "I have been trap-nesting for the past seven years and never set a small egg, but in spite of that there is a large percentage of small eggs, eggs that run under 24 ounces. I have a strain that is my own, having crossed several different strains at different times, getting a larger bird than the average Wyandotte and one that many birds in the hen year lay eggs that run around 27 to 28 ounces." Then he wants to know why the pullets persist in laying so many small eggs, as he never keeps a small egg layer over to breed from.

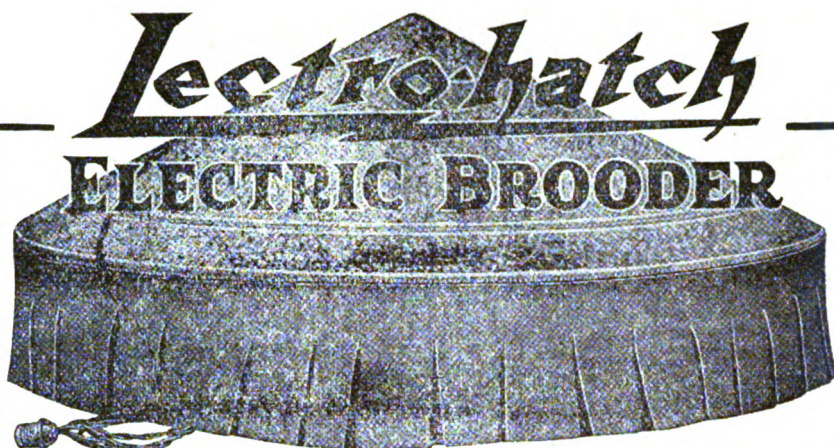
Breeding, real breeding, with the combinations of heredity and environment that must be taken into consideration, is the most interesting study that I have ever found and if it was possible I would devote all of my time to it for the rest of my days.

The poultryman who gets interested in the breeding end of the business has something to think about beside the bread and butter side, and therefore has a much wider life than the strictly utilitarian. About seventy-five years ago a monk by the name of Mendel discovered some very interesting things about breeding, and although the world did not wake up to the value of these discoveries until long after the monk had passed along, today they are one of the foundation stones upon which we must build. Mendel's laws, as these are known, apply to many of the traits that we poultrymen are trying to fix in our birds; just how near to all of them they apply has not been settled. One of the things that we Wyandotte breeders have to contend with is the single combed sport that comes too often from our otherwise best birds, where do they come from? Somewhere back in that bird's ancestors was a single combed bird. Combs always come single or rose, we have no hybrids. If we cross a pure rose comb with a single comb every chick will come rose comb. Mendel would say that the rose comb was dominant and the single comb was recessive, as only rose combs show in this first cross. Now mate these birds together and just about one-fourth of their chicks will have single combs; if these single combs are mated together they will give only single combs. You can never get a rose comb from two single combed birds. From mating the rose comb birds together you will get some single combs again, and so on indefinitely unless you know how to pick out the pure rose combed birds. Mendel says that in those first cross birds every one of them carried an equal number of germ cells of each kind of comb, even though they all wore rose combs. He termed the elements that make for such differences, "Determiners." Thus if we mate two of these birds, each carrying half rose comb determiners and half single comb determiners, it is natural to expect that one-half of the single comb cells in the female will be fertilized by single comb cells from the male, these will hatch single combed birds that are pure as to comb and will

always breed pure. One-half of the rose comb cells in the female will be fertilized by rose comb cells from the male and these will hatch rose combed birds that are pure as to comb and will always breed pure. The other half of the female cells will be cross mated, that is, the remaining single comb cells will be fertilized by rose comb male cells, and the rose comb female cells will be fertilized by single comb male cells. These eggs will hatch birds that are rose combed but are not pure as to comb, and when mated, will give one-fourth single combs again. The only way to know which birds are pure as to rose comb is by the progeny test, that is, to mate each bird to be tested with a single combed bird and use the eggs resulting from such mating to hatch a number of chicks. If you can get twenty chicks from a mating of this kind and no single combs show up it is pretty safe to say that that bird is pure as to comb.

Now we come to the breeding for better eggs. We cannot see what kind of an egg a hen is going to lay when she is hatched, not until she begins to deliver the goods in the trap do we know what she will do; then we can spot the layer of small eggs, but not her hidden determiners. Also how about the male bird that is to be mated with her? The male is really one-half the flock as far as the chicks' heredity goes, and if he carries any small egg determiners in his germ cells they are not going to show up until his daughters begin to lay; and if he is mated to hens that all carry the large egg determiners, the small eggs will not show up until the second generation. Now in order to prove that all of our birds were going to give us pullets that would give us large eggs it would be necessary to mate all of our males to hens that layed small eggs and wait until the pullets began to lay and select only the males who gave all large egg-laying daughters. Then we must sell all of these test pullets because we know that they all carry some small egg determiners inherited from their small egg laying mothers. Next we must take the males that gave all small egg laying daughters and mate them with our breeding females and keep only such females as gave all large egg laying daughters, selling these test pullets along with their fathers. Now when we mate these select females and males we would be pretty sure of getting only large egg laying pullets IF they were all raised and fed as they should be, and during all of our testing work every bird had always been fed and cared for in every other respect just as it should have been, because environment must always be taken into consideration in this egg question. Environment doesn't amount to anything when you are breeding for combs, but when you come to eggs it looms big in the results.

Anyone can see that to do this is more than any commercial grower can ever do, and even if we tried to do it there would be so much chance for mistakes that the results would not warrant the undertaking. We do not know sure that the egg size is inherited in the pure state, it may be one of the traits that hybridize in the first generation and then begin to separate in the next. If this is true it would make a long job for the man who started out to clear up his flock. If we stick to one strain of birds and cull closely all of the eggs



**No work. No worries. No crowding.
No fumes. No hot or cold spots.**

Electric heat in your brooder does away with all filling of lamps, trimming wicks, shoveling coal or carrying out ashes.

There are no fumes, no smoke. Your chicks breathe fresh, pure air all the time.

And it is so easy, so simple for you. Connect the Lectro-hatch Brooder to any electric light socket and turn an adjusting nut until the thermometer shows just the temperature you want. Then your worries are over.

Night or day, the temperature in your brooder never changes, but holds steady and even, right where you set it. That means no ups and downs in temperature—no frozen or roasted chicks.

What's more, the heat is uniform in all parts of the brooder. There are no hot spots and no cold spots. Chicks don't have to crowd together and trample each other to keep warm.

Big, Strong Chicks

Pure air, unchanging heat, and no crowding will prevent a big part of your usual chick losses. And every chick will be healthier and will develop more rapidly. You will have more and better fowls.

Costs no more than burning oil, and 852 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.

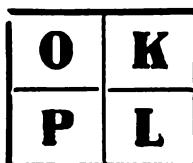
usually less. But, oh, what an enormous difference in size and vigor of the chicks, in cleanliness, in safety, ease, convenience and peace of mind. Operates from any electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting system.

Strongly built of galvanized iron, with wool felt curtain. 500-chick size, \$25; 150-chick size, \$18.75. Order from this, or write for any information desired. When ordering tell us the voltage of your electric current.

Hatch With Electricity!

Lectro-hatch Electric Incubators have the same advantages of pure air and steady, even heat without bother or watching. You get bigger hatches of better chicks. Day-old electric hatched chicks have the appearance of being a week old. We also furnish electric heating elements for converting old incubators into electric. Easily installed at small cost. Write for full information.

Electric Controller Co.



"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter

"Best I Have Ever Seen"

O. K. Company,
New York
Gentlemen:
Received the bale of "O.K." Poultry Litter. It is certainly fine stuff. I sprinkled their feed in it and they have a big time scratching for it. It is the best thing I have ever seen in the way of litter.

W. C. JACKSON,
67 E. Main St., Berryville, Va.

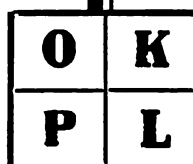
Try!

Our sample bale for \$1 prepaid. Covers 8 sq. ft. 2 in. deep. Large bale \$4.00 F. O. B. principal cities. Covers 30 sq. ft. 3 in. deep. Don't take chances with your flock, use O. K. Litter. Send for our sample bale and new book NOW!

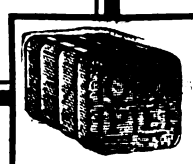
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156 Water Street,

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"O. K." Saves Time — Labor — Money
A Trial Will Convince You



WEBER'S BEST laying, BEST paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Hardy northern raised fine pure-bred quality. Breeding fowls Eggs, incubators all at lowest prices. 41 years Poultry Experience and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders' Guide Free.

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PET STOCK SUPPLIES: Ear Tags with Washers for all kinds of Rabbits and Guinea Pigs; Funches, Record Cards, Shipping Tags, Crate Cards, Pedigree Blank, etc., for all kinds of Pet Stock. Price list free. Full set of samples for 10c and name of your breed.



WM. WENKHAUS
Dept. J., Beaver Falls, Pa.

This SAMPLE INOX Makes 2 GALLONS Dip and Disinfectant

We want you to try this new and better Coal Tar Disinfectant—the only one made in solid form—

Conkey's NOX Solidified Disinfectant

Just dissolve one little cube of Conkey's Nox in a gallon of warm water and you have a gallon of Disinfecting Solution all ready for use. You pay nothing for bottles, barrels or cans; pay no freight on heavy liquid; you have no leaking or breaking.

Destroys Lice, Mites, Ticks

In combating poultry mites and similar uses, Conkey's Nox is undoubtedly the most efficient coal tar preparation known to science at the present time. It should be used constantly for cleansing and disinfecting coops, nests, roosts, incubators, brooders, fountains, etc.

Use Conkey's Nox once and you will prefer it to any other form of Disinfectant, Exterminator or Germicide. Send 10c, coin or stamps, for sample package containing 2 cubes, for making 2 gallons. Circular free.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6544 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
6544 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Enclosed find 10 cents. Send me postpaid sample of Conkey's NOX for 2 gallons of Disinfectant.

Name

Address

that we set, it is only a few years before we will get rid of most of the small eggs; but where a number of strains have been mixed up, as my correspondent says his have, it will take longer to get them all to lay good sized eggs. The proof that Wyandottes can be bred to lay good eggs can be found in that dozen at Amherst last fall that weighed a good 32 ounces and were a rich dark brown.

E. T. Wood.

West Bridgewater, Mass.

School House Poultry Shows Should Be Encouraged

Encourage our boys and girls to raise poultry of their own. Not only is their interest in the farm increased, but the money thus earned promotes thrift and a desire to own a farm of their own. We have found no better method to thus encourage young poultry raisers than that which was successfully carried out in Oklahoma last year.

In the school houses throughout the state, over 600 Poultry Shows were held under the supervision of the school authorities. These shows were attended by 26,000 children. Over 10,000 birds were shown and over 1,300 dozen eggs exhibited by nearly 4,000 young exhibitors. The interest shown was remarkable. Girls as well as boys exhibited and the rivalry was keen.

Thus the town and district school became an exceedingly popular place for boys and girls. We are told that the results were very gratifying. Parents as well as children looked forward to, and became vitally interested in the raising of poultry in anticipation of these shows.

But that is not all. Over \$6,000 was given away in cash prizes to the best exhibitors. Not only was better breeding and larger flocks encouraged, but was made possible by these cash prizes. No doubt most of this prize money went to the building up of flocks in anticipation of next year's show. Bank accounts were materially increased.

If so successful in Oklahoma, why shouldn't School House Poultry Shows be established in every state? The School House in town, suburb and country is the most logical place to hold such exhibitions, and the school authorities are always capable of giving such exhibitions proper supervision, to see that plans are properly carried out, judges selected and prizes distributed. Boys and girls will come to regard the School House in a new and better light.

School House Poultry Shows will do much to raise the standards of breeding and to increase flocks. And above all, they will stimulate interest in our farmers of the future that they may regard poultry raising in the light that it should be—one of the most profitable departments of the American farm.

Incubator companies are doing much to promote interest in poultry raising. For instance, Jim Rohan is offering \$1,000 in cash prizes for best hatches, largest broods raised, etc. We urge all who are interested to write Mr. Rohan at Belle City Incubator Co., Racine, Wis., for his special bulletin containing full information regarding prize contests and valuable suggestions for poultry raisers.

CHADWICK'S

TRAP-NESTED

White Rocks

Every layer on our farm is trap-nested and we breed only from those which are proven producers.

Pleasure and Profit Hand in Hand with Chadwick's trap-nested White Plymouth Rocks. Our winners at the Garden, New York State Fair, Hanover and other nationally recognized exhibitions are all from our trap-nested layers—they will lay eggs for you as well as win in keen competition at your show.

Read This—It is only one of the many letters I have on file from my satisfied customers:

Wesleyville, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922.

Mr. Joseph Chadwick:

Dear Sir:—I purchased 100 chicks of you last March, of which I raised 94. I made five entries in the Erie Show and took 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. The 1st pullet laid August 30th, and during the month of December I trapped them with an average of twenty eggs per bird for the month.

The best production was 26 eggs, the poorest, 11 eggs for the month.

These birds paid \$1.00 profit each during December. I am, Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. L. HENRY.

Chadwick's guarantee of satisfaction goes with every purchase.

I have some fine young cockerels to sell—ask for prices.

1 & 2 yr. old males at \$10 each.

1 & 2 yr. old females at \$3 each.

No pullets—have disposed of all I can afford to let go.

Treat White Rocks Right—They will Treat You Right.

JOSEPH CHADWICK

Box A, Newburgh, N. Y.



Make More Money

With a draft-free, warm, dry, easily cleaned, vermin-proof poultry house of Natco Glazed Hollow Tile, you increase your egg yield and have healthier chickens. Easily erected at reasonable first cost with no upkeep expense afterwards.

Write for the new Natco on the Farm Book.

NATCO DOUBLE SHELL TILE

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
1375 FULTON BUILDING :: PITTSBURGH, PA.

Roup-Over



The Over-Night Remedy

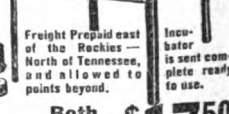
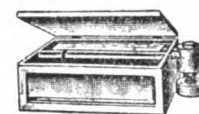
Running nose is a danger sign in poultry. It usually means deadly Roup. A few drops of Roup-Over will quickly clear the air passages, and the sick fowl is soon all right. Nothing else like it for Roup, Colds and Canker. At your dealer's, or send 50c for a bottle (extra large size \$1) by mail prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied. Burrell-Dugger Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

140 Egg Guaranteed Incubator

Here is the world beating, low price offer on high grade guaranteed hatchery. You waste money to pay more. The Detroit has double walls, hot water heat, copper tank, no cold corners, big nursery, automatic regulation thermometer that can be easily read without opening door and held in horizontal position so chicks cannot break or knock it down when hatching—all features that insure big hatches—strong, healthy, vigorous chicks.

\$12.45

Equal to Incubator Costing Twice the Price



\$7.10 For A 140-Chick DETROIT BROODER

Both Incubator and Brooder \$17.50

An equally big bargain. Double walls, hot water heat, high class in every way and built to last. Write for complete description. You will marvel at this value. Can't be duplicated elsewhere in America. A triumph of mechanical ingenuity.

DETROIT INCUBATOR COMPANY
Dept. 1, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Address: Windsor, Ont.



68 BREEDS Fine, Purebred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Northern raised, hardy and beautiful. 10,000 prizes. Eggs, Chicks, Incubators at low prices. America's finest poultry farm. Large catalog 6 cts. A. A. ZIEMER, Box 55, Austin, Minn.

Care Well For the Laying Pullets

Eggs now are at a very high price and will be the entire winter or at least until Lent begins in the late winter months. For this reason a little extra care and thought must be expended on the laying hens and pullets.

Don't make the mistake of taking them into their winter quarters too soon or too quick; work at it gradually. If possible, have a good large yard attached to their winter quarters and when not snowed in, let them have access to it. One can keep shells, grit, wood ashes for charcoal, and even dry mash hoppers if constructed to withstand hard weather, in the yard; and if the wind and weather are not severe they will enjoy their freedom and appreciate their winter home all the better. And the change from range will not be felt nearly as much.

Keep a good deep litter and throw their scratch feed in it at night after they go to roost, at the rate of 1 quart to every 12 birds. Then in the morning instead of standing around in the cold they are exercising and growing more vigorous.

A good warm mash of boiled vegetable peelings and table scraps mixed to a crumbly state with a good dry mash and skimmed milk will be found very beneficial and will give them pep if fed about twice a week about 11 o'clock. Then at 1 o'clock feed green stuff,—beets, cabbage or sprouted oats. This helps give bulk to their ration and is good for their digestion.

Always keep dry mash before your layers, either a good home mixed one or a good commercial one. It helps so much toward their egg making. Always keep plenty of grit and oyster shells on hand for them to go to, and be sure to have plenty of good clean water always before them warmed in winter, if possible. Some people do not put enough value on drinking water, but more thought should be given the subject. You will not get eggs without plenty of water, no matter how well you feed, as an egg is a great part water; therefore the necessity of plenty of good clean water.

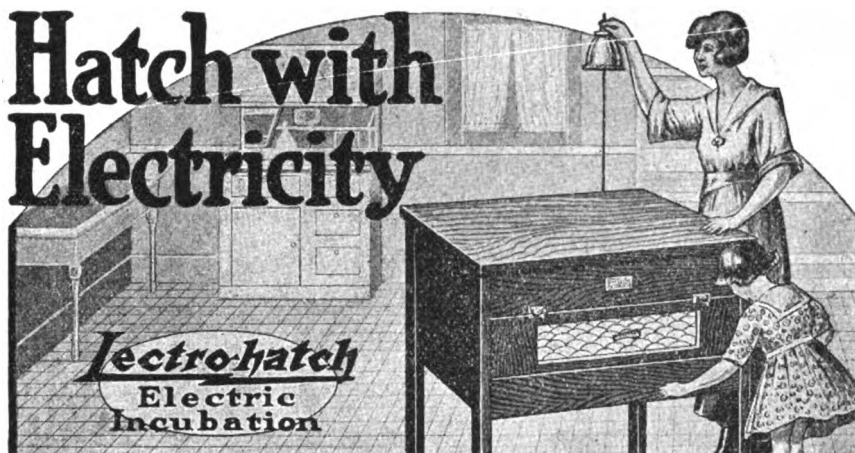
If one can feed milk in any state—sour, skimmed or buttermilk—do so, by all means; but feed it always in the same form, either all sweet or all sour, as the change from sweet to sour and sour to sweet causes an acid which will give indigestion to your flock.

When plenty of milk is fed one does not need so great a quantity of beef or fish scrap in the dry mash, as the milk furnishes the protein necessary for the layers.

Have plenty of fresh air, all weather. Avoid glass windows as much as possible. Have cloth curtains instead, and burlap roost curtains, if desired. They give plenty of fresh air and prevent dampness, which always should be avoided as it causes roup in the flock, and that is a terrible affliction to a nice flock of poultry. If once they have the roup they never will be the same in strength and vigor. Keep your houses good and clean and well sprayed, both roosts and nest boxes.

Do all these things well, feed regularly, and use commonsense and your egg basket will fill up if you have a good flock of healthy, vigorous pullets. Be careful of the little things, is true in poultry keeping as in all else, and you will enjoy success.

Mrs. B. Cole.



Convert Your Incubator Into a Modern Electric

Steady heat. No fumes. No work or worry.

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are, ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean! Safe! Sure!

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can leave it for days at a time. The weather may change, but the temperature in your incubator will be exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Big Hatches! Better Chicks!

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that Lectro-hatch day-old chicks usually have the appearance of being a week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

So Easy! Cost Is Low!

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it.

It makes no difference what make, size or style machine you have, the Lectro-hatch will fit it. It attaches to any electric light socket, and operates from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

The cost of the Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it

figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. And, oh, what a wonderful investment in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Poultry Experts Endorse It

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We were the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. Fishel, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Indiana.

Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Dayton, Ohio, says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 per cent. of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—Walter C. Young, Dayton, Ohio.

Lectro-hatch Incubators and Brooders

Besides making electric equipment for converting old incubators, we also make complete new electric incubators and brooders. They are strictly high-grade in every respect, built to last a lifetime, but cost no more than the better grades of old style machines. Incubators: 65-egg, \$28; 150-egg, \$38.50; 300-egg, \$68.75; 600-egg, \$123.50. Brooders: 150-chick, \$18.75; 500-chick, \$25. When ordering, tell us the voltage of your electric current. Order from this, or write for catalog.

Investigate electric hatching. Write today for information and prices on converting your old machine.

Electric Controller Co.

952 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.

POULTRY HANDBOOK

343 Pages
95 Illustrations



Tells you everything you need to know about poultry and poultry raising. Will save you many times its cost. Contents:—

Poultry raising, poultry houses, what to feed, incubation, brooding, eggs, breeding, how to fight disease, poultry shows, poultry calendar, etc.

343 pages. 95 Illustrations. Price only \$1.

Money back if not satisfied. Send for it to-day.

International Correspondence Schools, Box 7180, Scranton, Penna.



Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Don't Build

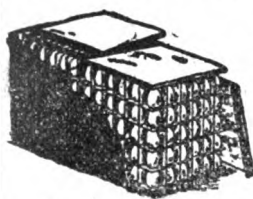
You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Henneries Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.



Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES



30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelstor pads, carriers, both peach and tomato, hamper, baskets, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. New and second hand excelstor pads. Let us quote you.

RURAL CONTAINER CO.

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ALL ABOUT LEGHORNS

Send for Remarkable Free Book on the

World's Greatest Layers "All About Leghorns," latest book on Leghorns, copyrighted 1922, tells how to obtain highest prices for Leghorn eggs—How to mate, breed, judge, feed, cull, advertise and sell Leghorns—How to condition Leghorns for the show—How to produce a strain of heavy layers—How to mix a good dry mash and other feeds for Leghorns at all ages—How to treat diseases of Leghorns—How to combat lice and mites. Book gives dozens of other methods on how to become successful with Leghorns.

Get a copy of this new book absolutely free with a

three-year subscription to

The Leghorn World Only Journal in world devoted exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Tells how to make more money with Leghorns and everything you want to know about the breed. Published Monthly. 50c yr.—3 yrs. \$1. Send dollar bill today and get book free.

The Leghorn World 4615 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

F. P. C. CHICK MANNA

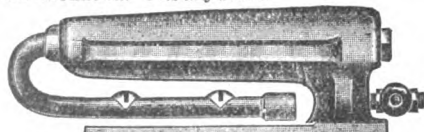
For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Pheasants and Ducks. Provides the same nourishing food elements that nature intended for them. Prevents bowel troubles and carries them safely through the critical first ten days. Fed either wet or dry.

F. P. C. Chick Manna has been the standby of chick raisers since 1884. Only the best of carefully prepared ingredients are used. It is distinctly different from any other chick food. Your money back if F. P. C. doesn't do all we claim for it. Write us if your dealer doesn't stock it.

F. P. CASSEL'S SON
Box 38 Lanedale, Pa.

AGENTS: \$6 a Day

taking orders for New Kerosafe Burner. Makes Any stove a gas stove. Burns kerosene (coal oil). Cheapest fuel known. Fits any stove.



\$10 a Week for Taking Only 2 Orders a Day. No experience necessary. No capital required. Work full or spare time. Easy to get orders on account of high price of coal. Get started at once. Big season now on. Write for demonstrator sample.

Thomas Mfg. Co., B-110 Dayton, Ohio

What Are You Doing For Your Variety

Have you ever stopped to think seriously what you are doing for the eventual benefit of your favorite variety? Are you content with simply breeding the best birds you can, competing for a few prizes and selling your surplus stock and eggs, or are you really doing something to ensure general improvement of your breed, or a wider dissemination of information about your favorites?

Each one of us can do some one thing for the betterment of our variety if we but set our minds in that direction and stick to it. Some of us can do one thing and some of us another, but each breeder who has "found" his variety should consistently attempt to do something for its eventual betterment that will endure through generations to come. Of such is the stuff from which real progress is made.

We have a so-called "Standard of Perfection." Misnamed, I admit, but undoubtedly better named if the powers that be would only say "Standard of Poultry Perfection." This Standard is the property of the American Poultry Association and they cling to it like a postage stamp to a letter despite efforts of various specialty clubs to get special breed leaflets or standards for wide distribution amongst the average breeder.

Each variety needs a standard that is really helpful for the breeder of that variety and one that can be distributed to the four winds of heaven at but a trifling expense. Under present conditions, considering the viewpoint always maintained by the American Poultry Association, such a procedure is quite impossible, nor is it likely to be any different in the years that are to come, immediate years, anyway.

But this is what there is immediate need of and I haven't a doubt but that every breeder who is a member of a specialty club can do his or her part to help bring about. There is an insistent demand for a standard of each variety that can be used from day to day during the poultry year; one that will show to each one of us whether we are on the right track or not in our breeding operations.

Our present Standard of Perfection tells us just what cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets should look like at the time they are placed on exhibition. It also gives the weights they should show at this time (which is seldom considered in the placing of awards). This Standard applies only at this time, which in the life of a fowl is a mighty short time indeed.

I am not saying a word against the present Standard of Perfection. For the purpose for which it is intended it is about as near perfect as the best poultry brains can make it. I take my hat off to the Standard as it now stands—with the exception of name—but we do need something else, and to my notion that something else should be a breeders' standard. Call it what you will, but that name seems to exactly describe it.

There is need, and a great need of a breeders' standard. To my notion such a breeders' standard should give pictures and weights of healthy, vigorous young stock at various periods of their growth. Not only this, but some description of the sort of parents they should be bred from; the shape, weight and color of each variety should lay.



Winter Layers WITH TRAPNEST RECORDS

Is the kind of poultry you should have in order to show a balance on the right side of the ledger next spring. Our 32 years of experience in breeding and trapnesting puts us in a position to supply birds with the "lay" bred into them; birds that if given half a chance will prove to be money-makers for you this winter, as they will shell out eggs when prices are the highest. Our 32 years of successful business should convince the most skeptical that we deliver what we advertise.

Come to the Fountainhead for either cocks, cockerels, hens or pullets in any quantity desired, and at prices anyone can afford to pay.

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS Have Records of 180 to 265 Eggs

This is your one great chance to get some of this great blood in any one of the following varieties:

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

PULLETS—5 MONTHS OLD

180-200 egg bred.....\$2.50
210-248 egg bred..... 2.75
240-256 egg bred..... 3.25

BABY CHICKS PER 100

180-200 egg bred.....\$25.00
210-248 egg bred..... 30.00
240-256 egg bred..... 40.00

EGGS PER 100

180-200 egg bred.....\$10.00
210-248 egg bred..... 12.00
240-256 egg bred..... 15.00

COCKS—Same Records

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00

HENS—Same Records

\$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25

Order now, direct from this ad and get started right with the best blood obtainable.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM
R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1002, Bristol, Vt.

Lice-Proof Nests

WRITE QUICK for Catalog and our SPECIAL OFFER

Nests won't cost you 1¢ Your hens will pay for them in More Eggs

Get from 20 to 50% more Eggs, have healthier hens, make more money with the Ever-lasting and Sanitary KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests, 50,000 in use. Costs less than wood. Unlimited guarantee. Send name today for Special Offer and interesting literature. Also prices on Poultry Fountains, Brood Corps and other poultry appliances. WRITE TODAY! Box 533

SEAMAN-SCHUCKE METAL WORKS CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Had we a standard of this sort years ago I doubt very much of we would today be in a hubbub as to whether we should or should not make two varieties of Barred Rocks. The Brown Leghorns would be still undivided into republicans and democrats. I mistrust that without we do have some sort of breeders' standard the time will come when we will have two standard descriptions for all duo-cooled fowls; and the tri-colored fowls, like Speckled Sussex, will need three standard descriptions—perhaps.

Now, let's get back to what you can do for your variety. You are, or should be, a member of your breed club. There is nothing as efficacious as a united effort in anything you undertake. Then you should keep at the officers of your breed club until they see the wisdom of making an adequate collection of data and photos of chicks at various stages of their growth, from day old until maturity, and then publish this in an inexpensive yet attractive form for wide and possibly free distribution to all who care for the information.

If any immature breeder had such a guide before him, showing chicks at—

1. Day old,
2. Two weeks old,
3. Four weeks old,
4. Eight weeks old,
5. Three months old,
6. Five months old,
7. Eight months old,

showing how they looked, how much they ought to weigh, and telling how they were best fed, cared for and managed, I am sure there would be fewer eye-sores in supposedly well bred chicks and the flock owner would know at any time which to discard as being unthrifty and not worth further feeding.

Add to this the sort of fowls their parents should be, the size, color and shape of egg typical of the variety, and the most immature of immature breeders would find it hard to go far astray if he paid any attention whatever to his breeders' guide.

Our present Standard is all right for that for which it is intended—a purely exhibition standard to apply only while the fowl is before the judge; but I am quite convinced that we do need a breeding standard such as I have outlined, and if each breeder will do his part towards such an effort it could be consummated with but little trouble, and prove most satisfactory.

Such a standard should be solely in the hands of each specialty club and with the idea in mind of wide and free, if possible, distribution. Such a standard should not be in the hands of the A. P. A. to make a political football of, for the one they now have is about all they can attend to and do properly.

If you want to do something really lasting and beneficial for your variety, along such lines is by far your best opportunity; but, of course, it needs care and painstaking effort to make efficient.

Henry D. Barto

Don't expect the judge to put the prize ribbon on your coops just because you are a member or perhaps an officer of the association.

Don't think because your competitor is a member or officer of an association where you exhibit that the judge will favor him, as the judge thinks too much of his honor to do that.

Why Pay More ¹⁴⁰EGG ONLY \$13²⁵

Order Direct From This Ad

You take no risk whatsoever in ordering direct from this ad. Wisconsin Machines have been on the market over 20 years and are sold on a 30 days' trial—money back guarantee. Send for new 1923 Catalog.

30 Days Trial Freight Paid

140 EGG INCUBATOR & 140 CHICK BROODER, Both \$17.75
180 EGG INCUBATOR, \$15.75—with BROODER, Both 22.00

If you desire larger machines our 250 Egg size shown below, will interest you. We also have a 500 Egg machine at a very attractive price.

Freight Paid East of Rockies

Wisconsin Incubators have hot water heat, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self regulating. Made of California Redwood, finished in natural colors—not painted to cover up cheap, shoddy material. Machines are shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamp, etc., set up all ready to use. If not satisfactory after 30 days' trial, send them back and get your money.

WISCONSIN WICKLESS OIL BURNING COLONY BROODERS

For those who prefer a Wickless Oil Burning, Canopy Brooder, here is the BEST you can buy Automatic control—can't go out—can't overflow—no wicks to carbon—burns steady blue flame—the best colony brooder on the market.

22-inch Metal Canopy Brooder, complete only \$ 8.95
 32-inch Metal Canopy Brooder, complete only 15.55
 42-inch Metal Canopy Brooder, complete only 17.75

If you order a Canopy Brooder with an Incubator the prices are as follows:

140 Egg Incubator with 22" Canopy Brooder . \$21.25
 180 Egg Incubator with 32" Canopy Brooder . 28.25
 250 Egg Incubator with 32" Canopy Brooder . 34.90

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 28, RACINE, WIS.

100,000 Chicks Died Last Night Roup Killed Them

That's probably true, for that means only one death to every 64 farms in America—a ridiculously small average during Roup time. Millions of chickens killed yearly by this terrible disease. Don't let Roup get a start. Stop it quickly with

(97) Conkey's The Original Roup Remedy

KILLS THE GERM — SAVES THE CHICKEN

Just put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Keep it on hand and use it for prevention. Sold by dealers everywhere.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC Keeps Hens Healthy and **GETS WINTER EGGS**

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK is well worth 50c to anyone who keeps chickens. Send for 6c in stamps.

THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY 6544 BROADWAY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. east on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.

Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO. Box 58 MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How

WORMS

Are the most expensive enemy the Poultryman has to fight. **Barnes' Worm Emulsion** controls and makes use of this parasite. **THE POULTRYMAN'S FRIEND.** You will make no mistake if you use it. 1 gal. \$3.00, by parcel post; 5 gal. \$12.50 and freight. "It is an INVESTMENT, not an expense." Send for booklet.

S. O. BARNES & SON, GARDENA, CALIF.

Winter Eggs, By the Bushel

Mrs. Holsclaw Tells How Don Sung Made Her Hens Shell Out Eggs.

"In October, I started giving Don Sung to our 50 hens. It promptly brought them from 2 eggs a day up to 25 a day. My next \$1 box brought them up to 36 and 38 eggs a day right through January. Now (Feb. 17th) I am using my third \$1 box and I expect it will bring them up to 45 or even 50 a day. Our hens are in the best condition and the eggs are the largest and finest we ever had."—Mrs. W. T. Holsclaw, N. Vernon, Ind.

Nearly 3 dozen every day for Mrs. Holsclaw, in November, December, January and February. Certainly not a bad increase for hens that were only laying 2 eggs a day, is it?

She started just as we're asking you to start, by accepting this offer:

Give Don Sung to 15 hens. Then watch results for 30 days. If it doesn't show you a big increase in eggs, if it doesn't pay for itself and a good profit besides, tell us and your money will be promptly refunded.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg laying) acts directly on the egg-laying organs, and is beneficial in every way. It makes hens healthy and happy. They scratch and sing. Pullets develop earlier. The whole flock lays regularly in any season, in any weather, when eggs are scarce and high.

Can you afford to ignore the wonderful reports you are hearing from Don Sung users everywhere? Why not let us show you the same results, with your own flock? Don Sung is no trouble to use. It costs nothing to try. All we ask is a chance to prove our claims, entirely at our risk. Get Don Sung from your local dealer, or send 50 cents for package by mail prepaid (large size, \$1, holds three times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

MANKATO INCUBATORS

THE OLD RELIABLE HATCHER

with a record. Made by experts of 28 years' experience building and operating incubators and raising poultry. Wonderful special features, makes the Mankato the leader of all incubators. It hatches the highest per cent of strong chicks in any climate, winter or summer. Sold at lowest price under strong binding guarantee. It is the one high class hatcher that is made right and sold right. Don't experiment, get the dependable quality Mankato that has stood the test of time.

NO BETTER INCUBATOR MADE

Well made of best material in natural red wood finish, three thicknesses of walls, heavy pure copper hot water tank and boiler, perfect automatic regulator, correct ventilation, safety lamp, large oil tank—one filling to hatch, high nursery, tested thermometer, etc. Heavy, well insulated wall construction and special double heating system insures uniform temperature and highest percent hatches.



Largest factory in the North-west

All set up ready for use. The most durable, simple, sure, safe, handsome. Also coal and oil Brooder stoves and Big new annual book and catalog free.

Shipped Freight Prepaid. Quick Delivery from factory at factory prices. Write today for free book.

Mankato Incubator Co.
Box 732 Mankato, Minn.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD OR MEAT SCRAPS

Dissolve WACKER'S B. T. G. F. TABLETS in the water. Makes no difference what kind of feed you use. You get larger eggs, better production and a better flock. No meat or green food are needed when using the B. T. G. F. Tablets, feed is turned into eggs instead of all fertilizer, making your Pullets lay early. In time of need WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS will not fail you. Results or your money back. C. O. D. orders promptly filled. 600 Tablets \$1; 1300, \$2.

WACKER REMEDY CO.

Box 157-61

CAMDEN, N. J.

Hens Need Outdoor Exercise

Good results in egg production can not be obtained when the flock is confined during the entire year, according to tests that have been made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department has kept a pen of fifty Rhode Island Red pullets and one of fifty White Leghorn pullets confined in poultry houses throughout the year, giving them a good variety of feed, including surouted oats, and alfalfa meal, the latter being used in the mash. These have extended over three years and the result has always been the same—lower egg production and excessive mortality.

The Leghorns stood the confinement much better than the Rhode Island Reds, but even in this case the production was too low to be profitable. In the different years the pens averaged from 98 to 108 eggs per hen while the other hens on the farm, given good yards or free range, produced from 125 to 160 eggs.

The hens that were confined to the house produced well during the winter months, but in the spring the yield was only fair and during the summer production almost ceased. Many poultrymen keep hens used for egg production confined during the winter months, and this practice is satisfactory if the hens are not used for breeding. Hens kept as breeding stock should be given as much freedom as possible and it is the policy of the Department to let their hens out every day regardless of the weather.

In these flocks that were kept penned up during the entire year there was a death rate of almost 50 per cent in the case of the Rhode Island Reds and 25 per cent in the Leghorn flock. Most of this loss occurred during the summer and fall months. Normal mortality in good-sized flocks kept in yards or given free range averages about 10 per cent, according to the Department's experience. The mortality is usually higher with general-purpose breeds than with the Leghorns.

There is no definite amount of yard space that must be supplied for hens, but the larger the yard the better. More hens can be kept on a certain space on light, sandy soil than on heavy soil because the light soil is more easily cleansed by rain and sunshine. Where only small space is available it is advisable to use the double-yard system so that one yard can be used in growing a crop while the other is used for the poultry. Alternating the use of these two yards for the hens keeps the soil in good condition and does not endanger the health of the hens.

What Co-operation Is

"Co-operation supplements political economy by organizing distribution of wealth. It touches no man's fortune; it seeks no plunder; it causes no disturbance in society; it gives no trouble to statesmen; it enters into no secret association; it contemplates no violence; it subverts no order; it envies no dignity; it asks no favors; it keeps no terms with the idle and it will break no faith with the industrious; it means self-help, self-dependence, and such shares of the common competence as labor shall earn or thought can win, and this it intends to have."—George Jacob Holyoake.

Hatches Every Chick

**Be Sure of
Your Poultry Profits
This Year!**



Don't lose money through careless hatching when you can know there's **ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY** in the

Favorite Incubator

Most scientific machine on the market today. "I got 79 chicks out of 79 fertile eggs with a Favorite," says John Klesner, Alton, Ill. 119 chicks from 121 eggs is the record of Mrs. Myrtle Dundas, Geneseo, Kansas. Users all over the country report **SUCCESS** in every hatch. The one incubator that is sold on a **Liberal Binding Automatic heat control GUARANTEE** heating system, double-walled throughout, removable trays, convenient chick nursery **AT A PRICE YOU CAN'T OVERLOOK.**

Write Today for This Free Book

Profusely illustrated with details of Special Low Price on an Ironclad Money-Back Guarantee. No obligation. Just address

LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO.
65 Third Street, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

January

1	2	3	4	5
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11	12	13	14	15
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March

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Increase Your Egg Production 52 Weeks in the Year

The cheapest, easiest, most successful way of increasing your egg production is to feed sprouted grain. The most efficient egg producer ever known. Green sprouts are largely the cause of big egg yields in the spring; by feeding the same egg-developing grain sprouts 365 days a year you keep up the money-making egg-laying habit all year. Grain sprouts six inches high—ready to feed—grown in five days with a

CHIEF Grain Sprouter

Easy to use—simply put grain in pans and light the trouble proof oil lamp in the base. Made of everlasting, rust-proof steel—glass on sides. Grows 100 per cent green sprouts in shorter time than any other. Fully guaranteed. Write for low prices and valuable feeding facts—TODAY.

Shrauger & Johnson
820 Walnut St.
Atlantic, Iowa

November

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PEDIGREED S. C. White Leghorn

males, directly imported from Tom Barron, head our best matings. Pedigrees 273-288. Our third importation. Our properly hatched baby chicks from these and other matings of grand layers give satisfaction. Safe arrival of chicks and hatching eggs guaranteed. Place your order early as we have never been able to fill all orders. Write for mating and price list.

R. T. EWING.

ATLANTIC, PA.

MR. CHICK BUYER

Be sure you get strong Chicks— Buy them from Hatcheries using Wishbone Mammoths

HERE'S something you can bank on! The best day-old chicks in the world are hatched in Wishbone Mammoths. By best, we mean they're stronger, they're livelier; they develop quickly into hardier, more satisfactory chickens.

You may as well profit by this information. There's someone in your neighborhood who runs a Wishbone-equipped hatchery.

*Write for the name of the nearest
Wishbone Hatcheries*

Don't be satisfied with less than the best. Go to a Wishbone hatchery for your baby chicks. Wishbone-hatched chicks cost no more than other chicks. The secret of their superiority is the exclusive Wishbone method of incubation. The eggs are rolled during the hatching period the same as the mother hen rolls them—and temperature and moisture are so regulated that the eggs receive better care and are in better condition than if the mother hen were hatching them.

*Write today for the name of a
near-by Wishbone Hatchery.*

THE AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.
144 Neilson Street New Brunswick, N. J.

HATCHERS!

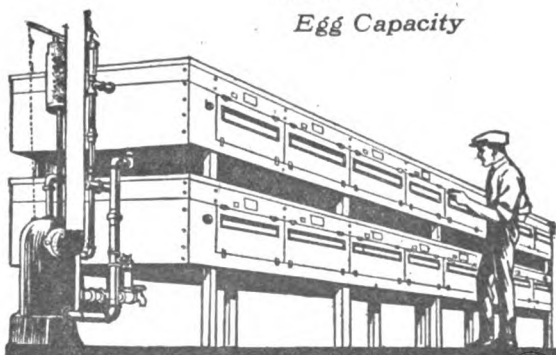
*There's still time to get a
money making Wishbone*

YOU'LL be hatching in a few weeks. Are you ready to make this your biggest season? Are you ready to hatch the best chicks that ever quit the shell? Have you ordered a Wishbone?

There's still time. Get rid of the worries of an ordinary Mammoth. Put in the incubator that has absolutely eliminated all hand-labor from hatching — the incubator that produces stronger, more livable, easier-to-sell chicks — the incubator that does everything you could possibly demand of a Mammoth — the perfected 1923 Wishbone. Send your order today.



1,600 to 48,000
Egg Capacity



*Send for the
Catalog*

THE free catalog is interesting, concise, and well worth reading. You should own it. It tells all there is to know about the Wishbone Mammoth. You will be amazed at the perfection of this incubator. Write for the catalog.

*A Wishbone for
Every Hatcher*

THERE is a Wishbone for every capacity, from 1,600 to 48,000 eggs. You needn't be a big hatcher to own a Wishbone. Start with two sections. Try it out. And if you want an enthusiastic opinion about the Wishbone ask any owner.

Chicks Hatching Eggs

Certified Egg Basket Strain

S. C. White Leghorns mated to

Hollywood and Beall

250 to 300 Egg Pedigreed Sires

Double your profits with our famous Certified Winter Egg Basket Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Hens are mated with 250 to 300 Egg Pedigreed sires from Hollywood and Beall direct. These matings will produce chicks that make real year-round layers and especially winter layers, when prices are high.

Matings Inspected and Approved by State Dept. of Agriculture

You take no risk when you order chicks from us. Our fifteen years of careful breeding for heavy egg production of large white eggs by close culling, type-testing and trap-neesting have produced a real commercial business hen that is unequalled for persistent laying and year-round profit-making. We are one of the largest hatchery and breeding institutions in the world. We are consistent winners of hundreds of prizes at leading poultry shows and egg-laying contests. You are absolutely assured sound, sturdy, healthy stock always.

911 Pullets Make Average Net Profit of \$3.41 per Bird

Fred Laros, of Hart, Mich., writes: "The 911 pullets that we raised from the 2,000 chicks purchased from you have made a very high flock average. 75% of them have gone over the 200 egg mark in their pullet year. Their eggs sold for \$4.800 and left a net profit of \$3.100 over cost of feed. I am very well satisfied with my purchase and with your service."

Valuable Catalog FREE

Our 1923 Catalog is ready for you. It describes our large plant and our wonderful layers. Write for it at once and prices on day old chicks and hatching eggs. We ship prepaid everywhere east of the Rockies, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Q. DE VRIES

Grandview Poultry Farm, Box D, Zeeland, Mich.

Champion 1st Prize HEN

ILL. STATE EGG LAYING CONTEST 1921-22

"Michigan Lady" Champion 1st prize hen in Midwestern Class, Illinois Nat'l Egg Laying Contest, Murphysboro, Ill.

Electric Light on the Home Farm

MOST of the articles which appear in poultry magazines are written, as might be expected, from the point of view of the large poultry farmer; and they are also useful to those who work on a smaller scale, because the main principles of poultry management are the same in any case. But there are some points which can be observed with interest and profit in a small home flock, though they would not be worth considering in a large commercial plant. It may be well to call attention to some of these points, because it is not likely that the home flock will ever go entirely out of fashion, and its purpose is not the same as that of the large farm.

Those who keep poultry in their home yards do so because they want to be sure of a regular supply of perfectly fresh eggs for their own tables; and if they have accommodation for fifty to a hundred hens they would like to have a surplus for sale sometimes in order to help with expenses. Has the electric light any special value for such cases as these?

Here is a simple account of how a small home flock may be made, with the help of electric light, to produce an almost even flow of eggs all the year round, rising to the maximum at mid-winter, when prices are highest.

This is a small country institution where eggs are in constant demand, as it is kept up for the benefit of convalescent children. There are only two chicken houses, one for laying hens and another for the chicks and growing stock; all the birds are strictly yarded, as the vegetable garden is of great value and must be protected. The Home is poor, and cannot afford to pay for any man's work, beyond the carrying up of bales of straw and bags of feed; the chickens are cared for by one woman, with the occasional help of a child.

The laying house faces south by east, and has scratching and roosting space for about 100 hens. They are White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. We try to keep the full number all winter; from June to October the older birds are gradually culled down to 30 or 40 of the best layers, and then the spring pullets are brought in to fill the vacant spaces. For this purpose April hatched chicks are most convenient, though we usually have a few in March and May—never any later.

The chicks are bought at one day old, and raised under electric hovers; the heat is not expensive and they are clean and easy to manage. We do not find that they can be regulated as they are supposed to be, but the chicks have not suffered in consequence, and as the heat is diffused evenly over the whole surface there is no danger of crowding up. At any rate our little babies do thrive well and grow fast, so that the cockerels are ready for sale in June, and the pullets ready to lay in September and October. We have no secrets of management; we read the best books and follow the directions as far as our means allow.

By October we have the old and young birds together in one house; thick straw is laid down, and we begin at once to supplement the shortening days with electric light. At first they only need it a few minutes in the morning and about half an hour at night;

Hatches 99% Easy Beats the Hen

That's what hundreds of poultry raisers are doing with Porter Soft Heat. J. R. Singleton, Alba, Tex., made \$404.11 with one Porter Soft Heat Incubator in about four months. Sold 250 baby chicks, 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels for himself.

The PORTER SOFT HEAT is More Than An Incubator

This wonderful invention now in use by thousands of successful poultry raisers from coast to coast, actually beats the hen. It's more than an incubator. It's an automatic mother. On the job every minute till the perfect hatch comes off. **Iron Clad Guarantee.** A strong healthy chick from every good egg. No cripples.

A Hatching Marvel

The soft heat is so simple, yet scientifically correct that it practically runs itself. 10 minutes a week is all you need give it. Notice these superior points: Glass Top; Circular Nest, like hen's; Center Heat (like mother hen). No trays to lift. Fill lamp only once for hatch. No smoke, no odor. Eggs turn semi-automatically. Insures profitable poultry.

FREE Simply send name-card will do—for free illustrated book, "How to Hatch For Profit." **PORTER INCUBATOR CO.** Box 210 Blair, Nebr.



100 to 1,100 Egg Sizes—Electric Hatchers Also

Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Never on sale in stores as every Appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case. Beware of imitations. Look for trademark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. **BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.** 279C State St., Marshall, Mich.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

POULTRY



PAYS the man who understands the latest methods and the practical scientific uses. You must not consider poultry a side issue,—it may be made the greatest revenue producer on the general farm. Lewis's PRODUCTIVE POULTRY HUSBANDRY is acknowledged by those who know to be the best treatise for money-making results available, shows you how to make the eggs, pullets, capons, and roasters

turn over bigger profits than ever before. Practical, modern, scientific,—it answers questions and gives ideas.

217 illustrations. 536 pages. Large Octavo. Handsome cloth. \$2.50 postpaid. American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Chicks! Chicks!!

Heavy laying English Leghorns, Owen Farm's S. C. Reds, Columbian Rocks. Delivered free. All chicks hatched from properly mated and culled pens and flocks. Write for folder.

LAYWELL FARM

Route 3, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Increase Poultry Profits



The Poultry Item

is your best helper. One of the Oldest, Largest, Most Practical, Poultry Magazines. Art covers. Tells just what to do each month in the poultry yard: how to breed, incubate, brood, feed, raise, manage, buy and sell. Expert advice—always at your service, answers any poultry problem

free. Learn to keep poultry right. Poultry item tells how. You must have it to succeed. 4 mos. trial 25c; 1 yr. \$1; 3 yrs. \$2. Book catalog free.

THE POULTRY ITEM Box 24, Sellersville, Pa.

"Where the Rooster crows, the Item goes."



STARTING HENS TO LAY

Mr. Paul L. Boettger, Poultry Expert, Box G, Lancaster, Pa., has invented a very fine poultry tonic to increase the egg laying in hens that don't lay many eggs and start pullets to earlier egg production. He does not want you to buy a large size of this tonic until you know how good it is. Send 10c to pay for packing and mailing, he will send you a large sample of his EGGS-O-EGGS TONIC with directions and in a few days you will notice a difference in your chickens.—Adv.

but however this may be, we use the light on the principle that has been suggested in a series of articles in this paper, in order to make a uniform working day all the year round. Rain or shine, dark or light, these chickens have their first scatter of grain at 6 a. m., and their last at 6 p. m. The feeding is of course differently managed at different seasons; we will only explain what they have in winter. Scratch feed is thrown down at 6 a. m. (about one-third of the day's ration) and a little again at 8:00, to start them up into activity and warmth. At 9:30 their dry mash is set around, and renewed as may be needed until 3:30, with a good feed of green at noon. Then the dishes are all cleared away and hung up, and the whole floor is free for scratching. Grain is now thrown down at intervals till 6 p. m. the straw being re-arranged a little each time. (Those who take care of chickens must have noticed the regularity with which they all scratch in one direction till the straw gets piled up against the walls.) All this is done by hand; we cannot afford any patent contrivances; and perhaps that is just as well. I believe the sense of friendly care and interest about them, constantly contributes something to the happiness of the birds, and in a secondary way to their health and capacity for laying.

A little before 7 p. m. the large bulbs are exchanged for small ones, leaving just enough light to show the way to the roosts. In about fifteen minutes the squabbling for places is over and the day is ended.

Wonderful results may no doubt be obtained by a more extensive use of artificial light; these, however, are beyond the reach of ordinary people who have other things to do besides the care of poultry. But the use of electric light in moderation, simply to correct the shortness of the winter days and to provide cheerfulness and comfort in stormy weather when the curtains must be closed, is possible for anyone who is willing to take a little trouble; and it does not wear out the birds so fast. Under this system a remarkably even flow of eggs is secured throughout the year—never a phenomenal number, but always plenty. Observe the following table.

October—90 birds.....	580 eggs
November	964 eggs
December	1,214 eggs
January	904 eggs

February	890 eggs
March—88 birds.....	894 eggs
April—80 birds.....	801 eggs
May	1,026 eggs
June—75 birds.....	971 eggs
July—65 birds.....	864 eggs
August—45 birds.....	705 eggs
September—40 old birds.....	579 eggs

The September count includes a few pullet eggs; as in the previous year, it

was our lowest month. October closes again with over 800 eggs, and the prospect for winter is excellent. We have now 40 old birds and 72 fine pullets.

It may be noted that the variations above had quite definite causes. In February and March there were a great many broodies; in April quite a few pullets moulted, as well as some old hens. A certain number were taking care of

Weak and Wobbly Chicks! It Doesn't Pay to Hatch Them



Queen Brooder Stove

keeps the house warm for the early chicks. The only stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat and one connecting rod.

Start Your Chicks

with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is cheap in the long run. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

Sold by Dealers. Send your name for FREE Incubator and Poultry Book.

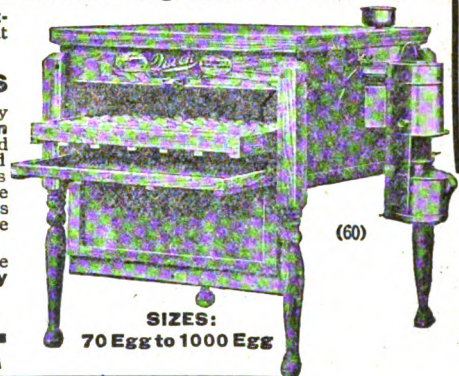
QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

1100 N. 14th STREET LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Remember, it is not how many you hatch out that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they do not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators Hatch Strong, Healthy Chicks

that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated strawboard with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood.



SIZES:
70 Egg to 1000 Egg

STOCK, EGGS and BABY CHICKS

Choice cockerels, hens, pullets, eggs or baby chicks bred for heavy egg production. Best breeding and blood lines back of them. In Barred, Buff, White and Partridge Rocks; S. & R. C. Reds; Buff, Golden, Partridge, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes; Buff and White Orpingtons; Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Anconas, White and Black Minorcas, White and Brown Leghorns, Cornish Games, Hamburgs, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

WON OVER 5000 PRIZES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA AND KENTUCKY
Furnished U. S. Government Schools and Public Institutions year after year. Pleased them. Catalog free. Mention variety wanted. In business since 1909.

STERLING POULTRY FARMS

Box T

STERLING, ILL.

Parks' Bred-to-Lay And-do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks



Are The Daddy Laying Strain of Them All. Yes, 30, 20 or even 10 years ago they were laughing at us for devoting our time to increased egg production. Now look how they are trying to crowd into our tracks.

While it's true we always did give EGGS first consideration we were not ignoring the Standard Requirements, nor size of eggs for numbers alone, as our Blue Ribbon winnings at Rochester, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Dayton, O., Washington, D. C., etc., show.

Be a Parks Strain breeder, you'll be surprised at the eggs you'll get as well as the local demand awaiting you. Mrs. J. B. Wunch, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I sold over \$157 worth of eggs and set 600."—"My hens averaged 210 eggs. Net profit per hen \$8.09." writes B. Miller, N. Kensington, Pa.—"Sold \$260 worth hatching eggs and stock." Art. Wilson, Bay City, Tex.—O. O. Carr, Indian Head, Md., writes: "I have made good with your strain. Eggs, stock and capons will net me over \$800 from 53 hens."

Sold Out of Females. Still have a few choice Cockerels. Booking Egg and Chick Orders. Sixteen page Circular Free. Large 80 page Illustrated Copyrighted Catalog Book'et 25c.

J. W. PARKS

Box A Digitized by Google **ALTOONA, PA.**

Rid Hens and Chicks of Lice and Mites

A Few Drops of Wonderful New Remedy in Drinking Water Does It. No Dusting, Spraying or Greasing

Hens infested with lice or other vermin will not lay or have good hatches. These pests sap the strength and vitality of laying hens and baby chicks. Setting hens infested with them will often desert their nests at the most critical time. Dusts, sprays and dips are often so strong they make eggs unhatchable. Greasing setting hens or baby chicks is disagreeable and unsanitary.



A wonderful new discovery makes it easy to keep the whole flock, especially laying hens, setting hens and baby chicks, absolutely free from all lice and mites. Just a few drops of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy occasionally in drinking water does it. It is a simple remedy in highly concentrated form, and is guaranteed not to affect eggs or flesh of fowls in any way. Lice, mites, ticks and other vermin will not stay on.

any fowl when this remarkable remedy is used in their drinking water. More than 100,000 users in practically every State in the Union testify to the efficiency of Imperial Poultry Remedies.

Culling Chart Free to Readers

This standard time-tested remedy also acts as a splendid tonic and blood purifier, stimulates the egg producing qualities and starts hens and pullets laying faster than ever. Of course it is important that you also give special attention to culling your flock. There is no need of feeding "boarders" and non-layers if you follow the instructions contained in the illustrated Imperial Culling Chart, sent free to every poultry raiser who answers this announcement.

Full Size \$1.00 Package of White Diarrhoea Remedy Free

Imperial Laboratories have at last developed a sure, guaranteed treatment for this dread disease that every year wipes out more chicks than all other infectious conditions combined. In order to get it quickly established and widely used, they are making a Special Introductory Offer. In connection with your order for a regular, full size \$1.00 bottle of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy (double strength)—enough to eliminate lice and mites from the average flock and keep them free from all vermin, they will include free to you as an outright gift, a regular, large size \$1.00 package of Imperial White Diarrhoea Remedy, also a free copy of the illustrated Imperial Culling Chart with full instructions to use.

SEND NO MONEY, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 3039, Kansas City, Mo., and the \$2.00 worth of remedies and Free Culling Chart will be sent you. Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents postage when they arrive. You risk no money, as Imperial Laboratories guarantee to refund the cost any time within 30 days if you are not entirely satisfied. As this offer may not appear again you should act at once or clip for future reference.

Hatch with Electricity



Wonderful new Radio Round Electric Hatcher saves time, fuss and money. Just put in eggs and wait for chicks to hatch. No oil, no lamp, no wick. Automatic heat regulator—no attention needed. Shipped ready for use with 5 ft. cord, with full instructions for operation. Freight or express prepaid. Write today for particulars.

RADIO ROUND INCUBATOR CO.

Dept. E-541

Wayne, Neb.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOG



of fine bred poultry and incubators and brooders for 1923; choicest breeders illustrated and described; how to make hens lay, grow chicks—all facts. Low price on breeding stock and hatching eggs. 30 years in business. This book only 10c.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 120, RHEEMS, PA.

chicks. But they all came up again afterwards. Only one died of sickness.

The effect of the light upon the moulting of the chickens is quite worth noticing, as it affects the question of egg-production. When we began our winter system last October a few hens had moulted and were ready to lay at once. They went on cheerfully all winter, but moulted again in April. Then they went on again till September, when they showed signs of moulting again; but I sold them, as it seemed that they would not do so well another year. Those who had not moulted last September went on till February. This dividing of the moulting times of course helped to keep the eggs from diminishing seriously all at one time. It is a point of importance where, as in our case, the same birds have to do the whole year's work; we have not time for more than one chick-raising season.

It is only fair to say that this system has one disadvantage. When hens work steadily all the year through you cannot be sure that their eggs will hatch. The first year we tried the light, we isolated a few of our best hens with a fine cockerel in the brooder-house through January and February, with very good results; all the eggs hatched. But the second year only about a third of the eggs hatched, the rest had fully-formed chicks in them. It is probably best and safest under these circumstances only to raise day-old chicks, or buy hatching eggs; and yet if we have a fine flock we always naturally feel like using some of our own eggs.

In conclusion: it takes some time and trouble to keep up this steady routine of feeding and straw-stirring in all weathers; and the path to the chicken house does not always look attractive when there is rain, snow or northwest wind. But you are well repaid by the friendly welcome which the little ladies always give you, and by the beautiful large eggs which they shower into your basket. It is a pretty sight to see them all scratching and singing on a cold day, with the sun streaming in through the south front, and the wind howling unheeded behind the good double walls. If you have time to sit down among them for a few minutes you will find great amusement in watching their differences in character and behavior; and they will soon begin to peck your apron and fly up on your shoulder. You will also get a reward of another kind. Going out in all weathers like this, and having the vigorous exercise involved in stirring straw, sweeping, spraying, and so forth, you will gain a delightful immunity from colds and break up the stiffness that comes with sedentary work in middle life.

Elizabeth Courtney Rundell

Here are a few surefire rules for making a failure of the poultry business:

Be sure you know it all before you start.

If you need advice, go to somebody who has made a failure of poultry.

Don't join a co-operative organization or poultry association.

Never attend a poultry meeting.

Don't subscribe to any poultry papers.

Never waste any time reading.

LET LAMON LEAD YOU TO SUCCESS



HARRY M. LAMON
President

MAKE MONEY FROM POULTRY. YOU CAN! HARRY M. LAMON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE, CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO PROFIT FROM POULTRY JUST AS SURELY AS he has shown thousands of others throughout the United States.

For many years Mr. Lamon was in charge of Poultry and Egg Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture; he organized and developed the greatest Poultry Experimental Farm in the World; he produced a new, and exceptionally fine breed, the "LAMONA," named especially after him by the United States Government.

YOU CAN RAISE POULTRY for PROFIT YOU CAN. Mr. Lamon will show you. The Course of lessons is clear and thorough; if you can read, you can learn. These lessons represent the combined experience and knowledge of seventeen nationally known poultry experts—including Mr. Lamon. Nowhere else could you get such a wealth of practical knowledge. **THE NATIONAL WAY IS THE RIGHT WAY.**

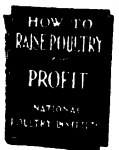
SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK

New Free Book: just off the press; tells all about our success insuring methods; all about the many opportunities for money making in poultry; about our IRON CLAD GUARANTEE, and about the great Success others are having from our methods. **SEND QUICK. IT MAY MEAN THE STEEPING STONE TO YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS. WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE YOU CAN DO. WRITE NOW. TODAY. SPECIAL OFFER NOW BEING MADE. THE BOOK IS FREE.**

THE NATIONAL
POULTRY INSTITUTE

DEPT. 161-A

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No More Rupture—Sound as a Dollar!

Ohio Man Finds Remarkable Device Which Succeeds Where Many Fail; Sample SENT FREE

This is an invitation that no man or woman in this vicinity who is suffering the terrible handicap of dangerous Rupture can afford to ignore. I want to send you, absolutely free, a sample of my latest Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad, that so many users say has, when fitted to their case, not only given them instant relief from all the tortures, dangers and discomforts of Rupture but has effected a complete, lasting recovery so that all evidence of Rupture is gone and they are in perfect health and as "sound as a dollar."

Don't say this is too good to be true. Try it. Send no money—just your name and address plainly written and say "I am ruptured"—and I will quickly send you a sample Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad and full particulars of my generous offer in a plain sealed envelope. Address E. H. Scott, Hernia Expert, 567-L Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio. Do this today—Before you forget. You may not see this notice again.

Hints for the Month

Continued from Page 63

in shape, or spotted. Never send out eggs that you are doubtful about. In packing eggs for hatching pack them with the greatest care possible. Baskets will give the best results for shipping them. A basket about the size of a ten-pound grape basket will hold a setting of eggs. For two settings an eight-quart basket, and for fifty eggs a half-bushel basket. Line the basket with newspapers and then put about an inch of excelsior in the bottom. Wrap each egg in soft paper, put them in one by one, leaving a one inch space to be filled with excelsior to keep the eggs from shaking. Round up the top of the basket with excelsior and sew on a cover of burlap and draw down tight over the eggs. Sew the label on the canvas cover which should bear the consignee and the words in good sized type EGGS FOR HATCHING, HANDLE WITH CARE.

Caring For Birds After Exhibition

Preparing fowls for the show room has been much discussed, but after the exhibition, when the fowls are tired, then good care counts. When the last evening of the show comes and breeders who live at a distance are hurrying to get their birds packed in time to avoid the extra expense of spending Sunday away from home as well as to remove their fowls from close confinement as soon as possible, many a fine bird, in the haste and worry, is intrusted in the hands of some chance assistant and is thrust into the box coop so roughly as to break some of his feathers and ruin him for further exhibition that season. It will always pay exhibitors to take time enough at the close of the show to attend carefully to the shipping of their birds in good shape. "The more haste the less speed" is an adage that will apply to the handling of choice fowls to nicety. If exhibitors will inaugurate the old farmer's custom of "changing work" and assist each other while all the fowls are cooped, the labor of packing up at the close of a show would be diminished.

Look kindly to the condition of your show fowls after the exhibition, Brother Fancier. It is a terrible strain upon them to be cooped up and tossed about for so long a period. It is impossible to treat them as good fowls should be treated, in the show room. Do what they may, the managers of shows cannot give your fowls the care they need (in stiffling halls), where so many thousands are crowded together, as there are in most exhibition halls, in late years. And if they have been away from home but a week or two, they will require watchful care now, to recuperate again.

Buying Day-Old Chicks

The average farm poultry keeper may graft new methods into old, so to speak, and greatly increase the flock and presumably profits, by buying day-old chicks. Have them sent at the time that some of the best brooders are hatching and so divide them among the mothers as to make them at least put in full time in their efforts to prove themselves good mothers. In the right kind of a coop, a good hen should successfully raise from 30 to 50 chicks if they are healthy and all right. This baby chick business is now away past the experi-

THE EGGETTER

Close-To-Nature

Will Supply 40 Hens or Less

Delivered fully prepaid anywhere in the U. S. by parcel post for only \$6.85

\$6.85 POST PAID

This Egg-Getter is the best proposition made in a Vapor Bath Grain Sprouter. Devised by W. H. Monroe, the inventor of the first grain sprouter, and offered by the Close-To-Nature Company, the oldest sprouter manufacturers in the U. S., you know it has got to be all right. It is 13 inches square by 28 high and holds 10 to 12 quarts dry grain.—a capacity as large as some manufacturers rate for 100 hens. Made of galvanized sheet steel strengthened by a frame-work of cypress. Has four trays which may be divided into 4, 6 or 8 compartments with movable partitions. Shipped complete with lamp, thermometer, partitions, directions. Use it anywhere—pretty enough for the bay window with the flowers.

Why Waste Your Money

on a lampless sprouter that produces the poorest grade of slow-sprouting, wiry, tough oats when you can now get a genuine vapor-bath sprouter that makes the highest grade of quickly-sprouted, snappy, succulent sprouts that the hens relish so highly that they eat great quantities and respond with the big increase in eggs?

Order From This Advertisement
and your sprouter goes out at once by insured parcel post.


Ask Us

about "Sprouted Oats and Eggs" and our great line of Sprouters from a few hens to 1,000; and the splendid Close-To-Nature Incubators, Stove Brooders, Outdoor Brooders, etc.

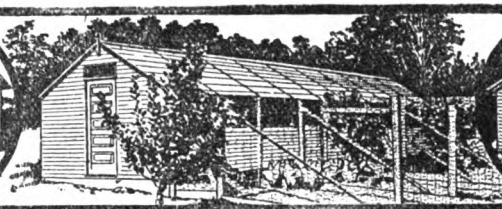
CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY
36 FRONT STREET COLFAX, IOWA

Sent same day by prepaid parcel post






Dog Kennel



No. 4 Poultry House for 200 hens—5 units



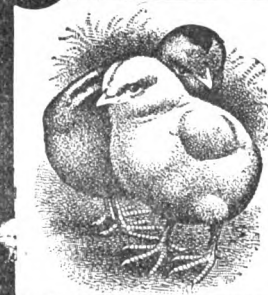
No. 3 Poultry House for 30 hens

COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. A Hodgson Poultry House can be erected and put in use with perfect ease—and quickly. No better houses are made for raising healthy, active chickens. There is a Hodgson Poultry House for every purpose.

HODGSON Portable HOUSES E. F. Hodgson Co., Boston, Mass. 71-73 Federal Street 6 East 39th St., New York City

They are finished with best quality paint—the roofs guaranteed to be waterproof. Easy to clean, proof against vermin and beautiful in appearance. Hodgson Poultry Houses will always give you entire satisfaction. Send for catalog T.

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER



We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock.

Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white, Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 11 Utica, Ohio

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS

Feed "OCULUM", the Scientific Germicide—only ONE drop a day per hen. It has made MORE eggs all over the U. S. for 15 years—often doubling them. It is cheap—Sample (150 feeds) 10c. "OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day.—H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Assn., Akron, O. Ask him. It quickly relieves Roup and other germ trouble. Bradley, Fisher and other fanciers praise it. This Journal O.K.'s it. Bottles 50c and \$1 postpaid. Guaranteed. Booklet FREE. DEALERS HANDLE The "OCULUM" CO., Box L, SALEM, VA. AGENTS WANTED

BABY CHICKS

Tom Barron 240 Egg Strain S. C. White Leghorns

March Hatch, per 100.....\$20.00
April and May Hatch, per 100.....15.00

Hillside Poultry Farm,

West Norwood, N. J.

Another NEW SOL-HOT

TRADE
REGISTERED
DISPATENT OFFICE
MARK

For Coal Burning Brooder Stoves



Nothing like it has ever before been offered to poultry raisers. Sol-Hot has at last solved the problem of the coal burning Brooder Stove.

Fits Any Stove—Burns Kerosene or



Owners of coal burning brooder stoves will be glad to know that I have developed and can furnish a **NEW HOT BLAST OIL BURNING HEATER** for coal burning Brooder stoves that is safer, more dependable, easier to regulate and much more economical than coal.

Distillate In addition to the HOT AIR BLAST HEATER for Brooder stoves we also have complete HOT AIR Blast Canopy Brooders that take the place of coal burning Brooders. If you have a Coal Burning Brooder stove don't bother with coal this season—get a Sol-Hot Air Blast Heater—if you want a complete brooder—get a SOL-HOT AIR-BLAST CANOPY BROODER. Why burn coal with its dirt, ashes and trouble when the New Sol-Hot will end your troubles?



Mul-ti-dek Sectional Incubators
"Add a section as you need it"

The New Improved Sol-Hot For Brooders and Incubators

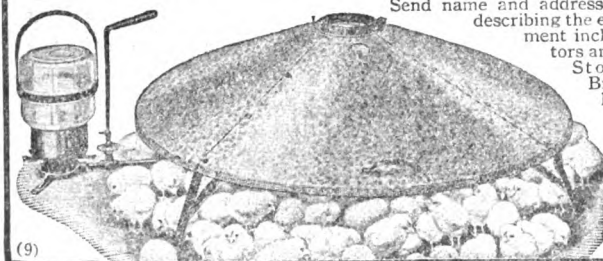
The New Improved Sol-Hot is years ahead of all others—it produces a steady uniform heat to any desired degree without wicks—without odor or without smoke. Twelve years ago the first wickless oil burning stove for brooders and incubators was produced—it was a SOL-HOT—it has been in the lead ever since, and each year it has been improved and simplified until today The Improved Sol-Hot with its New Double Oil Control—Just-rite Valve and Dial—Bigger, Better Burner—comes nearer to perfection than any heater ever before offered poultry raisers.

Write for FREE Folder Catalog Describing the Entire Sol-Hot Line

Send name and address for free folder catalogs, describing the entire line of Sol-Hot equipment including Heaters for Incubators and brooders—Coal Burning Stoves—Complete Canopy Brooders, etc., also the popular Mul-ti-dek Sectional Incubator. Don't buy equipment of any kind until you learn about the BETTER Sol-Hot.

H. M. SHEER CO.

Dept. 30
Quincy, Illinois



QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery, but a breeding farm established for twenty-five years. Order direct from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

Jersey Black Giants—40c each, \$35.00 per 100; Eggs, \$3.50 per 15, \$20.00 per 100.
"Barron" Leghorns—\$15.00 per 100; Eggs, \$8.00 per 100.
"Sheppard's" Anconas—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons—\$25.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
"Paris" Barred Rocks—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
Rhode Island Reds—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Indian Runner Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
Muscovy Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giant Rabbits.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

Kills lice, mites, bed bugs, etc., affecting poultry. Sprays on roosts, etc. Get body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No dusting, dipping, greasing or handling. Aven lot of unpleasant work. At most towns, it is sold by leading Lee Poultry Supplies. Write for information and FREE Book.
SEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-3, OMAHA, NEBR.



Double Pay CHICKS

12 Hardy Breeds
You will be delighted with my Double Pay Chicks. Priced Right. Catalog Free.
Mary Maude Farms, Box 6 Portland Ind.

mental stage and the little fellows are sent thousands of miles with very little loss. There may be a few frauds or swindles in the business, but, generally speaking, there is no more risk in sending away for chicks than for eggs or garden seeds.

Hopper Feeding

In an experiment carried on by the Experiment Station of W. Va., in an attempt to demonstrate the advantages or disadvantages of hopper feeding, the station reports that in a year's test with five pens of fowls, the cost of food varying from eighty-five to one dollar and four cents per fowl per year with the result that two pens, hopper fed, produced eggs having a lower food cost than the pen which received moistened mash, and in the test there was apparently no benefit from the extra labor involved in moistening the mash.

Selecting Turkeys For Breeders

January is the month to select your breeding turkeys. Select a male with lots of vigor and of good size but do not use a bird of extreme heavy weight. Select females having long deep bodies, good bone and lots of vigor. If yearling or two year old hens are used as breeders, mate them with a young tom; if pullets are used, select an older tom to mate with them. A good vigorous tom can be mated with 15 to 20 hens, but as a rule one tom with 10 or 12 hens will give better results.

Early Broilers

The highest prices for poultry are realized when it can be marketed at the earliest stage, as the first pound or two are made at less expense than succeeding pounds. Therefore, when a chick weighs one and a half to two pounds it is a good time to sell. But in order to realize the most profit a person must have early hatched chicks, say January or February, that they will be ready for market at about ten weeks of age. Late hatched chicks are, of lighter breeds, too small to make much out of, and of all late hatched chicks one has to make two or three pounds gain to equal one pound of the early hatched.

Early hatched chicks require more expensive buildings to keep them warm. And above all good incubators and brooding systems where the heat can be maintained at a uniform temperature so the chicks will not be chilled or overheated. Give plenty of sunlight, feed and exercise. The early hatched chick will thrive and reach a marketable size in a few weeks at a minimum expense.

Red Mites

One of the greatest foes the poultry raiser meets is red mites. These conceal themselves under the roosts and in cracks and crevices during the daytime, and at night come out to suck the life blood of their victims. When not gorged with blood, they are grey in color, and are often mistaken for body lice. They seem able to survive indefinitely without food. You will often find them alive and in good condition in the cracks of an old hen house that has not been occupied by fowls for a year or more. Red mites are not as active in winter as in summer, but they continue their depredations no matter how cold the weather. Constant war should be kept up against them. Roosts and nests should be painted with some good lice killer. Hot water should be poured into the cracks in the house,

the hotter the better. One part crude carbolic acid to three parts kerosene makes an effective spray to be used on the roosts and around them. After you have sprayed the perches with kerosene, remove them from the house and run them through the fire. The kerosene will ignite and the flame will run along the wood, and the red mites will be cremated.

Clean Eggs

An important factor in poultry success is clean quarters. Arrange plenty of clean enticing nests for the layers with a china egg in each. This is not to make them lay—the feed should do that—but to induce them to lay their eggs where they can easily be gathered and kept clean. Thin shelled and dirty eggs should be kept for the home table and the clean, uniform eggs and they nearly all should be this if proper care is taken—should be gotten on some other table just as soon as possible. If you once secure a string of customers who knew the vast difference between a good egg a day old, and a poor one a year old, you can keep these customers just as long as you keep your product up to the guaranteed standard. But no matter how good or how fresh the eggs, these customers will fail you if you sell them dirty eggs.

Hints for the Month

You should not attempt to raise early chicks without forethought and thorough equipment for the business.

Some of the important essentials are good, hatchable eggs, one or more incubators, brooders, comfortable houses and a good dry cellar in which to operate the incubator.

If you use litter in the houses keep it dry and clean. Musty and mouldy litter is particularly liable to cause trouble at this season of the year.

Change the nesting material often and keep the nest clean. It helps towards clean eggs, and clean eggs sell and hatch the best.

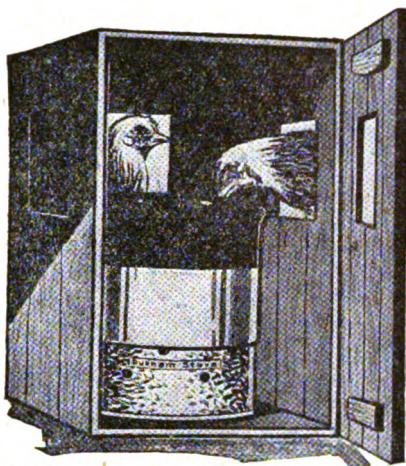
Yellow corn, cracked or whole or on the cob, will be relished on cold afternoons. It is a good food, don't be afraid to use it.

The present good prices of eggs ought

to induce the worst Stay-in-the-rut farmers to improve their hens, also their feed and shelter.

A superfluous male is a waste of feed and labor. Keep only those that you

You Can Get More Eggs



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot.

Over 90% of the Egg Is WATER

Give your fowls all the pure *un-chilled* water they can drink, and watch them shell out the eggs. One of my Little Putnam Stoves will keep enough water unfrozen to supply 80 or 40 fowls, even in the coldest weather. This Stove holds 3 pints of oil—requires no attention except a monthly filling, due to my patented burner. It's fireproof and non-explosive—can be operated anywhere. You can run it all winter at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents. You'll get enough more eggs the first month to pay for it.

Little PUTNAM Stove

\$2.00
Postpaid



Little Putnam Stove

can also be used as a heating unit for an easy-to-make and easy-to-operate Oat Sprouter. Full directions for making the Sprouter are packed with every Little Putnam Stove, or I will mail a set free and promptly if you will request it, and send your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee the Little Putnam Stove to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in ten days and the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not send me his name and \$2.00, check or money-order, and I will send you a stove post-paid.

I. PUTNAM Route 102-8 ELMIRA, N. Y.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes

The Standard of The World



During the present year shipments have been made to over thirty foreign countries and the demand is continually increasing. In Switzerland photographs of my birds have been officially declared the standard for that country. In the Argentine Republic a Regal Dorcas pen has distanced all other breeds by winning the championship in the first laying contest ever held in that country.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are known to-day the word over as the most remarkable combination of beauty and utility ever attained. Bred in the cold Canadian climate they are hardy and vigorous and Regal Dorcas males will stamp their quality on any flock. If you are hesitating in your choice of a breed or if your flock needs an infusion of fresh blood, investigate the Regal Dorcas strain.

5000—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets For Sale—5000

Cocks and Cockerels—\$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00.

Hens and Pullets—\$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Breeding Pens—\$40.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 and \$150.00.

Utility Cockerels—\$5.00 and \$8.00 each. Hens and Pullets—\$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

1923 CATALOGUE READY—My new Catalogue for 1923 will be ready for mailing January 10th. It will contain cuts of my latest winners and a complete description of my matings. Send for your copy at once.

SPECIAL SALE BULLETIN—If you have not had a copy of this, send for one. It has a splendid lot of bargains listed.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Box R,

PORT DOVER, ONT., CAN.

***You lose — if you don't
file an early order for***

NEWTOWN Colony Brooders

You know *right now* that you're going to need one or more brooders in a few weeks—you have probably decided to use the NEWTOWN, the brooder that "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

For your own protection, **PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.** If you wait until the chicks are about due before you provide the vitally-needed brooders, you may be disappointed. There is always a rush of last-minute orders for NEWTOWNS. We try our level best to make immediate shipments, but sometimes this is impossible. Then, too, freights are uncertain. The brooders may be delayed and not reach you promptly. Trouble follows.

Play safe—protect your chicks and your own pocket-book. *Be sure to have the brooders set up and ready before the chicks are due.* Precaution costs nothing—but it pays! Get that order in *now*—be safe and satisfied.

If you unfortunately do not know all about the raise-'em-husky NEWTOWN Coal-burning Colony Brooder, send for folder immediately. Remember, the NEWTOWN Brooder does raise the chicks right, just as the NEWTOWN Giant Incubator hatches them right. Use NEWTOWN equipment and succeed!

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
23 Warsaw Street **Harrisonburg, Virginia**

When you buy Baby Chicks, be sure of their vigor—see that they're hatched in the NEWTOWN. Careful, discerning hatcheries everywhere rely on NEWTOWNS.



have to use for breeders. For eggs alone in small flock dispense with the male entirely.

Hens appreciate punctuality in feeding. We like to see them come running at meal time as if they meant business. Fowls are not thrifty when they act as if they did not care whether school keeps or not.

When hens lay soft shelled eggs it is a good indication that you are feeding too much corn. Change the ration and feed more green food.

Keep the houses clean and well ventilated and there will be little trouble keeping the fowls free from roup.

Don't crowd the fowls. Better sell at a sacrifice than run the risk of permanently injuring the fowls by crowding.

Mate your breeding pens early and give the fowls plenty of room so that you can have strongly fertilized eggs to send to early customers.

Answer all correspondence promptly. The inquirer may write several other breeders and if you are slow in making a reply the "other fellow" may get the order.

If you are going to start in the poultry business begin on a small scale. Study the business and be content to mount the ladder of success one round at a time, then when you reach the top you will be qualified to maintain your position.

Don't forget to feed plenty of green feed in January. Beets, cabbage, sprouted oats and clover are all excellent.

When operating your incubators do not use a cheap grade of kerosene. It is not economy and you will have trouble later on. Use the best grade.

January should be a culling month. Weed out all those individuals that are good enough to reproduce in the spring. Cull the overfat and listless hens which prefer sitting on the roost.

If moisture is on the walls and ammonia in the poultry house air it is a pretty sure sign that the house is too damp to protect healthy fowls. Give them more ventilation.

Start an ad in this poultry journal as soon as there is a prospect for stock or eggs to sell, and keep it up every month in the year.

Save enough mangels so that a few can be chopped up for the early chicks in the brooder houses. Plenty of green food helps to prevent digestive disorders among brooder chicks.

Do not feed scratch grain in sufficient quantity to allow the birds to fill up on it, or naturally will have no appetite for the mash.

If you have two breeds of poultry try and figure out which is best before hatching season and concentrate on the breed which has the most favorable prospects.

Don't expect lousy birds or birds having very scaly legs to win the blue ribbons.

Another year has gone and we are about to begin a new one. Let's turn over a new leaf and see if we can't do better work with our poultry all along the line. Nothing pays better than poultry well taken care of.

Don't forget to renew your subscription. You may miss something worth a hundred times the price of a year's subscription.

Don't forget to send your contract for advertising space before January 1st.

For Bigger Profits COLLINS EQUIPMENT

\$1 Collins inexpensive poultry necessities reduce labor, waste and loss; improve results, increase profits. **COLLINS FEEDER AND EXERCISER** supplies scratch feed automatically and keeps hens active. It works right! \$1.

Collins Oat Sprouter \$4

Sectional, galvanized--the clean, easy way to have necessary green food for your layers. Eight pans, 11x15 ins., \$4; five pans, 11x15 ins., \$3; eight pans, 11x22 ins., \$8.

COMMERCIAL SPROUTER PANS
Build your own racks for these strong galvanized pans, 11x22 inches, 16 cents each--10% off for lots of twenty. Add 5% for delivery east of Miss., 10% west of it, 30% west of Rockies. \$16 orders sent FREE east of Miss.
Buy from your dealer, but if he doesn't carry Collins goods, or won't stock them, order from us direct. Write for circulars of Collins Chick Treats, Mason Jar Pans, Oil and Coal Brooders, Non-Waste and Grit Meppers, Fountains, No-mite Perch Supports, Egg Testers, Leg Bands, Trap Nests. Goods must be absolutely right in every way or money refunded.
W. H. COLLINS, 16-A Jay St., NEW YORK

White Crystal Poultry Grit

A Natural-Perfect-Scientific Grit
4 in 1

Lime, Crystal, Quartz, Magnesite
Made in two sizes, chick and poultry

Sold only through dealers. For purpose of introduction, upon receipt of One Dollar, we will ship a bag of 100 lbs. either or both sizes.

Transportation Prepaid.

KAPALO MFG. CO., INC.
103 Park Ave. New York, N. Y.

Mrs. B. R. Young and Samie Ross Each Win \$5,000.00

Both received the biggest surprise of their lives when they were notified that they had won the first prize of \$5000.00--surprised because it was so easy for them to solve the puzzle. They enjoyed solving the puzzle, just like play.

There is another puzzle game going on right now and you too have as much chance as they had. Everybody can join this fascinating game. It is all the rage now. In this game there is going to be awarded a total of \$10,000.00. Just think of it! The first prize is \$5,000.00. All this money is to be given away, and you can enter this fascinating game. Just send a postcard or letter to E. J. Reefer, 9th & Spruce Sts., Dept. 6011 Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for free picture and complete instruction and contest rules that govern this new Letter "C" Contest.

But you must hurry as this game is only open for a certain length of time. Don't miss this opportunity. It doesn't cost you one cent to join. Write today for full information. You may win \$5,000.00. Send for picture and rules right now.

BEES pay if kept right. Be a progressive beekeeper. We can show you how. Send \$1.00 today for Bee Primer, 9 months subscription to American Bee Journal and catalogues of bee supplies. American Bee Journal, Box 29, Hamilton, Ill.

The Old Year Gone

Continued from Page 61

Those who breed Dark Brahmas or Silver Penciled Varieties will never succeed in producing a clean, clear silvery white top color in males and a light shade of outstanding gray in females, so long as they breed from fowls that have slate under color. Slate under color does not naturally belong on fowls that have or should have silvery white and gray surface color. Nature does not work in that way and so long as we continue to work contrary to Nature, we will have the dull surface color now seen on the females of these varieties. If that is what is wanted, we have it; if not, let Nature have its way as to under color.

I saw at the Mineola Fair a Partridge Wyandotte Hen that came very close in color markings to a Mitchell color-type of Partridge Cochins Female. I wanted to have a good look at this hen as to under color, neck color and markings and color of shanks and toes, but failed in this. Of one thing we may be certain,--if the one who had that hen can produce more like her, he must have the ability and the stock for proper matings for that color. If he can do this, why cannot others do as well. Why monkey about trying to knock Nature out of her rights and make a standard that is wrong before it is written? Why not build your standard upon that which has been accomplished and from which the best quality yet seen has come? The formula is known by quite a lot. Why not follow it?

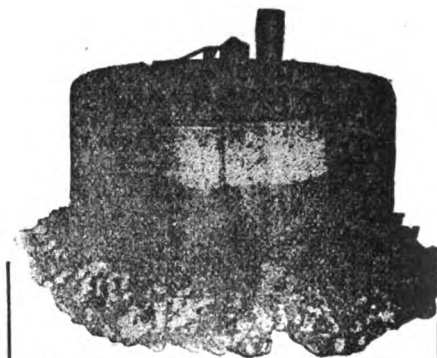
A new Black Plumaged Breed has been taken into the standard. If I am rightly informed they will fail to have the rich, brilliant surface color so much admired in them. Such will not grow to any extent on even a light shade of under color, much less white. Another proof that it is extremely wrong to permit any man or set of men to dictate standard description for any fowls that he has not himself bred and produced of the highest quality. Let those who know compile our standards. Then see to it that the Judges, all of them, follow these descriptions placing awards. It is also quite important that every fowl that wins a prize under comparison shall be fully equal to the demands of the standard or no award. There is entirely too much of this placing of a Blue or a Red Ribbon because the specimen is the best in the class or where there is but one and it worth about thirty cents per pound.

Our Next Standard

"The Standard of Perfection" is the one acknowledged guide for judging poultry of all kinds. It contains a depoultry,--bantams, turkeys and water fowls. Unfortunately, it does not contain a printed description of what we are pleased to term "Non-Standard Breeds."

This book should be so complete in all its details that not the slightest fault could be laid against it. It is a pity that show managements are forced to consider the printing of descriptions of the Non-Standard Breeds and Varieties that are shown. They contemplate doing this so that there may be something definite for the judges to follow in placing awards on these "Non-Standard Breeds."

The American Poultry Association should prepare or have prepared stand-



Candee Colony Brooder

Broods up to 500 chicks in one flock in one building, with only one heater and one coal fire to attend. Big and quick heating. Its coal magazine, big fire bowl and large 12-inch grate keep the fire burning over night and all the time.

Money-Back Guarantee

You know what an incubator and brooder should do. You can write your own money-back guarantee on your order for Candee equipment.

Write for Catalogue

Gives valuable information to anyone brooding chicks or planning to sell them.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders
Dept. 4 Eastwood, N. Y.

CURTISS UT CLOVER

For green food, use The Niagara Brand of Green Cured Fine Cut Clover, Nature's Own Tonic and egg stimulator. Because of its bulk and Vitamins content it reduces your feed bill and increases the egg yield. Manufactured and sold by us for more than 30 years.

1887--Day Old Chix & Dux--1922

Send for our special discount price list covering early Spring deliveries on chix and dux. Over 35 years of Specialized Breeding back of our young stock.

Members of International Baby Chick Association

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS
for us. We buy all you raise. Big profits--large demand--easily raised. Pay better than poultry or rabbits. Particulars and booklet how to raise FREE.
DANIEL DISTRIBUTING CO., 3104 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
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ard descriptions for each and every fowl that is admitted to the show room. It is detrimental to their best interests not to do this. If we are going to be the only law to guide and direct, we must have everything so complete that it is only necessary to turn to the pages of this book and find contained therein that which every judge will need if, perchance, he is assigned to the placing of awards on the Non-Standard kinds.

It is very foolish indeed for any business organization to try to discard anything that exists in their line of business. If it already exists, it will pass through the avenues of trade. In the case of poultry, they will be championed by specialty clugs, they will be exhibited, they will be written up in the Poultry and Agricultural Journals; in fact, you will find them every place except in the one place where they should be so soon as they become an actual fact.

We notice that one of the candidates for President of the American Poultry

Association promises, if elected, to take the Association out of the publishing and supply business. This would show a lack of business so far as the Association is concerned. It might be good for a few, but very bad indeed for the Association. One of the safest rules in business is, to hold fast to that which you have, especially when it has brought in a profit and to be rid of all expenses that can be done away with. Let us hope that the Association will select a good organization at their next election.

Small Animal Quiz Column

Continued from Page 66

be slatted. Outdoor hutches should have sloping roofs and overhanging eaves to protect them from storm.

You are feeding too much green stuff. Do not feed any cabbage, and if the clover fed is green, give no carrots and feed the clover only once a day and in small quantities at that. Dry bread and milk once a day is excellent for young rabbits, and for a mash equal parts by measure of bran, middlings and ground oats is good, given in small quantities once a day. After rabbits are two months old they require a little dry fodder, like clover hay or cornstalks.

B. S., N. C. I have seen some white rabbits with black ears and tails. What breed are they and where may they be procured?

Ans. The rabbits referred to are probably of the Himalayan breed. It has a beautiful coat of fur, resembling ermine somewhat, its nose, ears, legs and tail are of a velvety black. These black points, however, do not appear until the young is about six weeks old. The average

weight of these rabbits is about four pounds. The breed is advertised in all pet stock journals.

S. W. B., Me. I bought three Belgian hares last summer, said to be six months old, or of

breeding age. They are apparently healthy and have grown more than half but they don't breed. The male acts frightened, backs into the corner and shivers at the sight of a doe.

Ans. Would suggest placing the doe in the buck's hutch with him for a few days, then remove the doe, and after a few days again place her in with him. After a few trials, if the buck is in normal condition and he refuses to mate, he had best be disposed of and another one put in his place. It is well to have the buck and the doe's hutches adjoining each other.

W. C. G., D. C.—I have a young doe that had 6 her first litter. When they were about four weeks old, one of them just sat around in the corner, and did not eat anything much except a little greens, and in about a week it died. The others seemed to be doing fine until about a week later, then they also seemed to droop around. One day they would eat real good, then the next they would not eat anything. It has been about two weeks that they have been acting so and are gradually getting thinner. I feed them meal, bran mash, milk and bread and a little greens. The mother seems to be dry. Can you tell me the trouble and what I can do to remedy it?

Ans.—From the symptoms given there is reason to suspect that these rabbits have coccidiosis, a ger disease that causes spotted liver. Other symptoms of the disease are distended abdomen or pot belly, which is frequently followed by diarrhoea, loss of control of limbs, convulsions and death. Prevention is the only reliable remedy for this malady. In the early stages, if the rabbits are placed in a large yard or run where they may have plenty of sun light and fresh air, the trouble may be checked. Isolation of the affected hutches and its occupants, together with thorough disinfection are the first steps to be taken, as the disease will soon spread among others. The liver of a rabbit having this disease, will in dissecting, be found freely marked with white spots of various sizes, and sometimes the kidneys and lower intestines will show the same symptoms. In its advanced stages there is no remedy that I could suggest. For these rabbits, it will be better to omit the meal, and feed bran and ground oats, or oat flake, dry, and be sure that all green stuff given is free of dampness with dew or rain.

Mrs. D. J. C., N. Y.—Will you kindly give me some information concerning rabbits. First of all, I would like to know what kind of rabbits I have. The buck is pure white, about a year old, weight 6½ pounds, and two pure white does, about the same age and weighing 5½ and 6 pounds, also one spotted doe, gray and white, weighing 6½ pounds. On April 4th, one doe had two young ones. Can you tell me the cause of the small litter? About how long should a buck be left to a doe? Is it best to take the doe to the buck?

Ans.—These are probably the common domestic rabbit, of no particular breeding. There are some pure bred all white rabbits, but in weight, one is equal to two of these. It frequently happens that the first litter a young doe has is small in number. Place the doe in the buck's hutch, and if they do not mate within twenty minutes or half an hour, remove the doe, then return her in three or four days. In order to raise large, healthy rabbits, the doe should not be bred oftener than four times a year, nor should she be allowed to raise more than 6 at a litter.

WAIT! Don't Use The Axe when your birds develop colds and Roup; you can quickly cure them by using **HAPPY HEN ROUP REMEDY** in the drinking water; it kills the germs and builds up the mucous membranes in short order; package \$1.10 postpaid; cure guaranteed or money back. Valuable Disease Diagnosis Chart free with order. **HAPPY HEN REMEDY COMPANY.**
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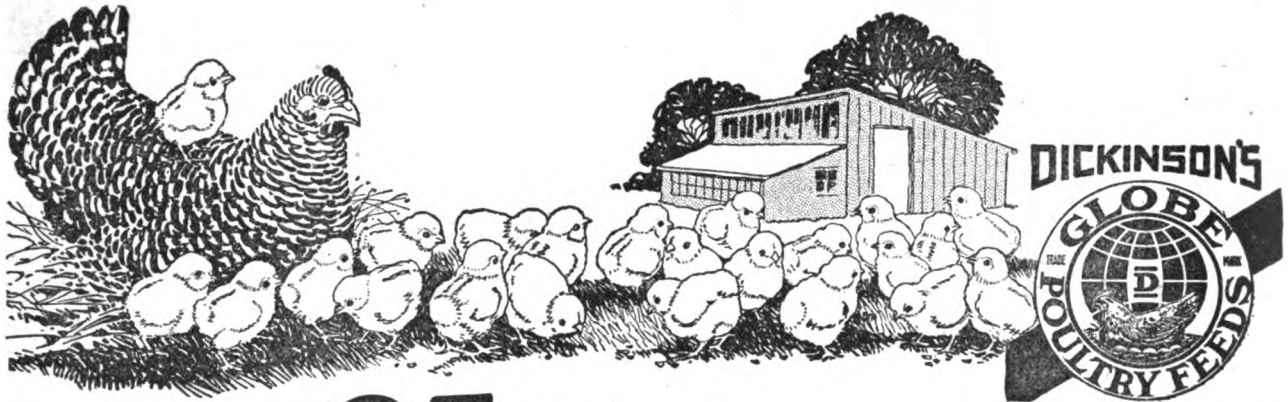
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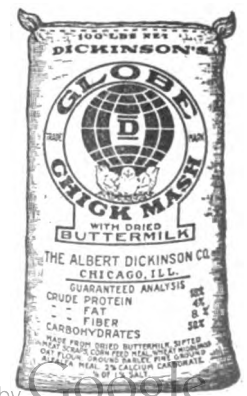
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Your money back if it fails. Take no chances this year with traps or rat poisons. Triple Strength Rat Virus will positively kill rats, mice and gophers and be absolutely safe and sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question.

If not convenient to send money today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman on arrival. Remember it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim.

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Breeding for Increased Egg Production

The great interest in high egg production has come on in the last few years like a gust of wind. War conditions and high feed prices made it necessary to eliminate any mediocre producers. Then, too, the establishment of egg laying contests throughout the country has created a mad scramble to produce a record-breaking hen. At one time only a prize-winning exhibition bird could command a high price, but in the present day we find people paying long prices for high production stock. Unfortunately a hen's egg-producing ability is not visible to the eye as exhibition qualities, and unscrupulous persons have attached fictitious records to ordinary birds and sold them as high-record stock. However, the egg laying contests are revealing the persons who can produce the goods, and the time is coming when only a person with undisputed records can gain the public favor.

Thus far nearly everyone doing anything in the trap-nesting line has worked for high production alone and entirely disregarded breed type and color. I believe that this is wrong. Some say that the two can't be combined. But they can be to a great extent. It takes greater selection, but the Government Farm at Beltsville, Md., has worked up a flock of White Leghorns that have good egg records and are truly a delight to the eye. The far-sighted person is going to work for a combination of utility and exhibition qualities.

Just how high egg-production ability is transmitted has been a subject enveloping a lot of mystery. Several years ago Doctor Pearl of the Maine Station came out with the theory that egg-producing ability was sex limited, that is, was transmitted from the sire to the pullet and not from the dam direct to her daughter. Doctor Goodale of the Massachusetts Station and other investigators working on the same subject differ with Doctor Pearl to some extent and some feel that egg production can be inherited from the dam as well as from the sire. Thus, it seems that we must breed from high production stock on both sides. It is not always the extreme outstanding bird that produces heavy layers, but more often it is the medium high producer, with good qualities throughout, that transmits her good qualities to her offspring.

In all breeding work, vigor is the first requirement. Birds must be chosen that have constitutional vigor, health and strength. Only the strong, alert pullet can stand the strain of heavy egg production. The male, in particular, should stand well on his legs, have a fearless appearance and be able to stand his ground in any scrap. The birds should also have bright, prominent eyes, well shaped heads, smooth plumage, and be of good size for the breed. Avoid birds that are knock-kneed, have a listless appearance, or that have long, crow-shaped heads. A bird should also have capacity. Several factors denote this requirement. A broad back, with the width carried out well toward the tail, is a good indication. Then, too, the bird must have depth through the abdomen. A long heel bone, straight or curving slightly downward, is also beneficial. A heavy layer also has a very smooth, velvety skin, and is very flexible about her abdomen. The bird that doesn't molt until late is usually the high pro-

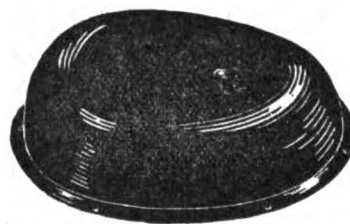
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ducer. She will also have well-bleached shanks, thin, fine scales on her legs, and her shanks will be very thin in the back with very well defined grooves on either side.

Having selected over the best birds, we come to the subject of mating and pedigreeing. If one wishes to establish a strain of high producers, he will make several small matings of his best birds every year; just as many of these matings as houses and labor will permit. These are trial matings and should be trap-nested. This enables one to know just the male and female that can breed heavy layers. Having mated up our birds, we must hatch each hen's eggs separately, in either muslin bags or wire baskets. If not more than sixteen birds are being bred from, we can toe mark the chicks. Otherwise, they must have small hands put on their legs and transferred to their wings when about two weeks old. The pullets from the different matings will be penned separately in the laying house, if possible, and will be carefully watched. None of these special matings should be disposed of until their offsprings have demonstrated their value. Then the matings that produce poor layers may be discarded and the matings that produce truly high layers should be kept as long as possible. It is very unwise to dispose of all of the males after each breeding season. A male that can produce high layers is a valuable asset and all special mating males should be held until their progeny have been tested.

Trap-nesting seems like a lot of work to most people. There is no dodging the fact, it does take time. But to really know his birds, one must trap-nest to a greater or less extent. It is one of the most interesting lines of poultry work. If one contemplates selling breeding stock from record hens, he must trap-nest for the complete year, as birds are demanded with a yearly record. I believe that nearly everyone can find time to trap-nest during the fall and winter months at least. Trap-nest if for no other reason than to find the age at which a pullet starts to lay and her intensity. By intensity I mean the number of eggs that bird lays without skipping a day. Most birds follow a certain cycle. That is, if a hen lays three days and then misses a day and keeps repeating this, she has a three-day cycle. One can readily see the value of having high intensity, or a six to ten day cycle, or better. Some hens have been known to lay over a hundred days without missing a day. Ordinarily it takes a bird with a five or six day cycle, or better, to lay two hundred eggs. Now, how many will a bird lay that lays every other day or perhaps every third day? If one trap-nests during the fall and gets a line on his birds and then a short time during the latter part of the next summer, he has a mighty good idea of a bird's production. If he can do it, it would be better to trap-nest all pullets during the fall, later discontinue trapping the poor producers and continue during the year with the very best. If one has a few pens of a dozen birds or so, the birds can be caught in the morning and if they are to lay that day the egg can be felt in them. This method can be resorted to with a few birds if one wishes to leave for part of a day and has no one to trap for him.

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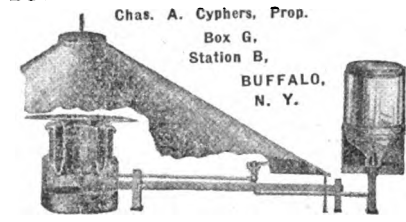


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Pres. Rigg's Platform

Continued from Page 67

business so conducted that the Association is in better financial condition than ever before. That is not politics. That is BUSINESS.

At Knoxville every man having a bill against the Association was given a check in payment for same—more than \$8,000.00. That was not politics. It was BUSINESS.

To me was assigned the task of financing the 1923 standard. Every dollar in connection therewith, including the salary and expense of the Revision Committee and the artist, have been paid. That was not politics. It was BUSINESS.

There is money in the treasury to pay for the first edition of the Standard the moment it is off the press. That is not politics. It is BUSINESS.

The interest of every fancier and breeder in this country has been carefully and effectually protected—as in the matter of the express rates, etc. That was not politics. It was BUSINESS.

The membership has been increased as well as has been the value of membership in the Association. That was not politics. It was BUSINESS.

Again quoting from Mr. McGrew:

"Among the several candidates for president of the American Poultry Association there is only one who is ready and willing to devote his entire time to the business of the Association. His past efforts have shown that he can not only serve the business of the Association but that he can serve the sickly condition of the treasury; that the debts can be paid as they have been during his administration and money to do business with can be kept in the treasury. All of which point to the retention of the present organization as a sensible proposition.

"So far as I can see, those who wish themselves in and the other fellow out have a full time job on their hands. Can it be possible that they are all of them ready and willing to give up their present ways of making a living for a job that will fail them in that respect? Can it be possible that they can benefit the association on short hour time taken now and then from their regular occupation; or have their hearts all of a sudden turned towards a desire to become philanthropic in the interest of the organization?

"If they are nearly so willing to benefit the fancy as they seem to be, the very best way to show this willingness is to turn their attention to the re-election of the present incumbent, and employ the spare time they may have away from their present occupation in helping the organization to succeed. There seems to be a fascination in the hearts of all of us to hold office. A large number of all of us have a notion in our heads that if only given a chance we would remedy all the evils, imaginary or otherwise, in a very short time. The long suit of the time is to find fault and to criticize. I have had my turn at the greater part of them all. I was perhaps a little disappointed that others did not suit my way but in the end I fully realized that the association was living and doing well under the guidance of others.

"It is not a new constitution nor a new set of officers that is needed. What the association really needs is a permanent organization like they have in the American Jersey Cattle Club. What

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ENVELOPES—Good Quality Stock (White)

Regular size, 6¼ (6½x3¼)
250, \$2.25; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.00.
Large size, No. 10 (9½x4¼)
250, \$3.00; 500, \$4.50; 1,000, \$7.75.
Enclosure size, No. 6¼ (6x3¼) Return Address only.
250, \$2.00; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$4.75.
For colored envelopes add 20%.
For two color printing add 20%.

SHIPPING TAGS—Good Quality Stock

Regular size, with eyelet, or square size without eyelet.
250, \$2.50; 500, \$3.25; 1,000, \$4.75.
Cloth Lined Tags, with eyelet, or square without eyelet.
250, \$4.75; 500, \$3.75; 1,000, \$5.50.

POST CARDS—Government Postal Size

250, \$3.50; 500, \$4.25; 1,000, \$6.00.

SHIPPING LABELS—For Eggs or Chicks

On plain paper—250, \$2.75; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$5.25.
Gummed paper—250, \$3.00; 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$6.00.
Cloth lined paper—250, \$4.75; 500, \$7.50.

We can illustrate your stationery or advertising matter with cuts of any breed you wish. No additional charge.

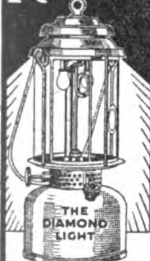
Advocate Printing Co.

1009 South Salina St.

Syracuse, N. Y.

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New 300 Candle Power Lantern



Increases Egg Yield
Gives brilliant, soft, white light—like daylight. Just the thing to hang in hen house night and morning.
Burns Kerosene or Gasoline
Clean, odorless, economical. Burns less fuel than wick lantern. Is 100 times brighter. Lights with match. Absolutely safe. Greatest improvement of age. Patented.

Make \$60 to \$100 a Week
introducing this wonderful new Light. Take orders for Lanterns, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps among friends and neighbors.

We deliver by parcel post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Get started at once. Write today for agents offer.
THE AKRON LAMP CO.
1641 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

AGENTS SEND FOR FREE OUTFIT OFFER

NEW POULTRY BOOK

By
GEO. H. LEE

It's worth reading. A copy may be had FREE from any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer and Germosone, or from
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-8, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Lee is author of a score of books on poultry, having a distribution of more than TWENTY MILLION copies. He considers as best of all, his latest book "POULTRY TROUBLES"

There are all sorts of troubles: seasonal troubles; neighborhood troubles; epidemic, accident, vermin, housing and feeding troubles—their PREVENTION and TREATMENT all told in the plain, easily understood, common-sense way for which Mr. Lee's writings are famous.

FREE

they want is service, a thing that comes only with continuance. Nothing like service can come from electing or installing new officers every time you meet. The big smokes these days in our city banks are the active president and his assistants. The chairman of the board may come and go yet at the same time in full accord with the management.

"There is no politics in this with me, nor is there any preference as to men. Personally I might prefer another. All who are seeking the position can, for the good of the order, postpone their ambition for a year or two. Good business judgment tells us to hold up the hands of the present executive and to continue him in office until he has so strengthened the financial constitution of the organization that it can breathe freely and hold up its head as a business success."

Mr. McGrew's statements are not politics. They are BUSINESS.

I have but one promise to make. I will continue to DO BUSINESS.

Conscious of a duty well performed, I ask your vote of confidence.

THOS. F. RIGGS.

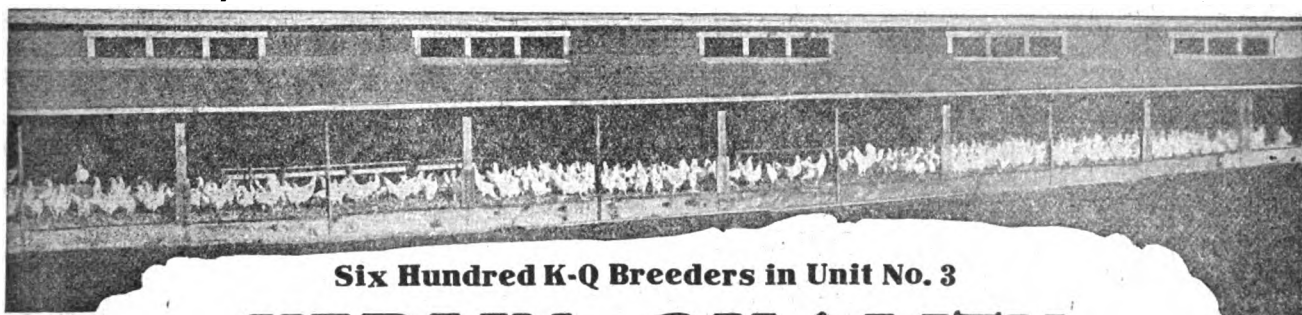
Profits of 1913 and 1922 Compared

Some very interesting data has been compiled by a large western advertising agency catering to the agricultural public. While we do not vouch for these figures, we do feel they are given close to the true condition, coming as they do from an institution of advertising that is in very close touch with the poultry raising public.

Our communication states that in 1913 the cost of growing a pullet was 58c,

and in 1922, 62c. The cost of feeding a pullet a year in 1913 was \$1.16 and in 1922 it was \$1.23. Ten dozen eggs and a 4 pound pullet in 1913 brought an income of \$3.48 and in 1922 brought an income of \$4.96, and comparing profits in 1913, \$1.74 with \$3.11 in 1922 with an increased feed cost of 7c for the pullet year of the 1922 female, she returns an income of \$1.58 over that of the 1913 pullet. In other words the farmer who has turned his grain into eggs and poultry flesh through poultry machines has reaped a handsome reward for his meagre efforts while the non-poultry producing farmer has had to be content with a bare increase in the price of grain products he has had to place upon the market.

Don't stop fighting lice as they may get the best of you. Give them another dose of that lice killer just for luck.



Six Hundred K-Q Breeders in Unit No. 3

1900 KERLIN~QUALITY 1923

Insures YOUR Success

World Famous 265-270 and 280-314 Pedigreed Egg Strain
ENGLISH - AMERICAN

Single Comb White Leghorns

Have Built Bank Accounts—Paid Mortgages—Made Fortunes
You, too, can Profit Immensely, If You Will

Baby Chicks

You can't afford to keep chickens that average less than sixty per cent egg yield. It costs just as much to feed a poor layer as a good one. Egg prices are too high to be satisfied with low production. Now, of all times, is your big opportunity to make the most money you ever made from chickens. Next winter, when egg prices may be just as high as they are now, or even higher, will you be satisfied with the stock you now have, or will you "coin" money with "Kerlin-Quality"?

65% to 75% Winter Production

"Kerlin-Quality" Baby Chicks make the best paying layers. Michael Wright of New York raised 100 "Kerlin-Quality" pullets in 1921. In December they laid 2,317 eggs; 74.5% production. The same month Geo. R. Johnson of New Jersey got 1,368 eggs from 67 pullets; 65.6% production. Think of it! Right through the cold winter months when prices are high, hundreds of customers get flock averages of 65% and over, and yearly averages of 200 to 225 eggs and even more.

Valuable Catalog FREE

If from now on, you don't succeed with chickens, you have only yourself to blame. You must make more money, and you can. We will help you to succeed. Our big free catalog is a gold mine of information. It has helped thousands to bigger profits. It will help you. No obligation whatever. Write for it today sure.

Get Liberal Discount—Order Today

Start the New Year right. Place your order for "Kerlin-Quality" money-making baby chicks now. Special discount of \$3.00 per hundred Selected Chicks plus five per cent discount if your order is placed before Feb. 1st. Orders are coming in fast every day. We have already booked more than one-half this year's entire output of chicks. You must order early to insure delivery when you want it.

You Get More Than You Pay For When You Buy From Kerlin

You get more than just baby chicks. You get free what it has taken us twenty-three years to learn. We give Free Feed—to insure your chicks getting the right start. This, with our advice makes it possible for our customers to raise 95% of their chicks. Our copyrighted Formulas and Methods will save you hundreds of dollars, depending upon the size of your flock. Remember, we are not a mere hatchery, we are a Breeding Institution, and prefer QUALITY rather than QUANTITY. Write us today.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Drawer 4,

Center Hall, Penna., U. S. A.

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep" You!

KERLIN - QUALITY

KERLIN - QUALITY

More Winter Eggs

Increase egg production—save feed. Have pure water at right temperature all year 'round.



Chicken Waterers

Non-Freezable—Sanitary
Won't freeze at 40 below. Keeps fowls healthy—prevents frozen wattles. Low priced—made in three sizes—fully guaranteed. Saves time—saves money.

PHILLIP BERNARD COMPANY
2606 Floyd Ave.,
Sioux City, Iowa.
Write for Free Trial Offer and catalog of O. K. farm equipment.

BOWERS Colony Brooder

More Chicks—Less Cost

This brooder is a chick-saver and a money maker. It raises more and better chicks, at less cost than other brooders. Stove is best in the world to hold fire—air-tight and self-regulating. It burns soft coal—the cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Cuts fuel costs in half. Stove will also burn hard coal, wood, coke, etc. Regulator maintains even heat night and day. No trouble. Sizes for 500 or 1000 chicks. Low priced. Write TODAY.

F. M. Bowers & Sons Co.
1439 W. Wash. St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

ORILLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—
Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Corise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dpt. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Boyer's Quis Department

Continued from Page 61

2. There is not the strong fertility in White Wyandotte eggs that is generally found in eggs laid by other American breeds, but the chicks are, as a rule, very strong and vigorous.
3. Too-fat females cannot produce good fertility in eggs.

I have a rooster which I think just perfect but one little point and would like your advice on it, for I intend to enter him in a show. The trouble is with his comb. One day it is all right, and the next day the last point is dark. Do you think it could be caused from poor circulation of the blood?—E. C. L.

Replying to your inquiry would say, I have always associated the changing of color on the tips of the combs of cocks, with a slight touch of indigestion.

For such cases I gave the birds all the green food they could possibly eat, and kept within reach a small box of ground charcoal, so the fowls could help themselves at will.

As for showing your bird while in that condition, I should not hesitate a moment. It is no defect, and I cannot see how it would have any serious cut at the hands of the judge.

Kindly advise me if you were going into the poultry business on a small scale (and you had been a successful poultryman before) and required funds: Would you prefer to borrow money and pay 6 per cent for same, or would you prefer to let a friend go in—he putting in say two or three hundred dollars and you giving your labor and experience and management of the small plant? If you would prefer the latter, how would you apportion profits?

Do you know of any small poultry plants that are organized (incorporated) into a small stock company—say two or three putting their money in and receiving a percentage on their investment, say preferred stock earning 7 per cent?

Kindly advise me and give me the name and address if you know of such a company. For a small one-man plant like mine would be, it seems to me, best to either borrow a few hundred dollars or go in with a partner, he getting say 6 per cent on his money. What would you advise?

I have the small farm in the colony where I was in the poultry and bee business before and will return to it in spring.—A. T. C.

I believe it would be more safe and more agreeable to borrow the money than to take in a partner. I never knew of a stock company succeeding. Most too many bosses.

Kindly advise the simplest and most effective remedy for worms in chickens.—J. B. R.

The remedy most commonly used for worms is 2 grains santonine for each bird, dissolved in water and used to mix the mash.

Another good remedy: One-fourth grain of calomel, three-sixteenths grain santonine. Make into pellets. Starve birds 16 hours before placing in mouth.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing Discovery Quickly Kills Them All. Not a Poison.

Rats, Mice, Gophers,—in fact, all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. The original, time-tested Danyz, fluid true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.



Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, guaranteed to retain full strength and potency. Only safe and sanitary method to overcome these pests. Indorsed by more than 60,000 users, including Farm Bureau Experts, numerous factories and large, nationally known institutions.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Send no money—just your name and address, to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 1032, Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you by return mail two regular full-sized \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus (double strength). Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents postage when the package containing the two bottles arrives. Use one to rid your place of the pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Special inducements to represent us.

NOTE—Readers risk no money in accepting the above offer, as Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible, and on your request will refund your \$1.00 any time within 30 days, if you are not entirely satisfied with the results.

Ask for Free Booklet on Vaccination

VACCINATE NOW

For the Prevention and Treatment of
Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, etc.

A. S. L. AVIAN MIXED BACTERIN

Produced under U. S. Hygiene and Nutrition, \$1.50. Veterinary License No. 145

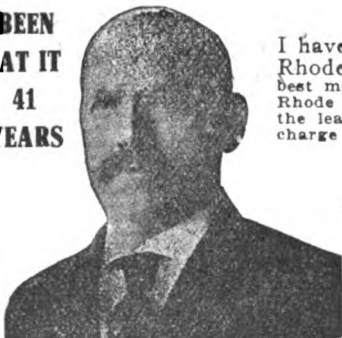
80 doses, \$2.00; 250 doses, \$5.00; 500 doses, \$7.50;

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.
157 West Kinzie St., Dept. A-16 Chicago, Ill.

WHY NOT BUY YOUR STOCK AND EGGS FROM THE

Oldest Breeder of Reds

BEEN
AT IT
41
YEARS



P. A. SPRAGUE

The Oldest Breeder of Rhode Island Reds in the West.

IN THE WEST?

I have devoted my entire time to the poultry business since 1882—41 years. I have bred Rhode Island Reds longer than any other breeder west of New York. My stock is the best money, experience and careful breeding can produce. Everything that goes toward making fine Rhode Island Reds can be found in my flock. My birds have the type and color that is demanded by the leading judges of this country. My prices for eggs and stock are less than half what some others charge for same quality.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

One of my customers says: "The only difference between your eggs and the \$15 to \$25 kind is the price."

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching and Choice Cockerels, Both Combs Stock the Best. Prices Very Reasonable

I ALSO BREED

Thorobred Pedigreed Airedale Dogs



My Illustrated RED BOOK tells what I do and how I do it. 1923 RED BOOK and Mating List now ready, and will be sent to you FREE. Don't fail to write for them.

P. A. SPRAGUE, MAYWOOD, ILL., Near Chicago U. S. A.

Market Poultry; General Phases

One reads of egg farms, fancy fashions, new systems of breeding, in fact anything and almost everything but real honest, juicy chicken which a fellow likes to eat at least once a week. Isn't there anybody in the United States who sells table poultry and makes a business of it? As poultrymen we are either very busy or else our fingers are pretty stiff to pass up a very profitable branch of the poultry industry.

But the outstanding fact is that a man with some capital need never raise a chicken and yet make a very profitable living just by buying poultry live weight and marketing it at popular dressed prices. To give you an illustration in a small way: certain egg customers of mine wanted some nice, fresh chicken. I bought a dozen Reds on the market in Syracuse for \$15.26 on Thursday; they were sold dressed on Saturday for \$21.42, a net profit of \$6.16. I cite this example not because it is unusual but because it is a general result of the buying and selling game.

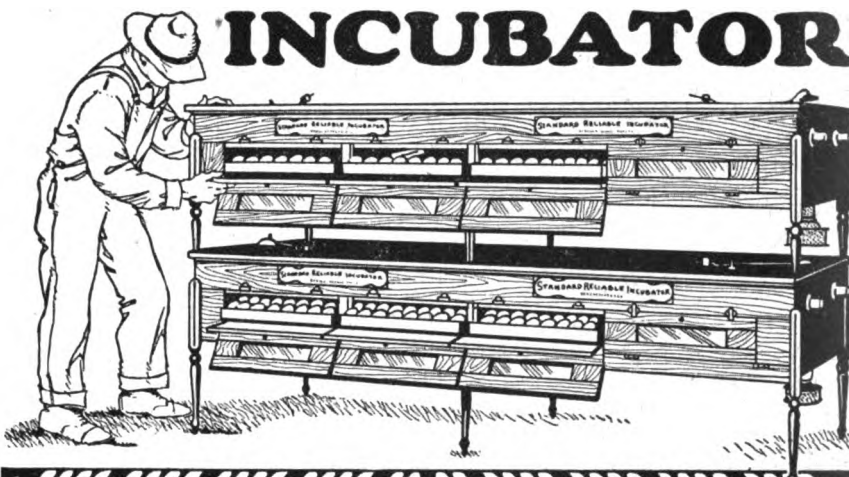
Personally, I am a strong believer in the market poultry issue. This year I sold more than eight hundred broilers beginning July 1, and they paid well although I bought a great many of these birds live-weight, and sold them dressed. Such a business as mine, however, many might claim is successful because it goes along with a retail egg route. I admit that such a business gives one an exceptional opportunity for the development of a trade in market chickens, but it is likewise true that such chickens are always in good demand in stores, hotels, restaurants, etc. The market is always there, always waiting, but the trouble is that the average poultryman wants to dump his surplus cockerels or his old hens all in a bunch and be done with it, not figuring out the actual loss to himself in dollars and cents. So our chickens go to New York alive, come back dressed, and we buy them all over again.

Yet from what I have already said I do not mean that every single chicken should be dressed before it is sold; I do mean we ought to watch the market price more than we do. The time to dispose of broilers live-weight is in April or May, when the price per pound is high. Or if you are raising two or three bunches of chicks, get one bunch out real early; then when all your broilers are sold, late and early, you will have a better price per bird, than if they were all sold in August.

The same is very true of old hens. It is a very hard matter to get rid of a bird that is laying, but along in April you ought to sell every bird that is poor, and the best way to find that out is by a constant study during the winter months. If you know a hen is no good, it does not pay to keep her just for the sake of a dozen eggs or so, especially when she will sell later at almost half the price per pound as in March or April. At the present time I have over two hundred birds under lights; they are culls and I am trying to find out whether it is a paying proposition to keep them over until the price is up on live poultry in the spring. So far they have been losing money, but there is still a chance that they may make it up. If so they will bring almost twice as much as they would have done on the glutted September market.

As for dressed chicken, the market is pretty steady, never so low that there is

Old RELIABLE INCUBATOR

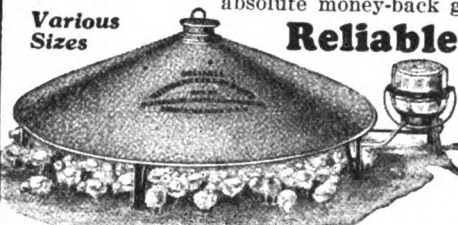


The Old Reliable Standard MAMMOTH

A typical instance of Reliable leadership—the new Mammoth sectional grouping system that provides larger units for larger hatching plans. Reliable users, and many others, will welcome this larger unit system with their individual growth caused by the general expansion of the poultry business. The Reliable Mammoth puts an end to incubation limitation and points the way to larger development and greater profits. It embraces every well-known feature of the Old Reliable—has the same long line of worthy ancestors that have become famous in the service. It is the same dependable, efficient, easy-to-operate, convenient and economical Reliable, except now it is "grown up"—ready for bigger things.

Made in both Hot Air and Hot Water Styles, in sections of 1,100 egg capacity. These sections are so built that they may be used in singles, doubles or three-high. The Mammoth enables you to get maximum incubation in the smallest space. Three machines take up no more room than one. Here is the world's greatest hatcher. The sure way to fewer worries and larger profits. The greatest test of Reliable superiority is found in the far-flung thousands of satisfied users in all quarters of the globe. Every Reliable product is sold upon an absolute money-back guarantee.

Various
Sizes



Reliable Standard Blue Flame Hover

The Reliable 1923 model Wickless, Valveless, Oil Heated Colony Hover is "fool-proof" and safe. It embraces the latest

and newest improvements in Hover construction. Saves time, money

and trouble. Nothing to wear out or break. It takes the guess-work out of brooding and makes chicks grow faster and stronger. Built of galvanized steel. Burners are carefully tested and adjusted to produce even flow of fuel and steady flame. No clogging—no overflow—no going out. Poultrymen acclaim this the most successful hover on the market.

Reliable Standard Coal Burning Colony Brooder

Strong enough to last a lifetime. Improved feed pouch increases coal capacity 10 per cent. Has screw plate draft on ash pit door to be opened when burning soft coal. Burns hard or soft coal with equal success. Equipped with two double disc thermostat wafers, insuring positive, accurate and dependable heat regulation. Built of heavy gray cast iron, all parts strongly bolted together. Has seven-inch fire-proof base, with asbestos protecting pad attached to lower plate, and air space insuring safety. Self-cleaning and no clogging. The fire bowl is specially designed to keep grate clean at all times. Perfect heat radiation. Canopy throws off pure, fresh, warm air—self-ventilating.

J. W. Myers,
Pres.



Write today for new Reliable Poultryman's Guide

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Everything About Rhode Island Reds

Send for Remarkable FREE Book

"Blue Ribbon Reds"—the latest book on the best all-purpose breed—has twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. Full page picture of Rhode Island Reds in natural colors, suitable for framing. Subjects treated are:—An A-B-C Course in Judging Rhode Island Reds (in 5 lessons)—How Rhode Island Reds Originated—Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color and Shape—How to Obtain Fast Growth and Large Size in Rhode Island Reds—How to Breed up an Egg Laying Strain—How to Cull Rhode Island Reds—How to Prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show Room—Which is the Correct Rhode Island Red Color—Disqualifications—Standard Weights—Feeding Poultry at All Ages—Linebreeding—How to Treat Sick Fowls—How to Get Rid of Lice and Mites—How to Build Poultry Houses and Equipment, and many others. Book given absolutely free with three-year subscription to Rhode Island Red Journal—Only Journal in World devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly. 50c year—3 yrs. \$1.00. Send dollar bill today and get book FREE. Rhode Island Red Journal, 4515 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

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Good Stories, (Monthly) \$1.00
American Woman, (Monthly)
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RAISE BELGIAN HARES
New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues.
BIG PROFITS, WE PAY \$1.50 TO \$2.50 EACH.
Also Cavies, Mixes, Skunk, Fox, Woodrat, Etc.
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Illustrated book—COMMON RENSE RABBIT
RAISING—quarterly journal, and copy of
America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Address
Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1007 S. E. BLVD., KANSAS CITY, MO.

no profit in this side of the business. However, do not pick your chickens and then try to sell them; find a market first if you can; it may save you a big waste. I wonder sometimes what becomes of all the derressed birds offered on the public markets. It seems as if some must go to waste or else is sold to dealers at very low prices because it cannot be sold any other way. A great many go to stores first and, if their product is good, a regular agreement is often made to furnish so many a week. I did this myself with a restaurant in Syracuse. Their business was good pay, absolutely prompt, and a very good price offered.

If there are still those who want to sell live-weight only, it is a good thing to consider your market first of all. Not long ago I was talking with a friend who had just disposed of a couple of hundred Leghorn hens. When I asked him how much he got a pound live-weight, he said, "Twenty-three cents, but they were heavy and all about the same weight." The next day I happened to go on the market and found that fowls of that type were selling for eighteen cents, that is, Leghorns. His secret of success lay in two sound principles of live-weight marketing: first, he had a regular buyer whom he goes to year after year; second, his birds were of a uniform weight throughout, a thing which appeals to every buyer.

It is astonishing the result such a system has on a bunch of buyers, all because they so seldom encounter such a person selling. A year ago when I culled my Leghorns I divided them into

classes according to weight. When I quoted my price to a bunch of buyers they threw up their hands in horror at first but when I told them the weight was four pounds with little variation, they began to investigate and pretty soon I got my price. Not only that, but one buyer engaged me to furnish him with so many birds next week at a guaranteed price. If you are selling a bunch of birds, the buyer will spot the small one every time, and it takes cents off the market price. They are out to pick all the fault they can; therefore, it is up to you to give them little chance to complain.

There is still one other phase to this market business, and this applies to all birds, dead or alive. It is a hard thing with the heavier breeds to decide on what should be broilers and what held over to the roasting stage. Dispose of any birds that tend to be weak physically. With broilers it is a good thing to go over the birds individually; likewise, with hens. A bird that has a good distribution of flesh, a well developed breast and tends to be round and plump, not all corners and angles, with a long, straight keel, has good possibilities as a meat type. With hens it is a very good idea to be especially on the lookout for birds that tend to be too fat; some birds produce so much fat that the fat takes the place of egg production and therefore should always be sold. Length, breadth and depth of body are also good indications of the meat type.

Where birds are to be dressed the color of the skin is important; yellow shanks have a wide appeal in all classes

More Practical, Economical, Safe

The SUCCESSFUL 300 Unit Hatcher

GIVES you big capacity in small space. This triple deck arrangement has a 900 egg capacity in only 12½ square feet of floor space. It produces better hatches. It is easier to operate.

Our 30 years manufacturing experience has taught us this. Letters from enthusiastic customers prove it. Actual tests comparing the Successful machine with the so-called mammoth incubator have shown that the SUCCESSFUL produces 10%, 20% to 30% better hatches. Its actual installing cost per egg unit is from 10c to 14c compared with 17c to 30c for the big capacity incubators.

No Expert Operators Needed

Add hatching units as you need them. Install them yourself in 20 minutes. You need no factory assistance. You need no expert operators. Operate each unit independently of any other in the series if you wish. Any child can turn the eggs in 30 seconds or adjust the tray for cooling. Heat with gas or use the SUCCESSFUL lamp shown in the picture. Small expense either way—no night watchmen needed. Is it any wonder one customer writes: "Among the seven different makes of incubators I used last year the Successful machines proved to give the best results."

Our 30 Years Experience

is at your service. Tell us about your plans, how much equipment and floor space you have. Ask for free booklet on the "Successful"—it's full of information and contains letters from enthusiastic owners of SUCCESSFUL 300 Unit Hatchers.

Easy to Handle
Less Floor Space

As Originated and Sold Exclusively by the
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
MAKERS OF SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS FOR 30 YEARS
874 E. Second Street Des Moines, Iowa

of live and dressed poultry. A fairly small head and a fine quality of skin are added attractions in any bird. A fine, silky coat of feathers is usually a very good indication of a good quality of flesh.

So much then for the general phases of market poultry. There is just one other point worth mentioning. If you can dress poultry and supply a good steady customer or two it will pay and help increase your business and your profit, especially if you are not able to dispose of your stock when live-weight quotations are high. I have seen the time on the market in Syracuse when live broilers brought twenty-five cents a pound, and yet it was no trouble at all to sell dressed broilers at sixty cents a pound. If someone offered you a choice of sixty cents and a quarter, very few would take the twenty-five cents. And yet this is what hundreds of poultrymen are doing today, either because they are too busy or else because they are mistaken about the amount of work involved in picking chickens. I have refrained from mentioning this part of it because no rule or set speed can be put down; every person has his own gait. But of this much I am certain: there are few occupations that pay better per hour than picking chickens, because you are working for added profit, a profit which represents the difference between live weight and dressed weight. The margin between these two is never less than ten cents a pound, so that if you pick one chicken an hour, weight three pounds, you are going to make thirty cents an hour, and I have yet to find a person who picks as slowly as all that.

Perhaps some of us may yet have to pick chickens, especially if the poultry industry is to go through a crisis such as exists in the field of general farming. It is best to be prepared, and a well developed poultry plant will stand a far better chance than a reliance on just one phase of the business. There used to be a saying about all the eggs in one basket; well, I'd mix them up in two baskets, and put a few chickens in, dressed, just for good luck.

L. Harris Hiscock.

First Meat Poultry Show Meets With Great Success

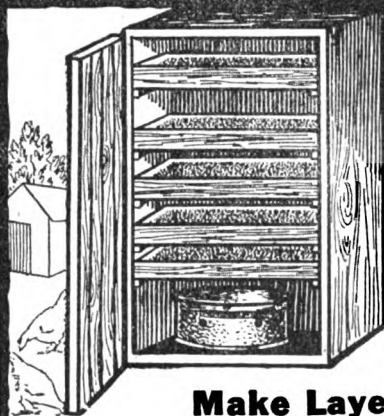
A large crowd visited the Meat Poultry Show at the station of the Chesapeake and Western Railway. Interest has been aroused by the show, because its unusual feature of demonstrating poultry production primarily for meat purposes.

About 500 fowls were exhibited, the entries being from 10 different states. The unusual size of the chickens exhibited may be estimated from the fact that the first prize pen, containing a cockerel and four pullets, weighed a total of 43¾ pounds, an average of over 8 pounds apiece.

The largest capon shown, a Jersey Black Giant, was said to have weighed 18 pounds before shipment, but on the official scales of the show only weighed 14 pounds.

An enthusiastic meeting of persons interested in the show was held. The meeting was addressed by Alfred R. Lee, head of the poultry department of the

Oat Sprouter \$2⁴⁹



This home made oat sprouter was made in one evening by a fourteen-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was \$2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is \$2. postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2. and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in ten days and I will refund your \$2. together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

I. PUTNAM


Route 102-0

Elmira, N.Y.



\$2⁰⁰ Post Paid

Burns a Month Without Attention



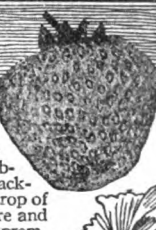
Berries and Poultry


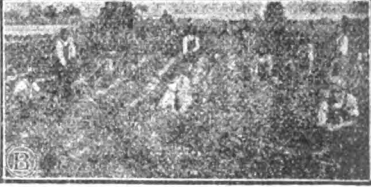
INTENSIVE and diversified farming makes for success in both small fruits and the poultry business. Baldwin's Fruit Growers' Guide is the best book yet published for farmers who specialize in poultry and berry growing. It gives you information on berry culture in a concise, practical form, handsomely illustrated, describing the standard varieties and everbearing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and grapes. It tells you how to get the biggest crop of the most delicious and finest fruit with a small outlay and little care and attention. Baldwin's experience of a third of a century and Baldwin's supremacy in the berry plant business is your guarantee of success. Poultry, eggs, luscious fruits and fresh vegetables constitute a large part of the table supply. Berries grown for market make a profitable business for the poultryman, as they come in the quieter season.

POULTRY, GARDEN and FRUITS

make a safe and paying combination. Plant Baldwin's Berry Plants and produce healthy food. We have made a lot of changes and improvements in our Big Berry Plant Business, but we have never changed our policy of square dealing since our business was established a third of a century ago. Ours is a live-and-help-to-live policy. This principle was established by my father, by and through which we hope to hand it down to our growing up sons as untarnished as we found it. It is more than a business with us. It is a life, a service. We treat every order received through the mails just as we would treat you personally if you drove to our packing house for your plants. We sell plants by their true name; free from disease; freshly dug from our new ground for your order. Heavily rooted. Packed and shipped in the most approved manner to reach you in good condition at planting time. We have millions of plants, but the sure way to get them is to order early. Late orders may be too late. Get our Berry Book, a valuable Fruit Growers' Guide. Save a day. Write tonight.

O. A. D. BALDWIN, R. R. 118 Bridgman, Mich.



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In the Business of Hatching and Selling Chicks

FOR 23 YEARS we have been furnishing the public with High Class Chicks which have proven SO SATISFACTORY that 60 per cent of our business is now from old customers. UHL HATCHERY CHICKS are produced from select, heavy laying hens on free range, and are strong and vigorous. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Brahmas, Langshans.

REASONABLE PRICES. 95 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Get our 1923 Catalog before buying Chicks.

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"Pleasure and Profit From Poultry"

Successful Methods of Raising Poultry

Do you know how to start a profitable poultry plant? Do you know the best breeds to start with? Do you know how to get the most economical start? Do you know the size of the flock best suited to your needs and capital? Do you know how to master and apply the unit of operation?

Profit by the experiences of others—learn how the successful poultrymen of today raise and breed poultry for pleasure and profit.

"Pleasure and Profit from Poultry," written by Dr. N. W. Sanborn and revised in 1922 by Prof. L. N. Gilmore, of Syracuse University, contains 96 pages of practical poultry information. Read the following table of contents and then you will be able to judge of its value to YOU.

Chapter I. The advantage of buying day old chicks; the most economical way to start.
Chapter II. Making money with incubators. The kind of incubator to install; how to make money in hatching; most popular breeds to hatch; money in one-pounders.

Chapter III. Brooding. How many to a brooder; foods, best brooder to use.

Chapter IV. Feeding chicks. Two best methods; care in the brooder; regulating heat; two formulas for best chick food.

Chapter V. Pullets for laying. Best month to hatch; three best formulas for dry mash.

Chapter VI. Green foods. Alfalfa, mangels, clover, sprouted oats.

Chapter VII. Money in eggs. How to market to best advantage; how to make money in summer eggs; winter eggs; breaking up broody hens.

Chapter VIII. Saving time. Reducing manual labor; feeding short cuts.

Chapter IX. Culling the flock. Selling old stock; mature pullets; fancy stock; how to keep out disease.

Chapter X. Summer in the poultry yard. Breaking up matings; how disease is introduced; care of drinking water; feeding; room for growing chicks; home grown grain.

Chapter XI. Successful poultry farms. A white leghorn farm; autumn eggs; culling, your market for eggs and poultry.

Chapter XII. Fall months on the poultry plant. Buying pullets; alfalfa as feed; high protein feeds; housing.

Chapter XIII. Early production spells success. Does blood tell? Egg profits.

Chapter XIV. Artificial illumination. How to install and handle.

Chapter XV. December eggs. How to get maximum production; foods to feed; housing.

Chapter XVI. Selection of breeding stock. High standard; trap nesting; breeding for eggs; selecting breeders; breeding pens.

Chapter XVII. Fighting vermin. Red mites and lice; spraying houses; method of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

—and besides, a wealth of vital information valuable to everyone interested in poultry—coming from a man who has been through it all and knows what he is writing about from actual first-hand experience. Not a word of theory in it—just actual FACTS that YOU can profit by immensely.

You need "Pleasure and Profit from Poultry." We have a copy waiting for you and will give it to you absolutely FREE with a new or renewal subscription to the American Poultry Advocate at only One Dollar. Fill out the following coupon, pin a dollar bill thereto (at our risk) and mail to us and we will send you a copy of the book FREE by return post, together with the American Poultry Advocate for one full year. DO IT NOW as our supply of books is limited. The price of the book without the subscription to the American Poultry Advocate is 50 cents outside.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

For the enclosed Dollar Bill please enter my subscription for one full year and send me FREE a copy of "Pleasure and Profit from Poultry."

Name

Address

United States Department of Agriculture, who showed moving pictures illustrating poultry farming, and explained them in an interesting and practical manner.

A. L. Dean, assistant poultry specialist from Blacksburg, and A. F. Treake, also spoke. In a brief address, W. E. D. Stokes, president of the Chesapeake and Western R. R., under whose auspices the show was held, expressed himself as highly pleased with the success of the show, and said that he would be pleased to entertain winning members of the boys and girls agricultural clubs when they visit New York to attend the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. Ribbons and checks amounting to a total of \$1,100, were distributed to winners at the meeting.

The result of the poultry judging contest for boys and girls agricultural clubs gave the four highest scores to the following members:

Carrie Simmers of the Linville-Edom Club, score 79, Charles Gowl, Linville-Edom Club, score 70, Lucille Hopkins, McGaheysville Club, score 69 1-7, and Naomi Miller, Bridgewater, score 69. The prize in each case will be a free trip for the winner to the annual poultry show at Madison Square Garden in New York. The Linville-Edom Club made the highest average grade, which entitles the club leader, Rev. I. C. Sanger, to the trip to New York with the winning members.

The prize winners are as follows:

First prize—Exhibited by John Chantry, Yates Vity, Ill., (Light Brahma Cockerel, 10 pounds, 3 ounces; pen 43 3/4 pounds. \$500.00 in cash, \$600.00 trophy.

Second prize—\$250.00. Exhibited by J. F. Dennett, McGaheysville, (Jersey Black Giants). Cockerel, 10 1/2 pounds; pen, 42 1/2 pounds.

Third prize—\$150.00. Exhibited by Elmer R. Ottinger, Wilson, N. C. (White Orpington.)

Fourth prize—\$100.00. Lewis Stiefbold, Ashland, Va., (White Wyandottes).

Best Pullet—\$50.00. Mrs. B. H. Moore, Madisonville, Ky. (Light Brahma.)

Best Cockerel—\$50.00. Miss Wilhelmina B. Coyner, Waynesboro, Va. (Barred Rocks.)

Ribbons were awarded to the four winners in each of the following classes: Barrel and White Rocks, Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas, R. I. Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Dark and White Cornish, Buff and White Orpingtons and Part-ridge Cochens.

Don't Be A Quitter

Don't be a quitter, but keep on plugging and you are bound to win. Remember the old institute story of the two frogs that fell in a churn of cream. The one said, "Well, we are done for, we might just as well quit," and down he went and that was the end of him. The other said, "Oh, I don't know, while there is life there is hope and I'm going to try to get out." He hopped and hopped until he churned the cream into butter, got on the butter and jumped out. Many a "Lizzie" has churned out enough liquid mud that the wheels at last caught hold of solid ground and all got home safe and sound.

—The Organized Farmer.

Hatches 99% Easy Beats The Hen

That's what hundreds of poultry raisers are doing with Porter Soft Heat. J. R. Singleton, Alba, Tex., made \$404.11 with one Porter Soft-Heat Incubator in about four months. Sold 250 baby chicks, 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels for himself.

The Porter Soft-Heat Is More Than An Incubator

This wonderful invention now in use by thousands of successful poultry raisers from coast to coast, actually beats the hen. It's more than an incubator. It's an automatic mother. On the job every minute till the perfect hatch comes off. Iron Clad Guarantee. A strong healthy chick from every good egg. No cripples.



100 to 1,100 Eggs Sizes—Eggs to Hatchers Also

A Hatching Marvel

The Soft-Heat is so simple, yet scientifically correct that it practically runs itself. 10 minutes a week is all you need give it. Notice these superior points: Glass Top; Circular Nest, like hen's; Center Heat (like mother hen). No trays to lift. Fill lamp only once for hatch. No smoke, no odor. Eggs turn semi-automatically. Insures profitable poultry. Shipped prepaid.

Simply send name—card will do—for free illustrated book, "How To Hatch For Profit."

FREE PORTER INCUBATOR CO., Box 210 - Blair, Nebraska

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay, write today.

Mark B. Jackson, 25 J. Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands



The Acknowledged Leader
12 for 15c., 25 for 25c., 50 for 40c., 100 for 75c., 250 for \$1.75, 500 for \$3.00, 1000 for \$5.75.



Myers Celluloid Key Ring Bands

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00



Colored Leader, Adjustable numbered consecutively, 5 colors: Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink. 100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.

Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c

FRANK MYERS, Box 44, Freeport, Ill.



64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. America's great poultry farm. 30th year. Valuable new 100-page book and catalog free. **R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 912, Minneapolis, Minn.**

It Can Be Done

Two years ago I came from the city to live with a brother of mine who lives in a small town of 3,000 inhabitants. He bought a setting hen and hatched 11 chicks, which was great sport for us as it was our first experience. We bought another hen and hatched 10 chicks. We got so interested that we were around them at every spare moment. The first pullet laid at four months, eleven days. I told one of our friends who lived next door and showed him the egg, but you can imagine how I felt when he said he had never heard of such a thing. I didn't dare tell anyone else, for they probably would have said, "It can't be done." Out of those 21 chicks we raised 12 laying pullets and 8 cockerels. We kept what we thought was our best cockerel, sold 3 for \$11.00 and ate the rest. The pullets proved to be excellent layers, laying 299 eggs in the month of March, and green at it, we had to think it over, for it was going into it in good shape, we they said, "It can't be done." Imagine how glad we were to see things coming so good. One day one of our neighbors asked us if we would buy a second-hand incubator, and of course, being thought. We talked to different people we know about it, and most of them wanted some of our chicks, so we told this party we would buy the incubator and pay him with chicks, which was satisfactory to him. We saved 96 of our eggs and started the machine when we felt sure it was all right. The 14th day we tested the eggs and had 84 left in the incubator. For fertility they told us this "couldn't be done," but we got 75 chicks out of this first hatch and that "couldn't be done." When we saw that we could sell more chicks than we could hatch we decided to pay for the incubator with money instead of chicks. After paying \$8.00 for it we sold 55 chicks at 25 cents, which gave us \$13.75, and kept 20 for ourselves. We were so glad that we had all the neighbors around come and see the chicks when we took them out, so they had to say, "it can be done." After keeping account of everything we found that our 12 hens averaged us a little over \$12.00 apiece in a year, so when they told us there was no money in hens we said, "It simply can't be done." We now have 30 pullets, which is all our coops will hold, but we are looking to buy a place with a lot of apple trees and hen houses, and I feel sure we will make it pay, for the apples will help pay for the place and at the same time it will be a good place for the chickens to run. Now when they say it can't be done I say it can.

There is one more point I haven't said anything about, and that is sickness. The front of our coop was opened all winter and we had very little sickness. One day we found a couple of our hens were sneezing, so we gave them medicine in their drinking water, which checked them right away. Another day we discovered that our best layer had vent gleet. We didn't like to lose her, and despite our efforts she was getting worse every day. She had a lump hanging from her as big as a golf ball, but we could not kill her. We tried to give her away but nobody wanted her, so there was only one thing to do, and that was to experiment. We went to the medicine closet and found a spray and agerol, which we thought we would



You Can Bank On A Belle City For Big Cash Profits

Because it will bring you biggest hatches of strongest chicks that will grow rapidly into money-makers.

My Free Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" tells you the whole interesting story—write me for it today. Start a profit-paying poultry business of your own with my

\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Fibre Board Double Walled Construction—Hot-Water Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Holder—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg

Tester, \$6.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-Water, Double-Walled Belle City Brooder—Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save \$1.95—order both together—a complete Hatching Outfit for only **\$18⁹⁵**

Express Prepaid

East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Gets your shipment to you in 2 to 5 days. With this **Guaranteed Hatching Outfit** and my complete Guide Book

your success is assured—vouched for by over a million users. **Save time**—thousands order direct from my advertisements. **Order now** and share in my

\$1000 in Prizes

Or write me today for Free Book "Hatching Facts" and get all the particulars. It gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big.

Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 44 Racine, Wis.




Ship Eggs and Chicks Without Loss

In Brower's Save-All Chick and Egg Boxes

Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand weight of five men. Approved by International Baby Chick Ass'n. Order from advertisement and save delay.

EGG BOXES	per doz.	CHICK BOXES	per doz.
15-egg size, \$2.40		25-chick size, \$1.55	
30-egg size, 3.60		50-chick size, 2.25	
50-egg size, 5.00		100-chick size, 2.90	
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Prices f.o.b. Quincy, Ill.

Sample 15-egg or 25-chick box, 40c. postpaid. Special discount on quantity orders. Write for catalog of poultry, hog, cattle supplies, seeds and sprayers.

BROWER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 145 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Get more Eggs

DOLD MEAT SCRAP

has the proper amount of animal protein—best egg-producing food.

Two grades—50%-55% or 45%-50% protein. Dold-Quality Meat Scrap brings more money from poultry than feeding grains, cereals or vegetables alone. Formulate your own mash feed with meat scrap, meat meal or digestertankage.

Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also all grades poultry bone—charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
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HIGHEST PEDIGREED ENGLISH LEGHORNS

STOCK AND HATCHING EGGS

THE WHITNEY POULTRY FARM, Inc.
MARLBOROUGH, NEW YORK.

LOOK! ONLY 17¢ A Rod Up

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Peerless FENCE

NOW SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM

New Peerless direct-from-factory selling plan cuts prices on highest quality Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Paints and Roofing. Prices begin at 17¢ per rod! Think of it! Peerless quality, famous for 25 years, guarantees your satisfaction.

FREE Big 104-page book of Peerless Factory-to-you bargains is now ready. Don't buy until you compare Peerless' prices and quality with others. See what Peerless quality means! Note the enormous SAVINGS in PRICE.

PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO. Dept. 3109, Cleveland, O.
Factories at Cleveland, Ohio; Adrian, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.

try. We sprayed her three nights and the next morning the lump had fallen off and the hen was happy and as well as ever. Now "that could be done."

H. J. Langloin.

Holbrook, Mass.

A Beginner in Poultry

At the end of his rope, as he thought, a young man, disabled soldier, who had served in both army and navy, besides being recently married, began to look around for a trade. He had stayed on a small farm of his father's and worked out by the day, but he had a good education, so his wife determined he should take up school teaching and with the help of some good people he had the school, but before this, the wife uttered the fatal word, chickens. A hard case right away, chicken fever for sure. Believe me, thereafter any time she called "hubby," the hen house door banged.

He managed to work in one place long enough to buy 50 S. C. White Leghorn baby chicks. They arrived the day before Memorial Day. The result, no parade the next day. Now, throughout the summer the fever kept rising and finally he bought 50 hens of pure blood, but of different varieties. Later on, 35 S. C. White Leghorns which were moulting in September. I might say here, the author thought with the help of government compensation received in August, he was a real poultryman, dry mash and everything. Here was the big mistake, a breeding pen from a good breeder at \$100 would have been the plan. But the fellows that sold the hens to the amateur, neglected to say they had been under lights and never looked

up sympathy in a dictionary. The poor soldier.

To save the day he began his school and bought lots of good feed and sold few eggs after October, although he had made about \$8 per week in August and September. His S. C. White Leghorns did nothing but eat, still his pullets started to lay in November, but due to poor housing and vile associates of laid-out hens of the same breed, they resigned from the nest for the winter. But the fellow had ten White Wyandottes that laid fairly well after knocking around.

Here's the climax: In February he sold out all his hens excepting Thanksgiving and Christmas sales. Lesson No. 1 cost a good deal.

In the spring this poor soldier bought 75 White Wyandotte chicks, developing into 30 fine pullets and as many cockerels. He now determined to learn it from the ground up, or from the egg to the egg. In other words, friends, let us not break into the major league too soon.

Experience is a great teacher, but why not profit by the other fellow's mistakes. This fellow didn't but he is going to stick.

THE PRIVATE, HIMSELF.

Leonard P. Ives,

Luzerne, N. Y.

Don't fail to get your birds in the show room on time where you exhibit, as the judge or association can't wait for you, for the other exhibitors will get uneasy and want to get all the advertising they can during the show.

Analysis of Sprouted Oats and Unsprouted Oats

As a succulent winter food for poultry green sprouted oats has taken the lead for several years. Many successful poultrymen use no other green feed during the winter months. Sprouted oats have been used more or less in many experiment stations in laying contests, and when properly handled and fed have proved a very useful and profitable addition to the winter grain ration.

When tests have been made at the different stages of growth it has been possible to compare the nutritive value of the sprouted with the unsprouted oats. Of two experiments carried out, in one the oats were in a regular grain sprouter with glass doors open to the south, in a sunny room, with suitable trays for the moistened oats. In the other experiment the oats were sprouted in glass dishes to avoid any possible loss from drainage. In sampling oats sprouted in the cabinet after eight days, it was found that they contained (3,000 grams having originally been soaked over night before being put in the closet) 288 grams of crude protein, 233.8 grams of albuminoid protein, 1,402 grams of carbohydrates, 131 grams of fat, 710 grams of starch and 360 grams of sugar. While the unsprouted oats contained 296 grams of protein, 248 grams of albuminoid protein, 190 grams of carbohydrates, 150 grams of fat, 1,587 grams of starch and 52 grams of sugar.

We have at Cornell a genius engaged in our regular extension work in vegetable gardening who amuses himself and the reading public from time to time by the composition of rhymes which carry a valuable practical lesson in agricultural practice. I recently expressed the hope to Prof. R. M. Adams (Bob Adams) that some day he would be inspired to write a poem about poultry on the assumption that chickens fully appreciate a vegetable garden when they have the opportunity to do so, and that he, in return, could show his appreciation by writing something appropriate to the occasion. I am today in receipt of his response in the form of some good wholesome advice regarding the functions, habits and limitations of the "Rooster," which I am having copied herewith, thinking that you might be interested to read it and, perhaps, to use it.

Sincerely yours,
James E. Rice.

THE ROOSTER

The rooster is a lusty bird;
In all the land his voice is heard,
A proud and haughty bird, by heck,
Who flaps his wings and curves his neck.
From East to West, from perch to pole,
His morning bugle echoes roll,
Arousing men from snoring sleep
And maidens from their beauty sleep.
He hunts for worms with main and might,
And, finding one, with huge delight,
To whet his harem's appetite,
He calls his wives with trill and hum,
Then—humor great but manners bum—
He eats it up before they come.
Now, whether Red or Plymouth Rock,
One-half is he of all the flock,
And chickens mostly favor dad
In qualities both good and bad.
But when the hatching season's over,
We must restrain this gallant rover,
Must shut him up in lonely state
And keep the layers celibate.
Their eggs will thus repay our toil
When fertile ones would quickly spoil.
The man who'd be a fresh egg booster
Must segregate that old he-rooster.

—Bob Adams.

3 Big Bargain Offers!

American Poultry Advocate	1 year	All Five only \$1.13 Offer No. 1
Farm and Fireside	1 year	
Good Stories	1 year	
Household Guest	1 year	
Farm Journal	1 year	

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Mother's Magazine	1 year	

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Good Stories	1 year	
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Farm Journal	1 year	
Mother's Magazine	1 year	

USE THIS COUPON.....

American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find \$.....for which please send all the magazines for one year listed in Offer "....." to the following address:

Name.....

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Prospects for 1923

We are frequently asked for a statement regarding the outlook for the poultry industry for 1923 and the years immediately following. Needless to say, the pessimists are not all dead—many have been asking us for the past twenty years whether we do not think the poultry business will “soon be overdone.” Throughout the years to come they will continue to ask, year after year, while the far-seeing individual is taking advantage of the great shortage of eggs (particularly during the fall and winter months), the rapidly increasing demand for the fresh egg, and is laying by a handsome bank account, thanks to the sale of the much-in-demand fresh eggs.

We find too many individuals ready to jump at conclusions without giving the matter in question careful consideration. For instance, we read of millions of baby chicks being hatched each season and sometimes those not familiar with actual conditions will naturally throw up their hands in astonishment and exclaim, “What will be done with all their eggs!” In the first place let us remember that the proportion of thoroughbred heavy-laying stock, compared with common or mongrel stock, throughout the United States is very small. Carefully compiled Government statistics tell us that the average egg production in our country is 88 eggs per hen per year. When we consider these figures for a moment we are then ready to attempt to grasp the meaning of the figures representing the population of the United States—one hundred ten millions of people (110,000,000) and fully 90% eat eggs in various forms. In these days of big things we speak very lightly of “millions.” We wonder whether many of our readers actually commence to realize the meaning of one hundred ten millions. Did you ever count them? Here is what you will discover should you ever find time to enumerate Uncle Sam's subjects: At the rate of one count per second, counting day and night, not a moment off for meals or to sleep, it would require MORE THAN THREE YEARS for you to complete the job. Some figures! But here comes something bigger. To estimate that one hundred million of our people eat eggs at an average rate of two eggs each per day, which is a very low average considering the number of eggs used for baking, etc., it would require one billion, six hundred sixty millions (1,660,000,000) DAY-OLD CHICKS ANNUALLY to produce the hens that would keep this nation fully supplied with the necessary eggs. In order that we may grasp a faint idea of the staggering greatness of this number of chicks, let us bear in mind that for one person to attempt to count them at the rate of one chick per second, 24 hours per day, it would require EXACTLY FIFTY YEARS to count ONE YEAR'S DEMAND for CHICKS.

The people of America are only beginning to realize the presence of a wonderful open field before the commercial egg producer, and as the number of egg-producing farms increases, just as rapidly has been the increase in demand on the part of the consuming public. The nation is only beginning to learn the true food value of the fresh egg and it will be many a long



FIRST
PRIZE

How many prize birds will you raise?

YOU can't raise many on raw, indigestible grain. It kills chicks or stunts their growth. Little chicks will thrive and quickly develop into prize-winners if fed Steam-Cooked Chick Feed.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed “*saves the lives of baby chicks,*” so we call it —

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

The
H-O
Cereal
Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Ask your dealer for Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed or mail the coupon today.

Feed Dept. 3
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N.Y.

SEND ME
FREE sample,
price and literature
on your Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick
Feed.

Name

Address

2-1-22



BABY CHICKS

BIG, STRONG CHICKS hatched from high class bred to lay stock. Get a bunch of early chicks. Have that idle brooder earning money. The first Broilers are the money makers.

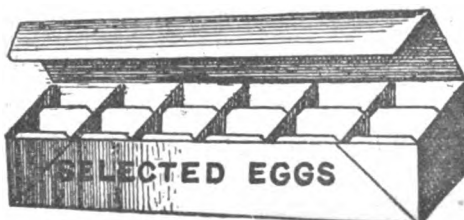
PRICES NOW

Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Minorcas.....	18c each
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns.....	16c each
Broiler Chicks.....	12c each

Write for future delivery prices. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

NUNDA POULTRY FARM,

NUNDA, N. Y.



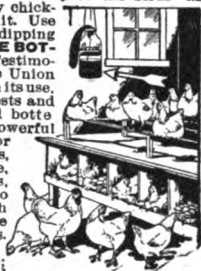
One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1885 South Weymouth, Mass.

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Liceomist". No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **HANG UP THE BOTTLE.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Liceomist vapors. It will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50; 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid.



MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.
AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 20, QUINCY, ILL.

year before demand will be met by the supply.

Egg prices are high and going higher. Feed prices have again found a low level and poultry journals, farm publications, agricultural colleges, county agents, etc., are educating the public to eat more eggs. We are only commencing to appreciate the real food value of an egg and the demand is rapidly gaining over the supply. The optimist is already LAYING plans for a flock of thoroughbreds for 1923 and this flock will be LAYING dollars into his pocket in less than six months from the day they are hatched.

All these statements are based upon actual facts, therefore they make most excellent reading for the poultryman or woman, but one of the greatest victories in years for the poultry raiser has been the re-passage of the Fordney tariff bill. **NO MORE EGGS FROM CHINA.** Let's Go.

When we consider the very small percentage of hens that are really heavy winter layers we have another very interesting study. With the average egg production per bird considerably less than one hundred eggs annually, we doubt whether there are more than eight to ten per cent of the birds in our country today that can be termed actual WINTER-LAYING STOCK.

Here lies the real keynote of the future success of the industry, and we have no more fear for the outcome of the business within the next ten years than we have that the sun will cease to shine. The poultry farm with which the writer is connected was founded in the year 1900 and in less than three years' time men "who knew" were telling us that the business would be overdone within a year or two. They are still howling calamity, while the optimist continues to substantially increase the size of his bank roll.

For 1923 we predict a banner year for those engaged in the production of eggs. General conditions, unbalanced by the World War, are slowly righting themselves and we are ready to settle down to the pleasures of normal times.

We are in position to know that hundreds of poultrymen and poultrywomen who purchase their day-old chicks each season have already placed their orders for 1923. They have learned the advantage of securing new blood each season from breeders who have made the production of foundation stock a life's study. We must remember, too, that the mere fact that each season finds the lifelong breeder producing larger quantities of chicks does not indicate that a proportionately larger number of chicks are being hatched. The farmer and raiser of small flocks of several hundred chicks is rapidly falling in line. They not only realize the advantage of securing BRED-TO-LAY stock, but they have eliminated the endless bother of fussing with broody hens, with the accompanying worries of gaps, lice, etc. They get their chicks just when they want them and the exact number they want, not when old biddy is ready to hatch and decides to leave the nest about the seventeenth day.

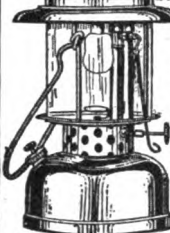
Occasionally we are asked if it is not both cruel and injurious to the chicks to have them shipped several hundred or a thousand miles when less than twelve hours old and without feed and water. We have actually had people

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

Guaranteed To Increase Egg Yield

Pays for Self in 30 Days

This Portable 300 Candle Power Light is an absolute necessity to high winter egg production. It makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Costs less than one-half cent per hour to operate. Storm, rain, sleet and snow proof.



Easy to carry, hang up or place anywhere. Special reflector top throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of carbon or dust from fowls' scratching. One lantern sufficient for 100 hens or house 18x18 feet. Only light on market that will give absolute satisfaction.

WRITE for free circular and prices today. Special agents proposition on request.

MANTLES Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send 15c in stamps for sample Wood Fibre Mantle guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of gasoline lamps and lanterns. Be sure to state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture. **PIEPGRAS LIGHT CO., 706 Powers Bldg., Tinley Park, Ill.**

Save Money Like This

On FENCE, GATES STEEL POSTS, PAINTS and ROOFING

Saved \$66
"I have saved \$56.00 on my order. I paid you \$76 per rod and fence here no better is \$83.00." Chas. Rowe, Stella, Mo.

Jim Brown is smashing all records this year. Direct-from-Factory, freight prepaid prices save you more money than ever. Hundreds of styles of Fencing, Gates, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paints. Highest quality Guaranteed.



FREE BOOK

Write for Jim Brown's big new Bargain Book—FREE! See Jim Brown's Factory Prices, Freight Prepaid. Send postcard or letter NOW.—Jim Brown, President.

The Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Dept. 3109 Cleveland, Ohio



Get This BIG Strawberry Book FREE (2A)

Here's the finest Book on Strawberry growing ever published. Written by America's foremost grower. Gives his secrets for growing the big crops. Beautifully illustrated in color—describes world-famous Kellogg's Thoroughbred Strawberry Plants—and quotes new low prices on Kellogg's Six Bargain Strawberry Gardens. Gardens that fit every need and pocket-book—\$2.85 and up. Shows how families everywhere are getting big crops and big profits from May until snow flies from Kellogg's Everbearing Gardens. Also tells all about Kellogg's new Strawberry Sensation, the **New \$50,000 Everbearer**—America's Greatest Everbearing Strawberry. Find out Where it came from—Who brought it—and Why it cost \$50,000. Book tells all—its Free and Postpaid.

R. M. KELLOGG CO.
Box 2202
Three Rivers, Mich.

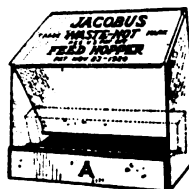
Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 53 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.



SAVES FOOD

Catch Tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS
Box 4-A, Ridgeland, N. Y.

YOUNG'S DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. Young Co., 4 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

SELL EGGS BY MAIL

Direct to Consumers and Make More Money

Sell to friends and relatives in the city, eliminating middlemen. Ship them with safety in METAL EGG CRATES. They solve parcel-post problems. Built-in shock absorbers eliminate breakage. Light-weight—built to endure. Various sizes. Thousands and thousands in use. Write for free folder.

METAL EGG CRATE CO.
900 Wolfe St. Fredericksburg, Va.

150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNCO, Mohawk, New York.

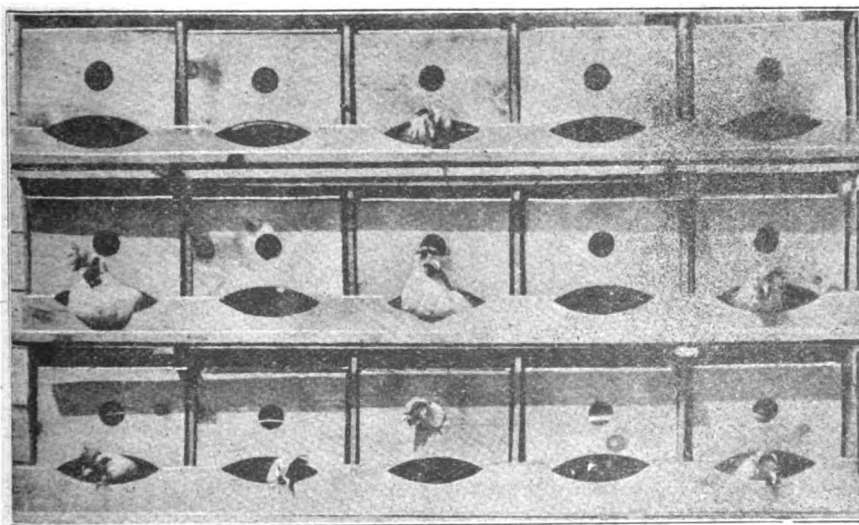
right here in the State of Pennsylvania ask whether they do not live too far away to have us mail them day-old chicks. We find from inquiries received each year that the matter of shippers not supplying feed and water with shipments is not fully understood by many prospective buyers. It will not come amiss to state here that the most cruel act would be to feed baby chicks before they are fully three days old. They can get along very nicely for a period of five days and five nights. It must be remembered that Nature has most graciously supplied the proper nourishment in the form of unassimilated egg yolk which is absorbed by the chick immediately before it breaks the shell. This nourishment must be fully digested before the little fellow is in proper physical condition to tackle his first breakfast. In our own brooders not an ounce of food is given until the chicks are three days old. Bowel trouble will be invited if fed earlier.

We mail day-old chicks from our poultry farm here in the central part of Pennsylvania, into every State in the Union. Have had most wonderful results in shipping chicks and the percentages raised by our customers in all parts of the United States of America are abundant proof that the time spent in fasting while passing through the mails is for the betterment rather than detriment of the chicks.

By W. W. Kerlin, Manager,
Kerlins' Grand View Poultry Farm,
Center Hall, Penna.

Canadian Eggs are Trade-Marked and Advertised

Fresh eggs that are "absolutely reliable" are advertised in the newspapers of Vancouver, B. C. by the B. C. Poultrymen's Exchange. The Exchange's trade-mark, a hen rushing along with a basket of eggs, occupies a prominent position in the copy. The advertisement states that these eggs are "absolutely reliable because every 'B. C. Maid' egg is selected and carefully graded according to government standards. The hens that produce these eggs are specially tended and cared for by B. C.'s most scientific keepers of fine laying hens." The slogan of the Exchange, "Use B. C. Maid Eggs," is also included in the advertisement.



A battery of the trap nests used on the Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Avon Lake, Ohio. The Puritas Farm are specialty breeders of heavy winter laying White Leghorns and have been trapnesting continuously for the past 12 years

Black Minorca Society Formed

Continued from Page 65

The society has elected the following temporary officers: President, Lloyd C. Mischler, North Manchester, Ind. Vice-Presidents, Philip J. Minch, Painesville, Ohio and H. A. Keister, Bangor, Michigan; Secretary, Henry D. Barton, Pompey, N. Y.

The constitution of the Society which we are printing herewith is well worth the careful reading of all interested in poultry specialty clubs.

1. This society is organized to advance the interests of the Rosecomb Black Minorca, believing that we have as valuable a general purpose fowl, taking everything into consideration, that there is in the world today.

2. The purpose of this society is to keep in close touch with its membership, either by correspondence, by circular, or other means and endeavor to be mutually helpful in solving various problems connected with the breeding, rearing and maintenance and also to assist in the disposal of surplus stock, hatching eggs and day-old chicks that the various members have for sale.

3. This society shall be managed by a board of five directors, elected yearly by mail, as soon after the first of January as possible. One member of the board shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary who shall also assume the duties of Treasurer.

4. The dues shall be two dollars a year, payable in January of each year. Members neglecting to pay at that time shall be dropped from the membership list February first.

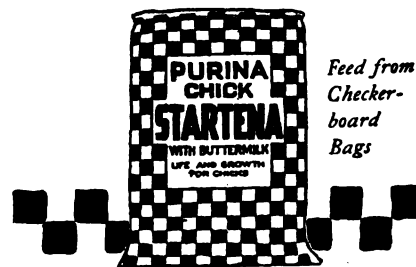
5. As soon as possible this society will issue a brochure on the Rosecomb Black Minorca, featuring the breed and variety as much as possible so that new breeders can use this as an unfailing guide in growing, maturing and keeping good stock either for exhibition or utility purposes, this brochure to contain descriptions and prices of various grades of stock, hatching eggs, etc., as a guide to buyers. A list of members will be appended with a short description of the stock or eggs each has for sale. No display advertisements permitted, but each member is to have the same opportunity to describe his stock or facilities or winnings as every other member.

It is further intended that as soon as funds warrant it, this brochure will be



Grain feeds are no more suited to them than corn bread would be to the human baby. "Startena" contains the same elements as the egg that chicks live on in the shells. Buttermilk supplies a mild laxative and combats diarrhoea. Specially prepared oatmeal supplies rich nourishment. Save those fluffy little beauties. See your dealer or send \$1.00 for two 8 1-3 lb. sacks.

PURINA MILLS
815 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.



Break Up That Cold with INDIAN HERB TEA

Taken steaming hot at bedtime, Indian Herb Tea assists nature to quickly break up a cold and guards against

Grippe, Influenza or Pneumonia
INDIAN HERB TEA, a pure vegetable medicine, contains only barks, seeds, leaves and roots. Pleasant to take.

Send for Free Sample. Large Family Package, 50 doses, \$1.00 by mail.

Money refunded if not satisfied.



AMERICAN
HERB CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MASON'S MOVABLE POULTRY YARDS **\$16.85 AND UP**

All Steel. Comes Complete--Fence, Posts, Gate--Everything ready to put in place. Easy to put up and take down. Any size. **SOLD ON A SIXTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**

The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send now for Our Free Catalogue, Plan Book and direct factory prices.

MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., BOX 52, CRESSBURG, O.

Don't Suffer Loss From Roup

Destroy the germs that cause it. Prevent the disease from getting a start. Poultry Keepers who use



conquers roup. B-K is a powerful germicide, yet will not harm fowls. It is clean—does not stain—leaves no odor. Can be given in the drinking water. Try B-K! Mail the coupon today. Money back if not satisfied.

Ask your dealer for B-K today.

General Laboratories
Madison, Wisconsin
Sole Mfrs. B-K

General Laboratories,
Dept. 5, Madison, Wis.
Enclosed find 10c in stamps for which kindly
send me special 35c bottle of B-K.

Name.....
Address.....

advertised for free distribution to all enquiries (for stamp) and will be the chief selling medium of our membership.

6. The general rule of this society will be the Golden Rule and members in their dealings will be measured by this rule and a proven departure from this will subject such member to expulsion from the society and their name will be so marked in the society's brochure. The intent of this society is to create such confidence in members of this society that buyers can at all times be assured of a thoroughly square deal when buying from members.

7. Funds received from annual dues shall be expended in advertising the society's brochure, under the direction of the board of directors, in such papers as are likely to produce the most business for members. Funds for the printing of the brochure shall be raised by assessment equally divided amongst the members. Failure to meet the assessment for the production of the brochure will not forfeit membership in the society but such member's name will be omitted from the printed list of members on the assumption that such member will have no stock nor eggs for disposal.

The Satisfying Minorcas

Continued from Page 59

to produce a mate for him, 26 more eggs from the same source were incubated but with not such results. However, there was one that showed slight mottling of buff on the breast, back and wings. This cockerel and pullet, sports as it were, from White Minorcas were, we believe, the foundation of the Buff Minorcas of today. In 1905 Mr. Luce formed a partnership with Mrs. J. B. Hill of Vestal, N. Y., and under her care and interest, at the end of ten years there was at their farm a nice flock of Buffs, although at one time it seemed as though the fight was hopeless, as only one pair was available with which to perpetuate the breed. So in 1910 a standard was asked for and they were formally introduced to the American public.

"Now I would recount some of the qualities of excellence in this variety that would warrant the struggle which was necessary to bring them to their present state of perfection. In the first place, let it be remembered that they lay the characteristic pearl white Minorca egg and in a quantity not exceeded by their Black cousins which, until

the introduction of the Buff variety, was the only popular fowl of large size which laid a white egg. And they have held this popularity through the years, despite the fact that, when put on the market for food, they present an appearance not pleasing to the eye because of the dark legs and spots where pin feathers have either been removed or show under the skin. As to the S. C. Buff Minorca, when ready for the kettle, there is no fowl which can claim to present a finer appearance as in all buff fowls you have, when dressed, the cleanest looking carcass. In size the S. C. Buff Minorca ranks with the R. I. Red and Wyandotte, being, however, in the Mediterranean class they are not inclined to set as are those of the American classes, and in this day of incubators and artificial brooding a fowl has no right to spend half her time in summer setting."

Boyer's Quiz Department

I note your reply to F. J., Jr., in August Advocate regarding red Montgomery county soil. I know all about that soil and also where the proper soil for chickens is located within 40 miles of Philadelphia and also the right water. The red soil is no good, in fact there is no good soil for chickens in Montgomery county.

I want you to send me F. J., Jr.'s name and address. I am ready to go in the chicken business on a large scale, having for 10 years studied and experimented with a flock of over 100 and made them pay handsomely under very adverse conditions. I know how to breed, feed and take care of laying hens.

I would take a good partner, as it is impossible to get good steady help now, and I am not young any more and have no children to help me. I have lived in lower end of Lehigh county the past 12 years and there are about a dozen people having from 500 to 1,500 hens around there and their great trouble has been to get help.

I intend buying 300 White Leghorn hens from a Chester county chicken man at \$1.25 each. He claims they are Barron strain Hoganized and yearlings. Is there any way of telling whether they are one year old? I want them to cut expenses of starting, as I have breeding stock of my own. If they are as represented they are cheap, but there are plenty of liars in the chicken business.

Please reply without delay.—H. R.

I have mislaid the address of F. J., Jr., but probably he will see this and write you.

There is no rule that will hold good in telling the age of hens. If hens are active and hardy, they will be as good, generally, at two years of age as they will at one year.

I am writing you at this time to ask your opinion, from a profitable viewpoint, as to the advisability of filling our colony houses in the fall with chicks to be raised exclusively for a broiler market. These houses will stand idle all winter unless used in this way.—C. J. H.

It would be all right to utilize the colony houses with chicks to be raised for broilers.

Continued on page 109

1000 Best Quality LETTERHEADS

You Save 50% \$3.95
Cut Service Free
Order Today

If you want the best printing you have ever had done in your life, and want to save \$2.90 to \$4.05 per 1000, send us your order at once. Our regular price on these 20-lb. Hammermill Bond Letterheads is \$6.85 per 1000. Other printers charge up to \$8.00 for them. Our special price to poultry breeders is only \$3.95 per 1000, delivered; \$3.50 per 1000 in 5000 lots. Envelopes to match \$4.95 per 1000 when ordered with letterheads. Price applies to orders of even thousands only. Orders for less than 1000 not accepted. Price applies to white stock printed in black ink only.

Special equipment, a large volume of business, and specializing on the one item of letterheads makes it possible to quote this low price.

Cuts of any breed furnished free for your job. Tell us just what you want on your letterheads. Distinctive display, highest quality workmanship, and prompt service guaranteed.

Poultry Printing of all Kinds
Catalogs, Booklets, Circulars, etc.
We do general printing for poultry breeders; catalogs, booklets, circulars, etc. Let us figure on your next job. We guarantee to please you and save you money. Write today.

WAVERLY PUBLISHING COMPANY
1315 Democrat Building, Waverly, Iowa

ANCONAS WIEDER'S WONDERFUL 300 EGG FLOCK

The only 300 egg average flock in existence where baby chicks, hatching eggs and stock can be purchased. Write for circular and prices.

WIEDER'S ANCONA VILLAGE,

Dept. A,

ATTICA, OHIO

"CHAMPION DAN"



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns

CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

Won Best Display 1922

CHAMPION MALE

CHAMPION FEMALE

First and fourth cockerel; first and third pullet; first hen; second young pen; second old pen

At New York State Fair, 1922, they won more prizes than any other exhibitor: Second and third cock; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, third and fifth pullet; second old pen; third young pen.

Direct Descendant Bred in Line From Pure D. W. Young Stock

LET US SHOW YOU REAL QUALITY

"CHAMPION DAISY"



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

The most wonderful lot of cockerels and pullets we have ever produced are at your disposal. They are bred for Standard qualities combined with egg production. Write for illustrated catalogue.

SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM

Office 93 North Street—Farm at Brighton Station
Box E ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association Organized

Eggs laid by ten million hens in a dozen States will be marketed co-operatively, according to plans announced today by officers of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association (Co-operative), 14 Jay street, New York.

The formation of this big Eastern egg marketing association is a part of a program to meet the competition in New York and Eastern markets of eggs shipped from California and other Pacific Coast States. Upwards of 15,000,000 dozen eggs a year from California, Oregon and Washington are now shipped to New York for sale, and it is alleged by Eastern poultrymen that a large part of these eggs, which are three or four weeks old upon arrival, are sold as fresh eggs, to the detriment of nearby producers. A large portion of the Pacific Coast eggs are sold through co-operative marketing associations.

James Whetsel, president of the Atlantic Coast Association, who is a prominent poultryman at Vineland, N. J., said recently that the main purposes of the new association would be to put a stop to unfair competition in egg marketing by informing consumers of the frauds and deceptions now practiced upon them, to stabilize prices and to encourage the production and consumption of better eggs.

Territory in which the new association will operate includes New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association succeeds the New Jersey Poultry Producers Association, which began business a year ago and has been very successful in marketing eggs from several hundred New Jersey egg farms. The results obtained by the New Jersey association, Mr. Whetsel said, led to suggestions for enlarging its size and scope. Following conferences with groups of poultrymen in other States, the question of changing the name and certificate of incorporation of the smaller association was submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and met with almost unanimous approval.

At present the association maintains offices and salesrooms at 14 Jay Street, New York. Branches will be established in other Eastern cities from time to time.

Present officers of the association will remain in office until next August, and additional directors will be elected from other States as the membership increases. Membership drives have already been begun in New York, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

The first officers of the Atlantic Coast Producers are: President, James Whetsel of Vineland, N. J.; vice president, Harry H. Ober of Lakewood, N. J.; secretary, Frank App, professor of farm management at the New Jersey State Agricultural College; treasurer and general manager, Herman B. Walker.

As the first co-operative egg marketing association in the East to operate on a large scale, the New Jersey association has attracted much attention since it began business. The organization is a non-stock, non-profit association, incorporated under the co-operative marketing laws of New Jersey. Its working capital is provided by loans and dues paid by the members. All eggs sold for members are pooled.

Choose this machine not merely because it is endorsed by authorities and guaranteed 10 years, but because it is first in hatching efficiency.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

YOU want to know that the machine you are considering has been tested by competent authorities: Prairie State has been used and is unqualifiedly endorsed by poultry instructors and investigators at the leading agricultural colleges and government experiment stations.

You want to know that a guarantee really means just what it says: Prairie State guarantee is broad and clear and protects you absolutely for ten years.

When you buy the Prairie State with this backing and the knowledge that it has been the accepted standard on well-known large and small poultry plants all over the world for 40 years, and now is more popular than ever, you are sure of satisfaction and results.

Though slightly higher in price than inferior makes, in hatching results it is the cheapest incubator you can buy. If you really demand the best, you can't afford to buy any other incubator.

Write for complete catalog of Prairie State Incubators and Brooders — Free. Explains construction and tells why these machines are the accepted standards.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO. 113 Main Street, Homer City, Penna.

The "Successful" Sprouter Self-Paying In 10 to 14 Days Through Increased Egg Yield And Decreased Feeding Cost

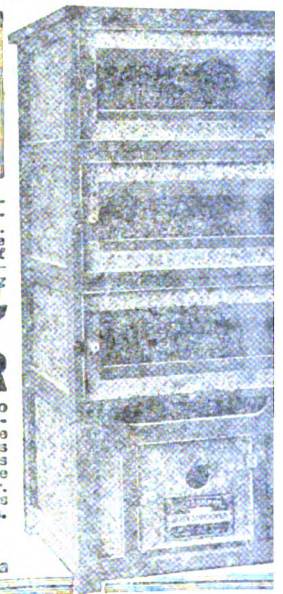
Feed Sprouted Oats Easily—quickly—cleanly—economically produced in "Successful" Sectional Metal Grain Sprouter. Get greater fertility in winter laid eggs—earlier chicks. Make three bushels of tempting egg-making food from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye—increase the egg yield at least 50 per cent—and at same time save one-third feeding cost. Write for catalog and 1923 offer we make on the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL ALL-STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER

Made with double steel walls—metal trays—nothing in it to warp, shrink, swell or mold the food. Fireproof. Lasts a lifetime. Large glass doors. Made in sections so you can add more sections as your needs grow. There's a size for your needs whether you keep 50 or 600 hens. Thousands of poultry raisers say they would not be without this wonderful food maker. The newest, most reliable construction ever made in a grain sprouter. Not only turns idle hens into industrious layers but supplies feed for growing chicks—protects health—prevents chick loss. Booklet—"How to Raise 45 Out of 50 Chicks" 10 cents.

Write today for catalog and full details of 1923 offer.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO. 583 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa



S. C. White Leghorn Cocker

Beautiful big snowy white fellows, full of pep. Bred from trapnested stock and on free range over cornfields, meadow and orchard. These Cockerels will produce that will astonish you with their egg yield. One of our trapnested pens of 83 pullets aged 216 eggs in 365 days, Lady Everlay laying over 300 eggs and still laying Nov.

Cockerels from 200 to 260 egg hens, sired by cockerel from 240 to 311 egg pullets. Cockerels from 260 to 315 egg hens, sired by son of Lady Virginia, record 31 \$15 each. Pedigreed cockerels from high record hens a matter of correspondence. faction guaranteed.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs from our Laymore Strain

BARLOW LEGHORN FARM,

SUGAR GROVE, PE

E. & G. Ferrier's WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

WON CUP FOR BEST DISPLAY

At Paterson, N. J., Show, November 21-27.

10 Birds Entered—Won 1st and 2nd cockerel; 4th and 5th pullet; 3rd cock; 1st you AT THE PLYMOUTH ROCK STATE MEET

5 Birds Entered—Won 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st and 2nd pullet; 3rd old hen. V some choice cockerels, filled with life and vigor, for sale at \$5 each. Pullet \$1 Prompt and careful attention paid all orders or inquiries, whether for single whole pen. Book orders for Hatching Eggs now for later delivery.

E. & G. FERRIER,

Box 76,

RIVERDALE

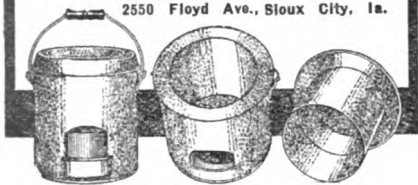
Bigger Poultry Profits

Supply your chickens with clean warm water—prevents disease, increases egg yields, saves feed

Sanitary Thermos Chicken Waterer

will keep water warm at smallest cost. No heater—a vacuum retains the heat, same as in a thermos bottle. Also keeps water cool in summer. The only thermos chicken waterer that can be easily and quickly taken apart for cleaning. Two sizes—guaranteed.

Write for free trial offer and catalog of O. K. Coops, Feeders, Cupolas, Stock Waterers, etc.
PHILLIP BERNARD CO.
2550 Floyd Ave., Sioux City, Ia.



"MUCH HANDIER THAN A LAMP"

In the winter time, growing green food, rich in vitamins, makes hens lay better. The value of sprouted oats for this purpose is well known among most poultry raisers. With a Little Putnam Stove and a couple of hours spent following simple directions you can make your own Sprouter, and have this living, growing green food all winter.

A Little Putnam Stove gives satisfaction. Burns a whole month without attention. Read what M. A. Albrecht, Pomeroy, Pa., says: "Please send me another Little Putnam Stove. Your stove beats a lamp all to smash and is much handier." Your dealer can supply you. If not, send two dollars to I. Putnam, Route 102-B, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Read the advertisement on page 97.—Adv.

CHICKENS SICK?

Hens not? USE Laying ? GERMOZONE

You can quickly rid your chickens of Roup, Colds, Canker, Sore-head, Indigestion, Cholera, Chicken Pox, Skin Disorders, Bowel Trouble, etc., and keep them healthy. Hundreds of thousands endorse this old, reliable remedy, many having used it nearly 20 years. Our new FREE book, "POULTRY TROUBLES", tells how to detect, prevent and treat diseases, and how to feed, care for and make your poultry pay. Get GERMOZONE (75c or \$1.50 size) and this book at any of the 10,000 stores handling the Lee line, or order by card. Send no money—pay postman. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-8, Omaha, Nebraska

Lively's Light Sussex

We are the pioneer importers of this fine breed since 1910. Our stock is raised under ideal conditions and for Exhibition or Utility are unsurpassed. Selected Breeding Pens at \$5.00 per head. Eggs, Exhibition pens, \$5.00 per 15; Utility pens, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LIVELY'S, CHUDLEIGH, ONT.

We are Booking Orders for Hatching Eggs from Our Famous

Sunshine Strain of S. C. White Leghorns

Layers of the highest type. Write for mating list. Sunnycrest Poultry Farm, R. 7, Huntington, W. Va.

Baby Chicks

Big Type S. C. White Leghorns

Hatched from hens only, no pullets used as breeders. Entire flock tested. Free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea infection. Write for prices and delivery dates.

J. A. AUKERMAN, NORTH GROVE, IND.

FREE TO LADIES

The New Imported Needle Threader will be mailed absolutely FREE to every lady sending us her name and address.
Wenzco Supply, 11 Wenz Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

District No. 4 Has a Live Wire Director

District No. 4 of the American Poultry Association, which is made up largely of the Southern States and Cuba, is very fortunate in having Mr. B. E. Adams of Charleston, S. C., as director. Mr. Adams is devoting considerable of his valuable time and his own money in the furtherance of organization work and the upbuilding of the industry among the southern poultrymen.

Among the activities started by Mr. Adams is the creation of a district advisory board so that all members might secure equal and fair representation in the organization. By way of rendering tangible service to members the board has under way plans for furnishing information to members when requested, issuing bulletins and circulars to keep the membership fully informed as to what is going on, the establishment and maintenance of poultry departments at the state agricultural colleges, fostering worthy and progressive poultry shows, and in general helping the individual member in every way possible.

The American Poultry Association does not allow the director any funds to carry on these activities. So in the case of District No. 4 Chairman Adams has personally financed such work as has been done. The advisory board has recommended that each state association appropriate 50% of the refund received from new members of the A. P. A., which recommendation has been already adopted by some of the state associations.

To one interested in the uplift of the poultry industry it is good to see a man of Mr. Adams' type at the helm. We say sincerely, more power to you and may there be more like you, Mr. Adams.

Not Hard to Keep Hens Home

A simple and practically bloodless operation on chickens' wings keeps them from flying over fences and bothering gardens, say the poultrymen at the state agricultural college at Ithaca. They give the following directions for the operation:

"Remove a few feathers around the second joint. Spread the wing out to its full width and you will see just beneath the skin on the outer edge of the second joint a small white ligament or cartilage. Insert a small knife blade under the ligament and cut it in two, pulling upward and outward on the knife. Then cut a piece from the end of the cartilage one-sixteenth of an inch long. This may be done with a pair of scissors or with a knife. The object in removing this section is so the cartilage will never grow together again. Since no major arteries are encountered, you will find this a very simple and practically bloodless operation."

Buttermilk vs. Meat Scrap

Should a fowl be able to consume a sufficient amount of buttermilk to obtain the amount of protetin required, it might be classed as a substitute for meat in the ration. But this is impossible, since meat is more concentrated. However, where buttermilk is fed, the quantity of meat scrap may be reduced fully one-half. But I rather favor keeping up the regular supply of meat and give the buttermilk in addition. I find that a strong protein diet results in a better fertility in the eggs.

Brower's Non-Freeze Lampless Poultry Fountain
Keeps water at a drinking temperature winter and summer.
Made of galvanized iron on the principal of thermos bottle, with lined and sealed air space between.
GUARANTEED.
1 gal., \$2.50 -- 8 for \$6.75
2 1/2 gal., 8.50 -- 3 for 9.50
5 gal., 4.50 -- 3 for 12.00
Write for Catalog of Poultry Supplies.
BROWER MFG. CO., Box 140 Quincy, Ill.

Pure Bred ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Imported Stock

Cockerels from 200 egg stock.....\$ 3.50
Cockerels from 250 egg stock..... 5.00
Cockerels from 270 egg stock..... 10.00
From Storrs Contest official records. Order your Day-old Chicks now, for 1923. Order cockerels direct from this adv. Mating list on request.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM
Registered Poultry RUTLAND, VT.

POULTRYMEN

The latest and positively safest way to ship eggs is in SUPERIOR PATENTED FILLERS, made for corrugated containers, one to six dozen sizes and wooden crates four to fifteen dozen sizes. Also manufacturers of HOUSEWIFE'S HANDY EGG TRAYS for one dozen eggs. Write for catalogue. Sample one dozen box 30c. Housewife's Handy Egg Tray 25c. Stamps accepted.

SUPERIOR EGG BOX CO. Springfield, Mass.

PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES
Garages Etc.
"Cheaper than you can Build"
Catalogue on Request
PORTABLE HOUSE MFG. CO.
BEAVER SPRINGS, PENNA.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exclusive Breeder

Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Pullets
Safe Arrival Guaranteed

Catalogue Free

H. M. KUHN, SYCAMORE, OHIO

American Poultry Journal
Oldest, Largest and Best
4 MONTHS' TRIAL 25 cts.
1 Yr. 75c 2 YEARS \$1 5 Yrs. \$2
Averages over 100 pages per issue — tells how to feed, house and breed; how to secure high egg production; how to hatch and rear poultry successfully. Established 1874. Only 25c for 4 mos. Stamps accepted.
American Poultry Journal, 39-523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago

BABY CHICKS & EGGS

ORDERS BOOKED NOW

White Wyandottes, Martin Strain. Chicks 20c each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.
S. C. Black Minorcas. Chicks 20c each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

HUNDRED SPRINGS FARM, R. D. 2, Tyrone, Pa.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 21 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated free book. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
323 H ST., MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.

E. & G. Ferrier's WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred to the highest Standard requirements for exhibition—carefully selected and bred for egg production. Won 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullet, at the last Paterson, N. J., show.
Now have 20 choice cockerels for sale at \$5.00 each. About 20 pullets at \$3.00 each. Square dealing guaranteed.

Box 76, Riverdale, New Jersey

Burning Corn for Fuel

Back in dear old Iowa, they tell us that the farmers burn corn for fuel. And why not? It is the same in the poultry business. When the price of feed goes up, and the price of eggs goes down, and the cold storage man gets out and buys up the eggs when they are cheap, and puts them in cold storage and peddles them out at enormous profit, then it is high time for the poultry men to burn corn for fuel as it were. All of the small eggs, all of the cracked eggs and all the eggs except the first class extras should be broken and mixed with the mash and fed to the chickens for feed. But you will say that this will make your hens eat eggs. Personally, I don't see why it should. After they are broken and mixed with the mash, what does the hen know about it?

Another thing, it would necessarily lower the cost of feed, for you would probably cut your feed bills in two, and in place of making some profit, when eggs were low, you are now simply at the mercy of the feed man if you continue to feed your flock high priced feed and get nothing for your eggs. Then why not feed the eggs to the hens in the place of giving them to the cold storage man and letting him come back at you when the price of eggs is high, by his peddling the eggs, that you sold him at a low price, out in competition to the eggs produced in the fall and winter at a lower price than you could sell them at and make any kind of profit.

An outstanding factor in reducing the overhead expense of caring for a flock of birds is the matter of keeping them culled closely. Recently in culling two different flocks of birds—one of them in particular—a feed man informed the owner that he had a wonderful flock of hens, that they didn't need culling, that all that was necessary for the poultryman to do was to feed them his feed. And when an expert stepped into the flock and culled them as they should be culled, he was only able to get 96 real honest-to-goodness layers out of a flock of 298. And this is the chicken business! No wonder a lot of people go into it and don't make a go of it. Who could. The other flock of 838 birds, 513 of them 18 months old, and 325 of them 9 months old, were culled down to 430 first-class layers. Now the trouble with the latter flock was, especially with the pullets (and they came from one of the best known flocks), was that cross-breeding and in-breeding had been indulged in to the limit. In fact, some of the so-called Leghorn hens weighed 6 to 7 pounds. Just great big, overgrown fowls that were fit for nothing but the butcher. And how those babies can eat feed—takes as much to feed one of those hens as three ordinary hens. And yet our American Poultry Association in convention assembled, or rather the executive committee, made a vain attempt and nearly got by with the increasing of the size of a leghorn hen. Why? Because these self-same people buy Leghorn hens for 22c per lb. when the colored hens, that is Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rock, and so forth, are selling for 30c per lb. But it is a different story when they are sent to market and the feathers are taken off. Then who makes the difference. The poultryman naturally is the goat, as it is he who produces the Leghorn hen, which is generally conceded to be the egg machine of the world. For it is the

Successful performance among poultrymen, dealers and incubator manufacturers has won for Tycos the reputation of accuracy, durability and dependability under difficult circumstances.

Ask your dealer for Tycos Incubator Thermometers. If he cannot supply you remit direct to us.

Tycos Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c)	.....\$ .75
Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c)	..... 1.00
Tycos Brooder Thermometer (postage 5c)	..... .60
Tycos Incubator Hygrometer (postage 10c)	..... 1.75

Send for booklet of "Incubator Thermometer Facts Worth Knowing."

Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N. Y.

OWEN FARMS

Pre-eminent Matings of S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons Are Ready

My 84 page booklet will tell you all about the superb males and wealth of star tested hens and early pullets that have been mated with them to complete the strongest matings in existence. Every breeder has been State tested and the best pens are being trapped.

1923 Prices

are the same as last year. My 1922 booklet will go at once and 1923 about February 1st. You will find just the pen to meet your requirements and give you exceptional value and a real investment.

Breeding Birds

A grand lot of husky mature cockerels at \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00 each. Tell me your weakest sections and let me send you a superb cockerel for the price you wish to pay carefully selected to mate with your females and strengthen your matings. A few choice hens and pullets still to spare to complete trios and pens. Your "Absolute satisfaction means my permanent success."

You want line-bred heavy laying birds from generations of winners at New York, Boston, Chicago and other leading shows. You will find them here. Write me your exact wants and let me talk to you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting at my desk. My long experience and capable organization are at your service.

OWEN FARMS
MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner

402 William Street

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

RESULTS

Tell The Story

Twelve years ago we sold about 15,000 chicks a year. Last spring we sold 400,000 at more than twice the price of chicks we sold twelve years ago. This coming Spring we are sure to sell out our entire capacity and again not be able to fill the demand for our chicks. **WHAT IS THE REASON?** Advertising is only good so far as it calls the attention of the buying public to our line of goods. To make good for twelve years with a continually increasing business means more than mere advertising. It means absolute satisfaction to the buyer of

Lord Farms Leghorns

For twelve years we have been breeding an all-around good Leghorn, strictly the American Leghorn, which is the best looking Leghorn in the world, and it has proved to lay as many eggs of better quality as any other strain of Leghorn, when properly bred. In our strain you will get good size and general good looks, and, furthermore, they will lay you a good-sized egg that will command the top prices, and enough to make the "Lord Farms" strain very profitable.

Prices Grade A Chicks

Shipped before May 15th	
25 - 49	\$.30
50 - 99	.29
100 - 499	.28
500 - 999	.27
1000 chicks or more	.27
8c per chick less after May 15th	

Prices Grade B Chicks

Shipped before May 15th	
25 - 49	\$.27
50 - 99	.26
100 - 499	.25
500 - 999	.24
1000 chicks or more	.24
7c per chick less after May 15th	

Hatching Eggs about one-half price of chicks

The bulk of our business and the reputation of the Lord Farms has been made on our Grade A chicks and eggs. This stock is sold at prices that every utility poultryman can afford to pay. At 28c a chick they are cheaper than 10c quality chicks, and the way to prove this is to try them this year and keep strict account of the earning capacity of the chicks.

Send for our 80-page catalog. One of the finest illustrated and instructive Leghorn catalogs published.

LORD FARMS

66 Forest Street
Methuen, Mass.

busy, hustling leghorn hen, from 3½ to 4½ lbs. that makes the wheels go around.

Now can you see the difference? The less feed that is fed to culls and loafers, the more feed there will be to feed to producing stock.

W. C. De Lapp,
Pasadena, Cali.

Prize Article Contest

Continued from page 64

Third Prize

An Experience of Twenty-two Years

I have been very much interested in the prize articles that have appeared in the recent issues of the Advocate, and I have been thinking that my experience in the poultry business for 22 years might be interesting and a chance for others to make some money as I have done. There are various branches of the poultry business that one can take up, but which ever one they decide on they must push it for all that is in them. The branch of the business that I have been connected with for a number of years is raising month old chickens from Standard bred and exhibition trap nested Buff Plymouth Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes. Have bred Buff Rocks 22 years and Columbian Wyandottes 16 years. When you sell chickens one month old it isn't like selling a pig in the bag, for at one month old they are past the danger period and all should reach maturity, barring accidents. Our first month old chickens were sold for \$3.50 per dozen, then as our birds proved their value each year the prices raised until the past year when we received one dollar each or \$10.00 per dozen. At this price it is needless to say, that the chickens must come from birds that have the ability to lay plenty of eggs and be able to meet the best in the leading shows and win their share of the prizes. Up to the age of one month old chickens require a great amount of care, but the price paid for them will pay for the amount of care and return a satisfactory profit to the one engaged in the business. It is a splendid way for one to get chickens who hasn't the means or time to care for chickens up to this age. When buying chickens in this way a person is very apt to get one or more birds out of an order that is worth more than the price paid for all. For instance, a few years ago I remember we shipped one dozen month old chickens to a man in British Columbia, Canada. They were on the road four days and they arrived in good condition and he raised every one of them. He showed three cockerels at the show in his town, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd. He sold two pair for enough to pay for the dozen and had one cockerel and seven pullets left that are clear velvet. A very comforting thought when shipping month old chickens is, that if the transportation is O. K. they will arrive in a good condition. A very important thing in connection with the poultry industry of any branch is that one must advertise in good poultry journals. We know from experience which dates back 20 years, that the American Poultry Advocate has always been one of the leading poultry Journals to bring results in advertising.

Digitized by Mrs. Arvilla Hanes.

Potsdam, N. Y.



EMPIRE QUEEN
303 Eggs in Pullet Year

We guarantee the fertility of all eggs and we replace all the infertiles FREE. We guarantee safe delivery anywhere. Catalogue on request. We will give you exactly what you pay for and a SQUARE DEAL. YOURS FOR SERVICE.

WHITNEY POULTRY FARM, Inc.,

Marlboro, Ulster Co., New York

English Leghorns

The Big Kind—Whitney-Barron 300 Egg Strain

No runts in our flocks—all fine birds. Hatching Eggs at greatly reduced prices. Order early so we can reserve your shipping date. We have been trap-nesting and pedigreeing for eight years, every day in the year, and WE HAVE THE HEAVIEST LAYING STRAIN OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS IN AMERICA.

EVERY BIRD ON THIS PLANT IS PURE TOM BARRON STOCK and bred to the highest state of perfection and they are making good in every State in the Union and in Canada and in many Foreign Countries; and they will make good with you.

Get Your 1923 Standard of Perfection--See page 111

CHARCOAL

THIRTY YEARS MAKING CHARCOAL for Poultry, Hog, and Stock Feeding. Prevent disease by feeding our CHARCOAL. Samples and prices on request. Largest Independent Poultry Charcoal Manufacturer in America.

NATHAN ZEMEL

NEWARK, N. J.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS

"Live and Grow Big"

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, 12c each and up. Write today for free baby chick book.

F. A. SCHWEGLER, 212 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Boyer's Quiz Department*Continued from page 104*

The only objection I could see would be the inconvenience in attending to them during bad weather.

Of course, it is presumed that you will be able to furnish sufficient heat in these houses for the youngsters. I presume it becomes pretty cold up in your section in the fall and early winter.

I have just come into possession of a dairy farm having a concrete dairy barn 34 x 50 feet that faces the east and west. There are six 2 x 4 windows in each side (east and west) and four windows in each end. There is a rolling door in each end of the building. The windows are three feet from the floor. The barn is ceiled eight feet from the floor. Is it practicable to convert this barn into a henhouse for 500 White Leghorn hens? If so, please outline a plan.—W. C. J.

As a rule, barns make very poor places for poultry, as there is too much air space, which makes cold quarters at night, and there is a likelihood of drafts.

The only suggestion that I could make is to provide covered roosting places for the fowl at night. The rest of the floor space of the barn could be utilized for scratching purposes.

I bought 400 chicks on May 24th, and my pullets are all molting. I would like to know why that is and what is the cause. I thought chicks hatched after March would not molt in the fall.—F. F.

From the incubator to the laying period chicks experience at least four molts, either partial or complete.

It is not unusual for pullets at five months of age to undergo a molt, although it is not general. After such pullets begin to lay no more feathers are shed so long as they continue in production. In some cases the molt will be complete, extending to the flights and the tail, but in the majority of cases it will go no farther than the body feathers, and sometimes only a few feathers on different parts of the body.

But, as a rule, pullets hatched after March 15 seldom molt that year.

Will you please to advise me what kind of fowl and where I can get them, that are money-makers? I wish to renew my stock. I want them expressly for laying.—N. M. S. C.

If you want principally an egg breed, select from the Mediterranean class (Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas). If you prefer a breed that is not only a good layer but also an excellent meat fowl, then make your selection from the American class (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds) or breeds of that style. Advertisers in the American Poultry Advocate have good stock for sale.

My Wyandottes are taken with lameness in one leg and will slowly grow worse until the birds die or we kill them. And here is another way we are losing some: one wing will begin to droop until at last it will drag on the ground

and in a week they die. We have also lost some by blindness.—E. B. R.

The description you give of the condition of your fowls indicates rheumatism.

Rheumatism may be said to arise from blood impurities, which, if not removed, form deposits in the limbs, and these deposits constitute what is known as gout.

Poultry which are reared in confined places, where the amount of exercise is limited, or where kept in damp places, or reared in damp houses, are most likely to suffer from the complaint.

The treatment which is effective for rheumatism and gout consists in giving some saline aperient, such as epsom salts (a half teaspoonful added to a pint of drinking water for each fowl) to clear the system, using a little stimulating liniment, in order to revive the muscular action, and dissipate any deposit that may have a tendency to form.

The legs should be first well bathed with warm water, then rubbed briskly with a moisture of turpentine and salad (or sweet) oil. The

Continued on page 111

Conkey's

The ORIGINAL BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

LOW IN FIBRE
Just Right in Protein

Too much fibre injures. Too much protein overtaxes. Conkey's is scientifically correct. Read the Guaranteed Analysis and compare with others.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk Only is used, which permits thorough incorporation with the grain. No dried Buttermilk used in Conkey's.

It's the Original Conkey Process That Makes It So Good for Chicks

Conkey's carries them safely through the critical first eight weeks. It is an appetizing combination of pure sweet grain and concentrated, sanitary Buttermilk, scientifically proportioned and combined by a special Conkey process—entirely different from any other buttermilk feed. We use Semi-Solid Buttermilk only.

It prevents the big losses due to weakness and disease and gives your chicks the quick snappy getaway that produces early broilers and layers. The Buttermilk puts an edge to the appetite, strengthens and tones up the sensitive digestive organs of the little chicks, and helps to prevent White Diarrhea.

Conkey's is different—it is so clean, sweet and genuine. No mill ends, shriveled or unsound grain, weed seed or mill sweepings used—only the best and purest grain. Yet it costs so little for those first eight weeks no poultryman can afford to be without it.

Don't Break the Conkey Chain of Buttermilk Feeds—Starting—Growing—Laying—each the best for its particular purpose. Insist on Conkey's in the original package. If your dealer can't supply you with Conkey's, write us. Big Poultry Book for 6c postage. (99)

The G. E. Conkey Co. 6544 Broadway CLEVELAND, O.

The Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeder-Fount is the most satisfactory device ever invented. Keeps feed clean and prevents chicks from wasting it. Used for fountain also. Ask for circular.





SUNNY A BREEDING INSTITUTION CREST

S-C White Leghorns

HOW MANY COMMERCIAL POULTRYMEN IN THE COUNTRY WANT LEGHORNS THAT LAY HEAVILY OF PEE WEE EGGS? RAISE YOUR HANDS!

Of course not. What you want is Leghorns that lay heavily of large white eggs that will command the top notch price, not 50% premium eggs but 80% or more that will go in the fancy grade.

The trouble with most breeders is they do not have the heart to throw out a 300 egg hen that lays a poor product and males from these hens spoil the commercial value of a flock. Get started right.

Sunny Crest makes another high record of 974 officially Cornell Certified breeders because of high production qualities as well as individual qualities.

SEND FOR SALES BROCHURE

It's Free. The greatest Sales Brochure in the history of Sunny Crest, which gives every breeder something to think about.

SUNNY CREST FARMS (R. S. MOSELEY, General Manager) EAST AURORA, N. Y.

Turkey Raising on the Decline

Despite a steady increase in the prices producers have received for turkeys since 1915, production has steadily decreased, according to figures published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The average prices received during the four months October to January, 1915-16, was 15 cents a pound. The average price received during the corresponding period in 1920-21 was 32 cents a pound. In 1900 the census figures showed 6,594,695 turkeys on farms in the United States, while in 1910 there were only 3,688,708, and in 1920 there were 3,627,028.

During the past six years the price of turkeys has increased to the producer more than 100 per cent, while during the past twenty years the number of turkeys produced has decreased about 50 per cent, the department states.

It is common knowledge that turkeys are not easily handled for by nature they are wanderers and they usually give considerable concern to those whose duty it is to keep them on the home premises. The almost unconquerable inclination of turkeys to wander into the fields of neighbors has often caused strained feelings and many owners of flocks have abandoned the business of raising turkeys on that account. Turkeys are also seriously afflicted by a disease known as blackhead, which has

caused heavy losses, and in some instances the business has been given up entirely for this reason. These causes of loss, together with the frequent ravages of wild animals, including dogs and rats, have all tended to discourage development of the industry.

The raising of turkeys may be a very profitable occupation where there is an abundance of range, ample feed and reasonable freedom from preying animals, the department states. Even for those who have a limited range there are opportunities for raising a few turkeys each year if proper time and attention are devoted to it. The department points out, however, the desirability of those who enter the business to study it thoroughly in all its features.

It is very difficult to ship turkeys alive to market since the shrinkage is very heavy. Ordinarily turkeys do not eat very much when confined and therefore they are usually killed and dressed locally and then shipped to market, packed in barrels or boxes. Turkeys, like chickens, may be either scalded or dry picked, but the dry picked birds are preferred in most markets because they keep better and there are no losses of their substance by reason of a great deal of the soluble substance being removed by soaking in water or by packing in ice. There are conditions, of course, where there is no alternative but to pack

the birds in ice and ship them in barrels. The objection to scalded-dressed birds does not obtain to the same extent where the birds are dressed and sold immediately to the consumer.

Turkeys mature and fatten very much better in the fall when the atmosphere is crisp and fairly cold, such as prevails for some weeks preceding the holiday season. During this season the birds are in greatest demand, although the cold storage product may be had at all seasons. Warm weather during the week preceding the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays has a marked effect on demand and other conditions being equal, the quality of dressed turkeys for the holiday market may be predicted to a great degree by weather conditions during the fall season.

Don't forget to feed your evening feed so your birds will have to work for it. Exercise is healthful and what you want if you want to succeed in getting eggs to sell or eat.

Don't find too much fault with your competitor's birds when in the show room. Remember you are not perfect. Be fair and you will be more thought of by all those you meet.

"PRODUCTION - BRED POULTRY PAYS BIGGER PROFITS"

Put Your Poultry on a Production Basis with
Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs

From the

New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association

Incorporated under Laws of New York State.

Write for interesting Free Booklet with article by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. Tells all about the Association. Contains complete list of the 254 members and breeders of 9 breeds of Poultry.

Address

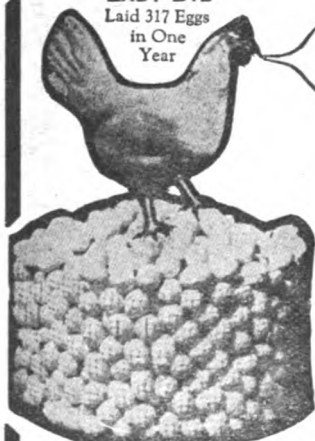
M. C. PORTER, Pres.

Dept. E, Rodman, N. Y.

CLARA W HASTINGS

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LADY DID
Laid 317 Eggs
in One
Year



Get some of
our eggs, all
guaranteed
to be fertile

**Puritas Springs
S. C. White
Leghorns**

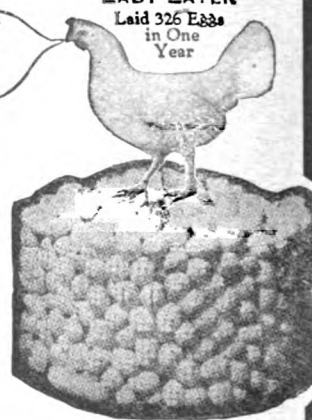
LADY PURITAS



Get some of
our Chicks,
delivery
guaranteed

Beautiful early hatched
Vigorous Pedigreed Cock-
erels, bred from hens
with good trapnest re-
cords. They will increase
egg production. Pulletts &
Yearling hens, the best
that have ever been pro-
duced. They are real
layers.

LADY LAYER
Laid 326 Eggs
in One
Year



Trapnested for 12 years without missing one single day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. We trapnest every day of every year.

Start 1923 with the Very Best, it means Success

Start with stock, eggs or chicks that are bred from many generations of heavy winter layers that have attained world-wide reputation as being the world's greatest winter producers. Puritas Springs Leghorns have won fame in the trapnests and will always live up to their reputation. Give them free range, keep them in a large or small run, house them up—put them anywhere in any climate and they will lay eggs plenty. They have been bred for heavy egg production for so many generations that they can't help but

lay those famous large white eggs; and besides, they are beautiful birds. Let us supply you with a handsome early hatched cockerel bred from a hen with a good trapnest egg record and you will notice the great improvement in your flock. Let us supply you with yearling hens, ready-to-lay pullets, hatching eggs, baby chicks—then you will have real layers. Our breeding pens for 1923 contain the most remarkable winter layers that have ever been produced. Send for our big instructive 1923 catalog and order early. For the past several years we have been unable to supply the demand. Our Catalog tells about our stock and prices, with views, valuable information, letters from customers who have made over \$7 profit per hen per year with Puritas Springs Leghorns from table eggs at local prices. Puritas Springs Leghorns have made individual records of over 300 eggs per year for our customers—can do the same for you. Send for Catalog today.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, Box XIII, AVON LAKE, OHIO

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Boyer's Quiz Department*Continued from Page 109*

fowls should have good and nutritious feeding during the time of treatment.

I keep Rhode Island hens, limited number only for family purposes. I make it a rule to coop feed every fowl that is used for the table, young or old. I use the fattening formula of the Cornell station, which recommends buttermilk or sour milk as a part. I prefer the buttermilk, but of late I find difficulty in getting it regularly, and have been forced to resort to evaporated buttermilk, which I do not like as well as the fresh. Having experimented, using two coops, and invariably get the best results from the fresh buttermilk. I am told I am not using the right proportion.

Will you kindly tell me what proportions I should use of the evaporated buttermilk? Do you regard the evaporated milk as good as the fresh for my purpose? I am a regular subscriber to the Advocate and regard your column of queries and answers as the most valuable published. Ever grateful for your reply.—J. A. S.

In reply to your inquiry on buttermilk, and its use in feeding, would say that while buttermilk either in a fresh or semi-solid state is preferable, the evaporated article is very good.

You probably do not use it strong enough. My suggestion would be that you dissolve sufficient in water to give a good creamy substance. It may be fed as a drink, or it can be used to moisten mash.

Seeing your grain mixtures in the September American Poultry Advocate, I would like to ask if you will kindly tell me just how much to use of each, as we mix about one-half ton at a time. I have about 500 laying hens. If you know of any feed house in this section that carry all the kinds of grain you use kindly send me their name and address.—W. V. T.

Replying to your inquiry, the Cornell scratch food is 5 parts cracked corn, 2 parts barley, 2 parts wheat, 1 part heavy oats. This is an excellent formula. All the parts are by weight.

You can buy grain from Taylor Brothers, Camden, New Jersey, if you do not have a nearer feed dealer.

The 1923 Standard of Perfection

The New and Latest Edition

Ready for distribution in January, 1923. Place your order NOW so that you will be in position to receive your copy just as soon as issued. If you wish to get your breeding pens in shape for 1923 matings that comply with the latest revised rulings of the American Poultry Association, get your 1923 copy of the Standard of Perfection. Many changes have been made since the old Standard was issued—get the new 1923 Edition and be guided accordingly in your poultry work this coming year. The price, \$2.50 postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Syracuse, N. Y.

Bargains in White Wyandotte Cockerels

200-EGG STOCK

Have for sale grand cockerels bred from hens with records ranging from 201 to 244 eggs each, per year. Prices \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each, according to quality. Order at once for good selection. Descriptive circular free. All sold out of hens and pullets.

MICHAEL K. BOYER

Bellevue Poultry Yards

HAMMONION, NEW JERSEY

SPECIAL SEED OFFER

16 Packets Vegetable Seeds—FREE

Believing that every one of our readers would enjoy fresh vegetables from their own gardens, we have decided to offer each subscriber just the kind of a seed assortment that will be sure to give satisfaction. This collection of seeds is just the right kind of an assortment for the family garden, and all seeds are guaranteed to be fresh and reliable and the very best that can be obtained. In making up this seed collection we have selected only the very best varieties—varieties that can be successfully grown in any climate and on all kinds of soil.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Pkt. BEET, Early Eclipse | 1 Pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers |
| 1 Pkt. BEAN, Choice Early | 1 Pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled |
| 1 Pkt. CABBAGE, All Season | 1 Pkt. PARSNIP, Improved Hollow Crown |
| 1 Pkt. CARROT, Oxheart | 1 Pkt. RADISH, Prize Mixture |
| 1 Pkt. CUCUMBER, Everbearing | 1 Pkt. SWEET CORN, Choice Early |
| 1 Pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson | 1 Pkt. SQUASH, Genuine Hubbard |
| 1 Pkt. MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford | 1 Pkt. TURNIP, Early Purple Top |
| 1 Pkt. WATERMELON, Kieckley's Select | 1 Pkt. TOMATO, Stone |

All the above sixteen packets delivered to you by parcel post, postpaid, together with directions for properly planting them. Don't fail to get this assortment. You will enjoy fresh vegetables from early spring until fall frosts.

This entire assortment of select vegetable seeds, together with a year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, all for only \$1.00.

USE THIS COUPON NOW

American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For the enclosed dollar bill (send a bill at our risk) please enter my (new) or (renewal) subscription for one full year from date and send me FREE and postpaid your big special Seed Collection consisting of 16 packets of different vegetable seeds as advertised.

Name

Address

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST STAFF OF INSTRUCTORS IN POULTRY CULTURE

**American Poultry School is Making Poultry
Raising Easy for Over 40,000 Men
and Women**



H. R. LEWIS



V. O. HOBBS



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W. M. COATS



A. O. SCHILLING



J. H. HANSON

IN every business and profession there is one really outstanding leader. In practical poultry instruction, no one has ever questioned the leadership of Prof. T. E. Quisenberry and Prof. Harry R. Lewis and their experts on the teaching staff of the American Poultry School. The very names of Quisenberry and Lewis have come to stand for simplified methods in poultry culture that bring unfailing results.

Professor Quisenberry, himself founder and former director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, one of the greatest in the world, has surrounded himself with the best brains in the poultry culture profession. The 96-page book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," which Professor Quisenberry and his staff have prepared for free distribution, outlines the successful methods by which thousands of men and women have doubled and trebled their poultry profits.

Associated with Professor Quisenberry is Prof. Harry R. Lewis, vice-president of the American Poultry School, president of the International Baby Chick Association and formerly with the New Jersey Experiment Station. Professor Lewis is in charge of the Eastern office. He has placed his own poultry farm at the disposal of the school for demonstration.

Others on this great staff are V. O. Hobbs, vice-president of the Missouri State Poultry Board, and one of the world's best poultry judges; Reese V. Hicks, former manager of the "Million Egg Farm" and twice president of the American Poultry Association; A. O. Schilling, of New York, world famous poultry artist; George England, of California, owner of the largest egg and breeding plant on the Pacific coast; W. M. Coats of Washington, noted judge and expert; H. H. Knapp, former president of the International Baby Chick Association and the country's best authority on hatcheries; J. H. Robinson, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. Burton, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. H. Hanson, formerly with the Oregon Agricultural College and owner of the largest poultry farm in his state; E. C. Branch, one of the country's most popular poultry judges, and T. E. Quisenberry, who managed the Great American Egg Laying Contests and superintended the government poultry farm at Fort Leavenworth, where 20,000 hens were kept; H. K. Revell, former lecturer for the Ontario (Canada) Department of Agriculture and owner of a large poultry farm; Lewis N. Clark, Port Hope, Canada, owner of poultry farms with an output of a million and a half eggs, 100,000 day-old baby chicks and 80,000 pounds of dressed poultry, and J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Canada, noted judge and the oldest breeder of Orpingtons in Canada. This faculty, the greatest in the world, is responsible for the truth of the school's slogan, "The Quisenberry Way Makes Every Hen Pay," and the school has the endorsement of the biggest people in the poultry business.

Professor Quisenberry will send free to any reader of this paper a copy of his wonderful book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." Simply drop a post card to Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Dean, Desk A2001, American Poultry School, Kansas City, Mo., and the book will be sent by return mail without any obligation.



T. E. QUISENBERRY



E. C. BRANCH



GEO. ENGLAND



T. E. QUISENBERRY
Dean and President
American Poultry School



REESE V. HICKS



J. H. ROBINSON



WALTER BURTON



H. K. REVELL

NEW BABY CHICK BROKERAGE COMPANY

The Smith Brokerage Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been organized in that city for the purpose of acting as wholesale brokers in baby chicks. Dr. S. B. Smith, who is president of the company, is well known for his achievements in machine hatching. The organization comes as a result of the fact that there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the production of baby chicks the coming season, which will necessitate a greater sales effort than formerly. The prospectus of the new company, just received, besides giving the unique plan of operation, calls attention to their service, which is sixfold:

- Find a market for the chicks.
- Guarantee payment for every order placed.
- Make collections for all chicks sold.
- Advice on market demand.
- Advice on oversupply.
- Securing the prevailing market price.

KITSELMAN BROS. CELEBRATING THEIR FORTIETH BIRTHDAY

Back in the early 80's (before Cleveland's first administration) an Indiana young man, who, from his earlier days on the farm, knew the back-breaking labor of rail-splitting, conceived the idea of building a machine to weave wire fence.

Today, forty years later, the two great factories of Kitzelman Brothers in Muncie, Ind., stand as monuments to that man's foresight and to the subsequent development of his idea.

Kitzelman Brothers occupy the unique and enviable position of being America's oldest wire fence manufacturers and the only wire fence manufacturers selling direct to the user, who own and operate their own steel wire mill. By way of celebrating their fortieth anniversary, Kitzelman Brothers this year are building extensive additions to their present factories.

That first fence machine conceived by A. L. Kitzelman, president of Kitzelman Brothers, was hand-driven and wove the fence right out in the field. Forty rods of fence was a mighty good day's work.

Today, great power looms in the Kitzelman plant weave poultry, farm and lawn fence of 100 different styles and heights to meet every possible need in every part of the world. The capacity of their looms is 30,000 rods a day. More than a dozen looms are devoted to the production of poultry fence alone. These looms are operated to capacity throughout the year in order to supply the great demand for poultry fence both at home and abroad.

In a single year the Kitzelman looms produce enough woven wire fence alone to enclose a stretch of land 150 miles wide extending from New York to San Francisco. Every two years approximately enough fence is made to enclose the entire United States. These figures include the complete fence and do not take into consideration barbed wire, gates, posts and other fence accessories turned out at the Kitzelman factories.

Kitzelman Brothers Company was founded in 1883 at Ridgeville, Indiana, by A. L. Kitzelman and the late D. M. Kitzelman. The first factory was a small frame structure much smaller than the present office building of the company. The business increased rapidly and in the late 90's the Kitzelman Brothers found it necessary to seek a new location with greater rail facilities. In 1900 they located at Muncie. To insure better and more standardized quality of materials, they built their own modern wire mill in 1901 and there produce all the wire which is used in the construction of Kitzelman woven fence. During the year just closed this company added several thousand feet of floor space to its fence factories and built and equipped a new building for the making of steel posts and gates.

The name Kitzelman is synonymous with the development of woven wire fencing. As pioneers in the industry, they—the four Kitzelman Brothers—have been responsible in a large way for the development and improvement of woven wire fencing. Many of the present styles of fence used the world over were originated in their plant.

Kitzelman Brothers sell their output of poultry, farm and lawn fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts and other accessories direct to the user. Their economical method of merchandising, the quality of their product and their broad policy of fair dealing, have won them thousands upon thousands of customer friends.

Their fence may be found everywhere in the United States where fence is used, in Mexico, South America, along the Nile, in South Africa, Australia, England, Norway, Central Europe—in fact in nearly every country the world over.

The officers of Kitzelman Brothers are: A. L. Kitzelman, president; E. F. Kitzelman, secretary and general manager, and C. M. Kitzelman, treasurer.

YOUR FLOCK AND WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

By J. S. GILCREST, Des Moines, Iowa.

The average flock makes its best showing so far as egg production is concerned during the spring months, because then nature is providing them with housing conditions and food that are conducive to the largest egg yield.



J. S. GILCREST
Life member A.P.A.
Pres. Des Moines
Incubator Co. Mrs.
"Successful" Incu-
bators and Grain
Sprouters

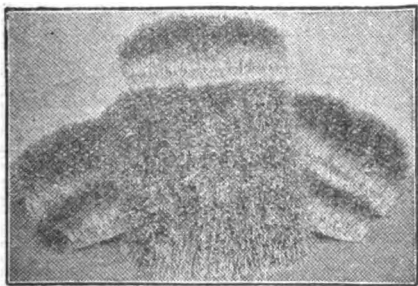
It is natural for the question to arise, why not imitate nature as far as possible and give the hens as nearly identical conditions at other seasons of the year as they have naturally in spring and summer?

A normal hen has the capacity to lay from 800 to 1200 eggs during her normal life, but the average hen to produce this number of eggs, if she were not forced for egg production, would require ten to twelve years. It is too expensive to keep hens that long; but modern poultrymen have become so advanced in knowledge that an excellent egg yield can be secured from a good hen during many months of the year, including the fall and winter months, pausing, of course, during the molting period. Give even the average flock proper feed and housing and it will give a good account of itself, especially if the drones are culled.

However, I have especially in mind the production of fall and winter eggs. Let us take it for granted that the pullets were hatched fairly early, they should give you a 50 to 60 per cent production during the winter months.

There are, however, some things that are essential. For instance, their house must be draft proof and must have a dry floor. It must be well ventilated, well lighted, and the birds should have from three to four square feet of floor space if they are to be kept confined. The floor should be covered with deep litter of straw or leaves in which the scratch feed is thrown, thus giving the hens almost continuous exercise.

One hundred hens will require from 13 to 15 pounds of grain per day, which may be composed of one-third whole wheat, one-third heavy oats and one-third cracked corn, sifted. One-third of the feed should be thrown in the litter in the morning and two-thirds in the afternoon.



At noon comes the very important green food, which during the fall and winter months should take the form of sprouted oats. Fowls can assimilate this easily and it helps them to take care of the large amount of grain and mash feed necessary for heavy egg production. With plenty of sprouted oats, their digestive system will not clog and they will be kept in prime condition for egg production. Furthermore sprouted oats contains a good deal of grape sugar and vegeta-

ble milk which is valuable to the hens in the formation of eggs.

The dry mash should be placed in hoppers and the fowls should be encouraged to consume it. When milk, either sweet or sour, is given, the quantity of tankage or beef scraps can be reduced. Plenty of clean water is essential, also grit, shells and, now and then, a little charcoal.

Farmers have the advantage in that they can raise practically everything they need to give the birds.

They can even raise the oats from which the necessary green feed is grown.

The easiest way to produce sprouted oats is by the use of the modern grain sprouter. With a sprouter of medium cost you can manufacture your own green food in the dead of winter and have it just to your liking, unsurpassed in succulency, and at very little expense. Each hen should receive from a square inch to a square inch and a half of this green food a day. It is surprising how quickly a change for the better is noted, even after sprouted oats have been fed only a week or so. It will increase the fertility of winter-laid eggs and enables you to provide the real early chicks with the necessary green food. I may be pardoned for saying I have enjoyed a remarkable demand for the "Successful" Grain Sprouter which has been in use now for ten years and which has been praised by thousands of farmers and poultry raisers in every section of the country.

The grain sprouter and the practice of feeding sprouted oats I am sure have come to stay, just like the use of artificial light in the laying house during the short winter days, both are aids to heavy egg production which should not be overlooked.

LOADING HENS STARTED TO WORK AGAIN

Fifteen eggs a day from 20 hens that had not been laying at all—and this in five days after giving Don Sung egg-laying tablets—was convincing evidence for this man.

"I ordered a 50 cent package of your Don Sung," writes H. Porter of Leesburg, Texas. "When I began using it my hens were not laying at all. In five days' time I was getting 15 eggs a day from 20 hens and it is okeh and I will use more later."

Send 50c to The Burrell-Dugger Company, 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., for a trial package of Don Sung. Money refunded if it fails to satisfy you on eggs produced as advertised in The American Poultry Advocate.

FIXED UP ROUP IN OWN AND NEIGHBOR'S CHICKENS, TOO

Serious cases of Roup and bad colds responded quickly to treatment by Roup-Over for Mr. William H. Waite, Hilliard, Pa., and Roup-Over fixed up his neighbor's chickens, too.

"Please send me two more bottles of Roup-Over. It is the best remedy that I have found yet. I have fixed up several cases that I thought were impossible, and I gave some to a friend of mine who had a fine Claiborne Cock that had a very bad rattle. It fixed him up in fine shape. Please send my order as soon as you can, as I need it badly."

Send 50 cents to The Burrell-Dugger Company, 406 Columbia Building, Indianapolis, Ind., for a trial bottle of Roup-Over. Money refunded if it fails to satisfy you in the treatment of bad colds and Roup in poultry, as advertised in the American Poultry Advocate.

POULTRY LITTERS

The use of peat moss for poultry litter is becoming more popular every day. Anyone who has had experience with this type of litter quickly realizes its distinct advantages over other litters used for poultry purposes. Straw is used frequently, but it possesses a glazed surface and does not absorb moisture. This results in a damp, clammy condition, causing colds, croup and kindred diseases. Hay is much the same as straw in this respect. Sawdust and shavings are inadvisable because they are too solid as a scratching surface, and chicks eating the fine particles are susceptible to "crop bound" and intestinal troubles. Other types of litter, such as grass, ashes, etc., are simply poor substitutes.

Peat moss will last a very long time and makes an ideal fertilizer when it is no longer usable as a litter. It keeps the poultry houses clean and sweet, saving the cost of disinfectants. Prevents dampness and does away with the most unpleasant work in caring for poultry. It is very economical and a great time saver.

The best peat moss is imported from Europe. It contains less woody and gritty substances and is a better absorbent. Peat moss as a poultry litter can now be obtained in quantity. The well known "O. K." Company of 157 Water Street, New York, are large importers of a very high grade peat moss for poultry litters.



The "baby" of the Lectro-hatch line. 2 feet long and 2 feet high. 65-egg.

The accompanying illustration shows the new simplified installation now being used by The Electric Controller Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., for converting oil or coal burning incubators into electric machines.

While the actual work of converting incubators so as to use electric heat was never a difficult matter for the poultryman, it has now been reduced to a matter of extreme simplicity.

The electric heating pad is fastened inside the lid of the incubator with 8 tacks. In the center, the regulator is attached with 3 screws. All of this takes but a few moments, and the outfit is then ready to operate from any electric light socket.

Heating elements, complete with regulator, are now being furnished by The Electric Controller Co. for changing almost any make or model of incubator. They operate from any kind of electric current—town lighting system, traction line or farm lighting plant.

In addition, the company is now making a line of complete new Lectro-hatch Incubators (electric), ranging in size from the "baby grand" model (65 egg capacity) up to the largest incubators used by mammoth hatcheries.

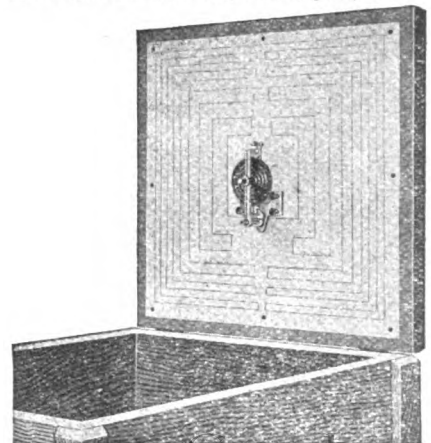
The principle of operation in the Lectro-hatch system is easy to understand. The heating pad consists of a tough, heavy fabric into which the heating wire is stitched back and forth. This wire is so arranged that it gives equal distribution of heat everywhere in the egg chamber.

Proper control of the heat is a most important matter, and this is handled in an ideal manner by the regulator shown in the center of the heating pad, in the illustration.

The advantages of even, steady heat, perfect ventilation, and the absence of attention to the heating plant, have led thousands of poultry raisers to adopt electric hatching and their reports show an almost perfect score of success. U. R. Fishel, of Hope, Ind., Portland Hatchery, Portland, Ind., Fetherling's of Nashville, Tenn., Moraine Farms (Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge), Dayton, Ohio, and many other prominent breeders, now use electric hatching and state that not only do they get larger hatches, but also that the chicks thus produced are larger, more vigorous and more healthy.

The electric incubator has another point of interest—it may be operated in the house itself, in any room, without fumes, without odors and without risk of explosion or fire.

If you want information on electric hatching, we suggest that you write at once to F. C. Burrell, General Manager, Electric Controller Co., 952 West New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.



Lectro-hatch electric outfit installed in Oil Incubator

Make Money With Your Poultry

**Run a Classified Ad Three Months in the American Poultry Advocate
The Cost is Small—The Results Are Big and Immediate**

Published continuously since 1892—over 30 years—the American Poultry Advocate has always been a consistent dividend payer for advertisers. Clean, progressive and upright, its advertising columns are as closely watched and edited as are its reading pages, and that fact in large measure accounts for its great pulling power on advertising. Confidence created among its subscribers by a strictly adhered to policy of square dealing for all, has built up a responsiveness among our more than 35,000 readers every month that you can turn to great advantage in advertising your poultry.

When our subscribers see what they want advertised in the Advocate, they know that that advertiser and the goods he offers for sale are all right, or he would not be permitted the use of our paper as an advertising medium.

Read these few letters of commendation recently received from our advertisers—see what good results they achieved with a little advertising—then let us have your order.

Produces the Best Results

In looking over our orders we find that the best results we have obtained from advertisements inserted in the various poultry magazines come from ads we sent the American Poultry Advocate.—*Fairfield Poultry Farm.*

50% More Than Any Other Paper

For several years we have used space in five poultry papers—the same papers each year. Our experience has been that we got 50 per cent more inquiries from the American Poultry Advocate than from any one of the others. The business has also been of better quality.—*Pultney Poultry Farm.*

Always a Winner

I have been a steady advertiser with your paper now for 22 years, and surely cannot miss a single issue. Inquiries are numerous and sales in proportion. The Advocate is a winner.—*A. A. Fenn.*

Best of Five Papers

I have now advertised with you for about 10 years and have always received the best results from the advertisements thus placed. Your magazine is by far the best advertising medium of any publication in which I advertise. There are a number of other poultry publications with a good circulation, but they have never gotten the results for me when it came to advertising.—*L. S. Darrow.*

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

Our classified advertising rate is 8c per word for a one month insertion, or only 6c per word a month for a three months' insertion. Count each word, initial or group of numbers, as one word. "T. J. Smith, RFD 1, Palmyra, Pa.," for instance, would be counted as 7 words. No advertisement accepted for less than \$1. Cash in full must accompany all orders.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

Date.....

American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Please run the following classified ad under.....

.....heading in the following issues of the

American Poultry Advocate.....

for which I enclose \$......in full payment of same.

(Signed).....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write your copy plainly (typewrite it if possible) and send it in to us at once. All orders must be in our office before the 20th of the month for the next month's issue.

TABLE OF RATES

Three Time Ads are Cheapest and
Get Best Results

	Once	3 Times
12 words, or less.....	\$1.00	\$2.16
14 "	1.12	2.52
16 "	1.28	2.88
18 "	1.44	3.24
20 "	1.60	3.60
22 "	1.76	3.96
24 "	1.92	4.32
26 "	2.08	4.68
28 "	2.24	5.04
30 "	2.40	5.40
32 "	2.56	5.76
34 "	2.72	6.12
36 "	2.88	6.48
38 "	3.04	6.84
40 "	3.20	7.20
46 "	3.68	8.28
50 "	4.00	9.00

And so on, for any number of words
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Win at the Premier Show of the World, Madison Square Garden, 1922. 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet. At the big New York State Fair, 1922, won 1st, 2nd and 3rd young pen; 2nd, 3rd, 5th cock; 2nd cockerel; 1st pullet; 1st, 4th hen; 1st farm flock young; 3rd farm flock old. These winnings are the result of years of careful and scientific breeding. A few choice cockerels to spare. Now booking orders for eggs. Send for 1923 Mating List.

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Size 17x20 inches. For each 50 fowls from 1 to 3000. For daily, monthly and yearly records. 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 75c.

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Write for our Booklet "A"

Seeds for Poultrymen

Get More Eggs. A Small Space in Your Garden Will Grow a Winter's Supply for a Large Flock of Hens

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You have doubtless read in the poultry journals that lettuce is an excellent feed for chickens. In this Chisha Lettuce you will find a feed that yields as much or more than other green feeds. It is economical to grow this strain, for when cut it resumes its growth rapidly and can be cut again and again; or the leaves can be pulled off each stem like the Jersey Kale. The yield is extremely heavy. Chisha, or Chicken Lettuce, does not make a head, but sends up a stout stalk, 3 to 4 feet high and just loaded with leaves. Prices: One ounce, 50c; one-quarter pound, \$1.50, all postpaid.

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Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel make excellent feed for poultry, and only a little garden space will be required for growing enough to last all winter, as they are very productive. Stored in an ordinary cellar or any cool place, they will keep until spring. We can supply you with the seed of either Sugar Beet or Mangel Wurzel. Prices: One-quarter pound, 30c; one pound, 90c, all postpaid.

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If it doesn't make your hens yield more eggs return box. If satisfied with results remit \$1.00—order direct. Attractive prices to dealers.

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Thurmont, Md.

Shipping Crates

Shipping crates should be light and durable. They should be commodious, large enough to accommodate the fowl or fowls to be shipped in them. Crates that are two feet in height are to be commended. A foot of ground or floor space should be allowed each fowl. A crate square or oblong is the usual shape, and should be ventilated near the top or sides. Handles may be added to assist those who must handle the crate enroute.

The best material for a crate is white pine, for it is light and strong. The corners of the crate should be reinforced with posts, as here is where the most strain will come in handling it. The cover may be fastened on with a padlock or a hasp or some device of one's own invention; but a padlock will prevent an exchange of birds during shipment.

It is a good plan to paint all shipping coops some attractive color, together with the name of your plant or your own name and address; for in this way you advertise your business. Have the words, "Return to" precede your name and address so your crates will come back to you. The express companies make no charge for returning empty crates.

It is a poor idea to use berry crates, dry goods boxes or anything one can find in which to make his shipments. Such a course looks slovenly to the outside world and makes a poor impression on your customers. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." So endeavor to use uniform crates that appeal to the eye and they will attract attention everywhere and bring you business wherever they go.

WHITNEY POULTRY FARMS' SPRING PRICE LIST READY

We are in receipt of hatching egg price list from the Whitney Poultry Farms, Inc., Marlboro, N. Y., quoting greatly reduced prices for this season's delivery. The Whitney Poultry Farms are breeders of English Leghorns of pure Tom Barron stock and any of our readers who will be in the market for hatching eggs from hens of high egg records should write Mr. Whitney for his price list. Safe delivery is guaranteed anywhere, and all infertiles will be replaced free of charge.

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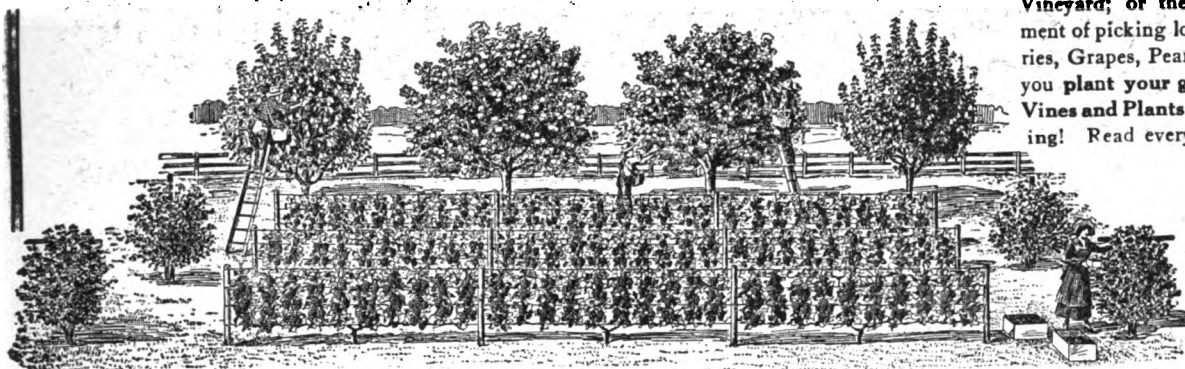
Having been a subscriber of your valuable magazine, I didn't know but you would be interested to know how I am doing with a backyard flock of ten R. I. Reds. These ten Rhode Island Reds were hatched April 17, 1921, and laid the first egg Oct. 10, and I have kept a record from Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 1, 1922. November, 59 eggs; December, 159 eggs; January, 194 eggs; February, 151 eggs;

March, 212 eggs; April, 235 eggs; May, 235 eggs; June, 161 eggs; July, 152 eggs; August, 178 eggs; September, 171 eggs; October, 79 eggs.

I have fed a balanced ration with plenty of grit, oyster shells, and a little charcoal, besides all the cabbage and lettuce they would eat.

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The Seventeen grafts, plants, etc. in this collection are **GUARANTEED** to reach you in good condition, and to grow to your satisfaction. Failing in which, they will be **REPLACED**, at your request, absolutely without charge.

APPLE and Pear Trees are easily grown from Grafts, Grape Vines from Callused Cuttings, and Small Fruit Plants multiply themselves with little or no assistance. Start with vigorous, true-to-name stock, such as we send you in this collection, and the few minutes time in the evenings, through the season, spent in caring for your fruit, will give you better trees, vines and berry plants than you would be apt to get in any other way.

4 APPLE and PEAR TREE Grafts 4

1 Snow and 1 Wealthy Apple, 1 Kieffer, and 1 Bartlett Pear

These apple and pear tree grafts are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut, and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The fruit tree graft, thus complete, takes root as soon as planted, makes rapid growth, and in just a few years bears heavy crops of choice fruit. Each apple or pear tree graft is about a foot in length.

9 Callused GRAPE VINE Cuttings 9

3 NIAGARA 3 DELAWARE 3 CONCORD

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4 One-Year-Old BERRY BUSHES 4

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17 Fruit Trees, Plants, and Grape Vines

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How to get exceptionally big hatches.
How to cull slackers from layers.
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How to prevent and cure disease.
How to make home poultry remedies.
How to build and remodel poultry houses.
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And hundreds of other valuable pointers that are worth a great deal of money to poultry raisers

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American Poultry School

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Kansas City, Mo.

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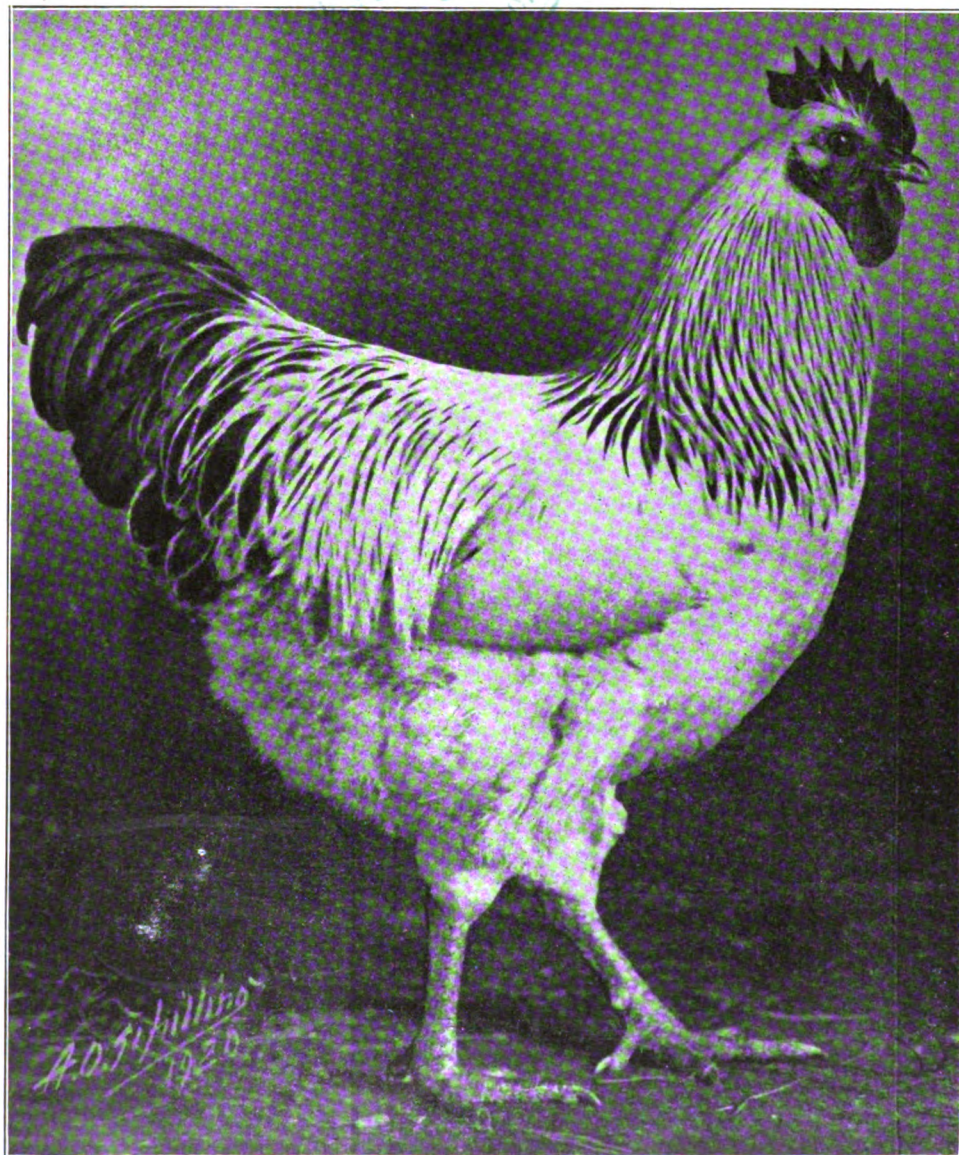


AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

10c per copy

FEBRUARY, 1923

\$1.00 per year



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**AT THE 1922
NATIONAL
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**NEW JERSEY
EGG
CONTEST**
For the two years of this
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been among the leaders.
\$5.25 per hen
**OFFICIAL
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Highest pen and high-
est hen in contest
for year.
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EGG
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test for the year.
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**STORRS
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CONTEST**
Second highest
Leghorn pen.
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NET PROFIT**

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CONTEST**
Highest hen among
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\$4.57 per hen
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NET PROFIT**

This
amazing Fer-
ris victory
won in com-
petition with
500 pens (5,000
hens) of all
breeds and
strains. These
profits above
cost of feed based
on New Jersey
Feed Cost and on
New York Egg
Market.

You Can Make Big Profits With FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS

The records of the Ferris White Leghorns at the 1922 and previous egg contests demonstrate beyond question that the egg breeding of our stock will insure profitable results in all parts of the United States, confirming the reports of thousands of customers. Trapnesting and pedigreeing on the most extensive scale ever attempted are responsible for these remarkable results. Our winnings over thousands of hens of all breeds at egg contests under Government and State supervision is convincing evidence that you should not overlook Ferris stock if you want the best laying strain. Many breeders claim great records for their stock. Few are willing to put their birds in competition with hundreds of pens from all over the world and prove their statements as we have done.

NOTED EDITOR SAYS:

After a personal inspection of your farms I have no hesitation in saying that your Leghorns have an enviable reputation in the laying pen and excel in length of leg, shape and neatness of comb and carriage of tail. I congratulate you.
ROBERT H. ESSEX
Editor Canadian Poultry Journal

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the same stock that is winning at the egg contests. Nearly all our contest winners are from the 265-300 egg strain. You can get eggs and chicks at bargain prices this month for shipment now or in the spring. Improve your flock with a pedigreed male or a mated pen. Guaranteed! Shipped C. O. D. and on approval.

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**Guaranteed to
Produce Winners**
For the first time in the history of the poultry industry a breeder has matings so good he can say: "I guarantee every setting of these eggs and every dozen of these chicks to produce a blue ribbon winner."

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Our egg-bred winners at New York, Chicago, Washington, and other big shows are the best in America. Read what customers, poultry judges and prominent poultry specialists say in our catalog. Write for mating list and full particulars. Wonderful cockerels, pullets and mated pairs at bargain prices. A pen mated by our specialists will enable you to raise winners for any show.

Won Every First Prize for White Leghorns this Season at

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ORDER DAY OLD CHICKS RIGHT NOW

10% Discount on orders placed this month for shipment any time this spring. Pay only 10% down; balance C. O. D. Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere in United States or Canada East of Rockies. Delivered prepaid right to your door by Parcel Post. Big fluffy, vigorous chicks hatched right and shipped right so they are easy to raise. Get your chicks direct from Ferris—and you can be sure you have the best that money can buy.

Eggs For Hatching

Big white eggs strongly fertile because they come from flocks fed right, housed right and bred right. Safe arrival and a good hatch guaranteed. Delivered prepaid to your door anywhere in the U.S. or Can. Bargain prices on orders received this month.

BOOKING ORDERS FOR EIGHT WEEK OLD PULLETS

Shipment right now or anytime in the spring or summer. 10% discount if you place your order now. Shipped safely anywhere in lots of one or 1,000.

Let Us Help You—

Fourteen of the foremost White Leghorn specialists of America are at your service when you become a Ferris customer. We know that Ferris White Leghorns will give you a secure income if properly housed and cared for and our Service Department is maintained to advise and instruct you in the methods followed in the most up-to-date plants. We must have successful customers to make our business pay and if you buy now we will do everything we can to make you so successful that you will be buying from us years in the future. A surprisingly large part of our business comes from customers whose first orders were placed 5 to 10 years ago.

GEORGE B. FERRIS

Department 911

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MICHIGAN

Southern Farm—West Palm Beach, Fla.

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Satisfaction or your money back: All mature stock shipped C. O. D. and on three day's approval. A breeding pen mated by our experts will start you right and give you the full benefit of our twenty-three years of egg breeding.

PULLETS	HENS	MALES
Splendid layers and breeders. Big and vigorous—splendid shape and color.	Prolific layers that will produce the kind of chicks that pay big profits.	To mate with your present flock or with the hens and pullets we are offering.

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In 23 years of breeding Blue Ribbon Winners and Record Layers, we have built the world's largest poultry establishment. Our new 1923 catalog and mating list contains a world of information on White Leghorns and Egg Production. It will increase your profits. It is a book you want. Get yours, absolutely free. Send in the coupon below or write today to the originator of this famous strain.



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Mr. Ferris:

Send me your big free catalog and your monthly bulletin. I am breeding White Leghorns (). I want to know why White Leghorns will pay me best (). Quote me special bargain prices of eggs (), chicks (), hens (), males (), 8-weeks stock (), laying pullets (), for shipment about.....
Quantity wanted..... American strain (). English strain (). Exhibition strain ().

Remarks.....

Name.....

Address.....



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—Another
Buckeye
achieve-
ment



*Raises big, healthy chicks just as the
famous coal-burning Buckeye does*
—The New Blue Flame

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For years one of the outstanding successes in the world of poultry raising has been the great Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder—used on thousands and thousands of farms, in practically all the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and by the foremost poultry breeders in America.

Buckeye Colony Brooders Raise Every Raisable Chick

Now arrives our latest product—the Blue Flame Buckeye Colony Brooder—a wick-type, kerosene-burning brooder made in 3 sizes, which we back with the same unequivocal guarantee, "more chicks and better chicks or your money back."

Whether coal, oil or gas burning, there is no crowding, no chilling and none of the resulting chick ailments so usual with the ordinary brooder. They literally save millions of chicks a year. You will be amazed at the greatly increased number and size of chicks you will raise.

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More than 600,000 Buckeye Incubators are in use throughout the United States. More Buckeyes are shipped to foreign countries than the total foreign shipments of all other American makers.

More than 800 foremost commercial hatcheries use Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. More than 54,000,000 chicks per year are Buckeye hatched.

Which Catalog Shall We Send?

Grow 3 chicks where 1 grew before, save half the time and expense. If interested in Blue Flame Brooders send for catalog No. 24; or in coal-burning Brooders, No. 36; Buckeye Incubator Catalog No. 48 tells how to grow more and better chicks.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders
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Please send catalog No. _____
I am interested in Buckeye incubators ☐
coal-burning brooders ☐
oil-burning brooders ☐
THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY
417 Euclid Avenue
Springfield, Ohio
U. S. A.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: To the United States and its possessions, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00. To foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 per year. All subscriptions payable in advance.

February, 1923

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We use the utmost care in allowing advertisers the use of our columns and we believe all of them to be trustworthy and that they will be fair in all their business dealings. We gladly investigate any well-founded complaint against any advertiser and will do our utmost to adjust your difficulties with them in a satisfactory manner. After doing so, however, our responsibility ceases.

In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

H. Cecil Sheppard Withdraws

We are in receipt of the following letter from H. Cecil Shepard, Berea, Ohio.

On account of the rapid increase in my poultry business I feel compelled to withdraw my name as candidate for President of the American Poultry Association, as I will be unable to give the office the proper attention it should have.

I regret to have to decline the honor of serving the Association as its President should the members see fit to elect me. I take this opportunity of thanking my friends for the great interest they have taken in supporting me for this office.

An Important Series

One of the most important series of articles for poultrymen we have ever published begins in this number on page 131, "Feeds and Feeding," by Archie E. Vandervort.

Mr. Vandervort has contributed various timely articles to the Advocate for some time, and we feel that in this series on feeds and feeding, he has touched upon a topic that will be most eagerly welcomed and looked forward to by our readers.

Practical experience in poultry work for many years has well qualified the author to undertake his forthcoming contributions, and in obtaining an authoritative writer on this most important topic we feel we have rendered a real service to our subscribers, and one which they will fully appreciate.

Start with Mr. Vandervort at the beginning of his articles on feeding and don't miss an issue. You will be well repaid in the knowledge gained.

The Garden Awards

As we go to press this month, the foremost poultry show in the country, the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, opens its doors to eager thousands of poultrymen, and those who contemplate becoming poultrymen. As in the past, we will have a full report of the show and will publish the complete awards in all classes. Most of this news, and the awards as well, will be in the March issue, as space and time necessitate their being omitted this month.

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Business Farmers Use Typewriters

Business farmers in New York are more and more coming to the use of the typewriter, along with printed letterheads.

The reason they give for the practice is not so much that it is easier for the person who gets the letter to read it, but because the carbon copy of the letter, made at the time it is written, gives an exact and indisputable record. This is particularly important where price quotations are given, or when any financial arrangements are made.

Copies of all important business letters should be kept, and without the typewriter, the copy has to be made painstakingly by hand. Even then, mistakes of omission are likely to creep in, and the accuracy of the copy may be easily disputed.

Typewriters are not so expensive as they once were, and the small, portable kinds are capable of effective work, though they cost no more than about half as much as the larger standard machines. The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca says that no one can recommend a typewriter with any more assurance than an automobile can be recommended. There are all sorts, for all sorts of usage, from the heavy, sturdy one that many government forest rangers use, to those with the most delicate mechanisms.

The daughter of the family, in many farm homes, may learn to operate a machine in the commercial course at the high school, and then act as the farm secretary.

Breeders' Advertising

From now until May is the time for you breeders to get busy and advertise your hatching eggs, baby chicks and other stock. Turn the product of your poultry plants into the coin of the realm the quickest, easiest and cheapest way—advertise in the Advocate. A one-inch or two-inch single or double column ad you will find large enough to be effective in making sales, and the cost is very low. A one-inch single column ad once only \$4.20; a one-inch double column ad once only \$8.40; a two-inch double column ad once only \$16.80. Terms are cash with order. Your ad run three months at a discount of 10 per cent from the above prices. For instance, your two-inch single column ad, run three months, would cost only \$22.78.

All orders for this advertising must reach us by the 20th of the month.

Are You Looking for a Situation?

We are in receipt of a letter from a prominent poultryman, located on the Hudson river in New York State, who is looking for the right man to fill a position he has to offer. The man must know and must love White Rocks to the exclusion of all other breeds. He must be able to take full charge of and handle from 300 to 500 birds. He must be willing to keep trapnest records, be able to pedigree the birds.

He should be able to use and make the most of the present equipment. The owner would not be in favor of any radical changes. Such a man would have the use of a cozy cottage consisting of five rooms and bath, with modern appointments. If you are interested in the above and can meet the requirements write in full and in confidence to the editor of the American Poultry Advocate, who will forward your letter.

Our Cover Design

As a cover illustration this month we are using the beautiful Columbian Rock cockerel that won first prize at the Boston 1920-1921 Show. Bred and owned by Henry L. Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I. The photograph and retouching is by Arthur O. Schilling, the well known poultry artist, of Rochester, N. Y.

Feed G. L. F. rations and you will know just what your birds are eating

The rations are mixed according to formulas approved by the poultry feeding specialists at the colleges of agriculture in the territory served by the G. L. F. Study the formulas and you will find—

1. A larger variety of ingredients in each ration than is usually available in your locality.
2. The quality of the ingredients and the pounds of each ingredient used are stated.
3. Each ration is high in digestible nutrients and the fiber content is low.
4. Dried milks are used and the animal proteins are high.



POULTRY RATIONS

*Known Ingredients of Known Quality
in Known Proportions*

G. L. F. Laying Mash

20% Protein—5.5% Fat—3% Fiber

400 lbs.	Wheat Bran
200 "	Flour Midds
200 "	Standard Midds
250 "	Corn Meal
230 "	Hominy (white)
300 "	Oats Gr. No. 2 white 40 lbs.
250 "	Meat Scrap 50-55%
150 "	Dried Buttermilk
20 "	Salt

2,000 lbs.

1389.60 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F. Chick Scratch Grains

11% Protein—3.75% Fat—3% Fiber

1000 lbs.	Pine Cracked Corn (Kiln Dried)
600 "	Cracked Wheat
200 "	Cracked Milo Maize
200 "	Steel Cut Oats

2,000 lbs.

1617.40 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F. Coarse Scratch Grains

11.25% Protein—3.25% Fat—4% Fiber

700 lbs.	Corn, Coarse Cracked
600 "	Wheat
300 "	Barley
200 "	Oats, No. 2 White Clipped 40 lbs.
100 "	Milo and White Kafir
100 "	Buckwheat

2,000 lbs.

1405.30 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F. Intermediate Scratch Grains

11% Protein—3.75% Fat—3.5% Fiber

1000 lbs.	Medium Cracked Corn
600 "	Wheat
200 "	Milo Maize
200 "	Oats No. 2 White Clipped 40 lbs.

2,000 lbs.

1550.60 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F. Growing Mash

19.75% Protein—5.25% Fat—5% Fiber

550 lbs.	Wheat Bran
300 "	Flour Middlings
350 "	Corn Meal
290 "	Hominy (white)
150 "	Meat Scraps (fine)
150 "	Dried Milk
100 "	Dried Buttermilk
100 "	Bone Meal
10 "	Salt

2,000 lbs.

1405.17 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

G. L. F. Fattening Mash

12.5% Protein—4.75% Fat—4% Fiber

1200 lbs.	Corn Meal
600 "	Flour Middlings
200 "	Oats Clipped Re-Gr. 40 lbs.

2,000 lbs.

1520.6 lbs. Digestible Nutrients

*Your local G. L. F. agent will take care of your requirements,
or if there is no local agent in your community, write*

**THE CO-OPERATIVE
GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.**

751 BYRNE BLDG., SYRACUSE, N. Y.



AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Race and Pet Stock

February, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cent

Columbian Rocks

WHO can say that a combination of lustrous greenish black against a background of solid white does not present a beautiful appearance? Such is the combination we have in the Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Possessed of that fine type which the Standard lays down for all Plymouth Rocks, their plumage pattern further enhances the good looks and popularity of the Columbian variety of Rocks.

Origin

The Columbian Plymouth Rock, as we know them today, originated from a cross between a Light Brahma and the White Rock sixteen years ago, but they were not known as Columbian Plymouth Rocks until 1907, at which time the Columbian Plymouth Rock Club was organized. They did not find their place in the "Standard of Perfection" until 1910, and it was only ten years ago in 1913, that Columbian Plymouth Rock breeders were able to produce exhibition color markings equal to that of the Columbian Wyandotte. Even at that date, superior specimens that stood out prominently were few and far between. In the past seven years, however, uniform high class color and type developed very rapidly, so that today Columbian Rock breeders are credited with showing specimens equal to both Light Brahmas and Columbian Wyandottes markings. Birds exhibited at Boston and Madison Square Garden this last year proved this assertion.

Columbian Rock Breeders Have Made Great Progress.

While some specimens of Columbian Rocks have been produced to equal the color markings of the best Light Brahmas and Columbian Wyandottes this is not true in a general sense. The Columbian Rock is a comparatively new variety, and the peak of perfection is not reached in just a few years of breeding experience. If such were the case, the sport and enthusiasm that accompanies the art of breeding would soon be lost, and we dare say that "art" would soon follow.

Discouragement is unknown to the dyed-in-the-wool breeder, certainly not to the Columbian Rock Breeders for they have made great strides towards perfection, and some have reached that point. However, in the true sense of the word, perfection is never reached in poultry breeding undertakings, it is

By
Prof. L. N. GILMORE

sometimes closely approached, however. The Good Book, the Standard of Perfection, the Bible of the poultry breeders places its commandments at a high level, justly and rightfully so, for if the difficulties of breeding were as easily surmounted as finding the product of two numbers would not the enthusiasm of breeding our present day beautiful fowls soon run into decay?

A Few Points on Color Markings

Contrast in color is wanted in Columbian Rocks, but often the Black sections tend to fade out, destroying the contrast against the white. Mating birds with an intense slate undercolor will most likely offset this condition. Brassiness in the male birds can generally be bred out in a few generations by using females of dark slate undercolor.

For an outstanding hackle in both sexes deep black with a white edging running around the point of the feather is wanted. Here again fading is likely to occur unless carefully watched for when mating. When black fades into the white, the edging which is the beauty mark of lacing is destroyed. The chopping off of the white before reaching the point of the feather is equally undesirable, and extremely unattractive to the eye.

The Standard calls for solid black in the main tail feathers of both sexes. White often crops out. It is a point well taken towards eliminating this defect when birds with deep black running from skin to tips of feathers are mated. The tails coverts of both sexes should be lustrous black with white lacing. This condition should be more pronounced in the male however, and as a matter of fact the feathers of the back and base of the tail of males should be laced.

Wing primaries of both sexes should be solid black with lower edge of lower web showing white edging. It is difficult to get this white edging so placed. When not obtainable in both sexes, one of the individuals should be particularly sound in this section in order to offset the intensification of the defect in the offspring.

Pages upon pages have been written relative to mating of Columbian colored birds, and by all means let it be said that these few lines tell in a humble way, less than a hundredth part of the story. Along with the Standard of Perfection every Columbian Rock breeder should have the Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book as a treatise and guide in his or her breeding endeavors. These two books are published by the American Poultry Association and are for sale by "The Advocate."

Commercial Qualities of Columbian Rocks

Throughout the country, Columbian Plymouth Rocks are now recognized as some of the very best egg producers. In 1914, according to official records, a Columbian Rock hen was developed with a record of 286 eggs, and since that time an unusually large number of Columbian Rocks have been entered in egg-laying contests and have come off with flying colors. For one thing, they have that singular make-up or combination of blood lines which enables them to endure almost any climate, and also, they lay a very large egg similar in size to the Light Brahma.

As broilers and roosters, the Columbian Plymouth Rocks are excellent. It is not uncommon to have cockerels weigh 5 pounds at five months of age. Full-grown cocks and hens weigh 9½ pounds and 7½ pounds respectively, and cockerels and pullets 8 pounds and 6 pounds respectively. Pullets often begin laying at six months of age.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks are big-bodied, yellow-skinned fowls, and no breed of fowl take on flesh more rapidly. They take high rank as a general purpose fowl.

The Columbian Plymouth Rock take high rank as a general purpose fowl.

Too many poultrymen have allowed their fancy or imagination to dictate what breed they should select when they did their choosing, sometimes with a profitable result, but often that choice has been unprofitable. This breed has made good in every sense of the word, and as more is expected of a fowl today than ever before, no mistake will be made in adopting this most excellent all-purpose fowl—for the show-room or utility breeding pen—and it makes no difference whether he be a beginner or an old experienced breeder.

Editorial Comment

Business Ethics

One of the most regrettable features of the poultry industry is the occasional "fakir" that gets into it. Fortunately the overwhelming majority of the people engaged in the industry are honest and endeavor to abide by the golden rule. They have a high standard of Business Ethics and are well thought of by all with whom they do business.

True, sometimes a misunderstanding arises between them and the other party in the transaction, but equally true, it is eventually compromised so that both parties are satisfied.

For perfectly obvious reasons there will always be misunderstandings between the buyer and the seller of Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks and, oftentimes, full grown fowl. The buyer is looking for bargains—something a little better than his expenditure really entitled him to, and naturally will be disappointed when he receives his purchase.

He is fair minded, after he has had time to think it over calmly he arrives at the conclusion that he got all he really paid for. Reliable breeders can be trusted to send a five dollar bird for \$5.00 and a \$50.00 bird for \$50.00—but they most certainly cannot be expected to send a \$50.00 bird for \$5.00.

The "fakir" never lasts very long in the poultry business. Often he is caught before he really gets started and soon finds the publishers of the reputable poultry papers refuse to carry his advertising and his only means of getting what he terms his "suckers" is completely shut off, and he is forced out of business.

The following is quoted from a leading English poultry paper and shows that England also has its share of "Poultry Fakirs":

About every so often some poultry trader gets "in trouble." Disclosures are made which show either gross neglect in handling business or an unmistakable intent to defraud. Sometimes we think that the old adage to the effect that "every pig has to burn his nose in the swill before he'll believe its hot" applies to a certain class of trader who looks upon the poultry business as a sort of get-rich-quick scheme.

"It is just this class of bipeds who are the bane of the poultry world. While it is fortunately true that they are comparatively few in number, yet their evil doings are always heralded far and wide, with the result that a stigma is left upon the entire poultry industry.

"The sooner there is a general appreciation of the fact that there is no royal road to wealth, even in the poultry business, but that "honesty is the best policy" always, the sooner the entire poultry fraternity will take on a new dignity which will prove both becoming and profitable."

Will the Poultry Business Be Overdone?

That is the question that is bothering so many who are now more or less firmly established in the business of poultry raising.

Each year registers an increase in the number of entrants into this field of endeavor and each year the fears of an over production crops into the minds of some.

Each year registers failures in the poultry business as it does in other lines of business. There are always some who enter business under a misapprehension and after getting their feet wet and their bank roll flattened tire of the game and throw up their hands in disgust, step out, or are put out. Unfortunate as such a condition may be, just the same it makes the business safer for the fellow who, through perseverance and experience has established himself. So why worry about so many entering the field. All that glitters is not gold. All that enter do not stick.

Now another thing, government statistics show that the western plains, where the great bulk of our beef is produced are being divided slowly but surely into smaller farming areas. More farmers but less cattle. To authenticate this condition statistics show further that less beef cattle are slaughtered each ensuing year. People must have meat to fulfil the proper requirements of their bodies. Simply can't get along without it, well perhaps the vegetarian can, but who wants to be a vegetarian?

Well the up shot of this condition is the increase in consumption of poultry and eggs as a substitute for beef products and what could be a better one. Both poultry flesh and eggs are universally liked, are tasteful and are submitingly to being cooked in a hundred and one different ways to tickle the palates of our 100,000,000.

Bright as the prospects may be for the poultry industry it is high time some united effort was made toward increasing the consumption of poultry products, and that line of effort can be made through the advertising medium only.

The dairy industry has made itself known by broadcasting through advertising campaigns the merits of the dairy cows' products. Little or nothing along this line has been done by the poultry industry. The American Poultry Association can and should do it if funds are provided. Every one fancier, utility breeder and commercial poultryman should be willing to donate a small sum for such a cause. All would benefit from it.

Advertising the merits of the hen and her products as food will lend to increase consumption, and consumption will increase demand and demand will

maintain fair prices which is all that is asked for. The economic law of supply and demand never ceases to function. Commodities have and always will be priced according to these two factors. The welfare of the poultry industry is particularly dependent upon the demand. Lets increase that demand by the effort of an advertising campaign.

Who Is the Judge?

Of course poultry shows should be given wide publicity by the press. All enthusiasts want to know the main points of interest; the Barred Rock Breeder wants to know the number of his variety entered, entered and judged by whom, and the winners, of course. The same can be said of breeders of other varieties. Further, the stay-at-homes want to know who of the old timers were back at the show, notice of any special meetings, and other things of general interest. These are at least some of the things we know we should like to read of when we are unable to visit the shows. We do feel, however, a majority of breeders do not care a snap for the writers' criticism of the placings by the judge or his private opinion of the individuals not placed. Some writers who make it a business to "write up" the shows for the publishers may be in a position to criticise—the vast majority are not. Again provided the writer happens to be a judge of poultry, do his words produce much knowledge for the average (the majority of breeders)? We think as long as we are unable to be at the show to see the individuals we should be satisfied that "John Doe took first on Barred Rock Pullet, a very fine bird, and let it go at that, but here is what we get sometimes, "Second pullet, excellent type, nice broad back, sweeping tail, beautiful in every way ought to be placed first." And this all—column after column—in fine type in the back pages of the issue.

Now what value does the reader gain from such material when he is unable to see the individual. When discussed by a competent writer, the criticism or personal opinion may be of good service to one who is lucky enough to be in attendance at the show, and who upon getting home and reading the issue two to four weeks later might remember some of the individuals as he had seen them. But we suppose "Show-write-ups" are meant for the unlucky stay-at-homes.

This criticism is made in a friendly manner and it is not meant to disturb or curtail individuality in the manner of covering shows. We do feel, however, the judges' decision is good and enough when it comes to informing the reading public of the awards.

Fowls of Large Size

PROBABLY more objections came from the breeders of Asiatic, Orpingtons and Javas against the admission of the Black Giants to the Standard than from any other source. The burden of their song was that their breeds had held the front of the stage for size and they objected to other new kinds being thrown into competition. The reply that came from the newcomer was: You have wasted your opportunity and have not

This seems to be an accepted truth. It will not make so much difference as to the past, but it may make a lot of difference for the future. The lack of old fowls of large size has increased the consumption of turkeys for cold cuts and for sandwiches. This demand might be filled with fine plume Brahma fowls. They are, however, so scarce as to be almost out of the running. Those that do come into the market are not so full breasted as they were formerly. All of the Cochins have been set aside as market poultry because they are all fuss and feathers. The same is true of many of the Brahmas.

The best table fowl of my experience was the Buff Cochin of forty years ago. The next best I will call the Felch type of Brahmas. Then the Sweet type of Dark Brahmas. Then the Orpingtons. Now comes the Jersey Black Giants that can be made to fill the place vacated by all the others mentioned. Let us hope that there will be a return to safe, sane methods in the growing of all of these fowls of larger size. They can be of large size and be beautiful. The cultivation of plump, round, full breast development will not detract from their beauty. It will improve rather than detract from their body formation. It is time that one of two things be done. They are: either a better body formation for table poultry on the exhibition Light Brahmas, or else a different type of breeding for market. This would be a bad thing because it would renew the utility problems that are about settled.

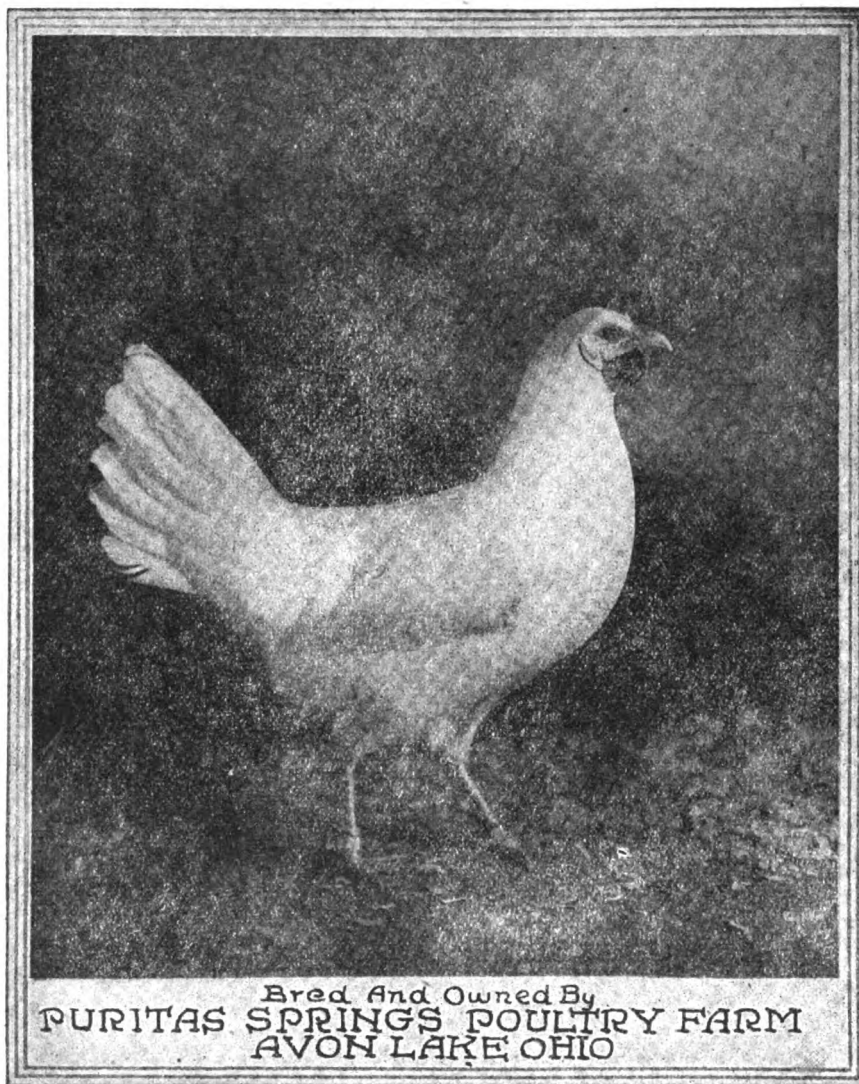
Better Brahmas

There is no reason why the Brahmas should not be the most popular fowl for market poultry of all grades and sizes. No fowl can produce a better broiler

By

T. F. McGREW

than can come from a Brahma of the proper type for market poultry. For frying size they are wonderful. My grandchild said one day, "My, but these drumsticks are fine. There is some-



part of the exhibit, you will see other Brahmas with shanks and thighs unusually long and then, again, you will see the medium type with shanks and thighs just right for market purposes. Some of all of these may have breast formation almost as flat as a board, others not so flat, while others in the same row will have the round, full plump breast that makes the desirable Brahma. Again, we have the proof that the proper type for exhibition and for prime market poultry may be found in the same specimen. We saw in the Boston Show of two years ago forty-seven Light Brahmas, and some few Dark Brahmas, that met the full demand for proper quality for size, shape and general conformation for both exhibition and table poultry.

If it is possible to produce so large a proportion of good specimens it is quite possible to produce more of them. If those who breed Brahmas would push their cause one-half as hard as do the breeders of the New Giants push them for popularity, the Brahmas would be in equal demand. No other fowl is the peer of the Brahma. For exhibition they are admired by all who see them. They have, however, been seriously neglected by those who breed them.

If Ed Thompson would neglect his Rocks like the Brahma breeders neglect their breed, Barred Rocks would be forgotten. I do not think that I have seen a new illustration for the Brahmas in print for ten years, only those made for Harry Wood and his friends. If Light

Brahmas and Dark Brahmas were pictured one-half as freely as are the Plymouth Rocks, they would gain greatly in popularity. But as one man told me who wins at Boston, "I can sell the few I grow without publicity. Why should I worry?"

The world is full of Leghorn talk and the journals are full of Leghorn publicity. You see so many beautiful illustrations of White Leghorns that all beginners think that there is only one fowl in the world, and this is a Leghorn. One of my students, a retired doctor, wrote and asked me to tell him of a fowl that was beautiful that was first-class for table poultry and for

thing to hold and a lot to eat." For capon nothing excels them. The same is true of a soft roaster. For old fowls of large size they hold first place in the mind of the chef who prides himself on cold cuts. Unfortunately, not all Brahmas fill the requirements because of two things: Entirely too many Brahmas have very long shanks and thighs. A flat breast is the second fault.

When we go into the show room and see a lot of Light Brahmas shown that are built so close to the ground as to rival the Cochin, you are convinced that they can be bred short on shank for you have the living specimen before you. Often in the same show and a

Michael K. Boyer's Page

Quiz Department

I have a fine exhibition color Barred Rock cock which has brass or yellowish color on his saddle feathers which I claim is caused by having this bird in the hot sun during the moulting period. As a cockerel his feathers were very clean. Can you advise how I can get this yellow color out?

It is not uncommon to have male birds show brassiness in the plumage in their second or third year.

I do not know of any method that will remedy it. Such birds, when placed on exhibition, suffer a cut of 1 to 2 points, which is not so serious if good otherwise.

I have 18 pullets, hatched in May, a mixed strain in which R. I. Red predominates, and am feeding scratch feed from my dealer, also Park & Pollard "Lay or Bust" mash, the latter being kept before them all the time, and of the scratch grain I feed a pint in the morning, or to be exact, it is mixed in litter the evening before, then at noon I give them a quart for the balance of the day.

I also give them about two quarts of sour milk (thick), probably every other day, and I am starting to sprout oats for the green feed. I am only getting 7 or 8 eggs a day at the most, which seems to me not as much as I should get, although I suppose this is a critical time, but some of the pullets began laying in October.

Before they began laying I fed growing mash, so-called, then when the eggs began to come, I gave half and half. Now I give one-third growing mash, balance Lay or B. Should I drop the growing mash entirely or continue for awhile? Also, why are the whites to some eggs when boiled like leather and others boiled the same length of time (5 or 6 min.) easily broken up. Is there anything in the feed or is it something I can't help?

The fowls roost quite a distance from the windows, say 8 or 10 feet, and I have the windows partly open at night—no glass, simply cloth curtains. Now how cold will it have to be to have combs or wattles freeze, mostly rose combs?

This is asking quite a lot of information, but as a beginner and a reader of your splendid magazine, I will greatly appreciate your advice.

If you were getting from 7 to 8 eggs a day from your 18 May hatched pullets, you have been getting more than the average man can boast of. December is a hard month to grow eggs.

I consider your feeding methods all right, and believe your stock will soon show their mettle.

The growing mash should be gradually lessened and the regular egg mash gradually substituted.

The condition of the albumen or white of the egg is due to the temperature of the water when cooking. If the temperature is raised and continued to 212 degrees F. (the temperature of boiling water), the coagulated albumen becomes much harder than when cooked at a lower temperature, and eventually more or less tough and horn-like; it also undergoes shrinkage. From 2 to 3 minutes is the proper time for soft boiling.

With the windows arranged as you have them, there will be sufficient fresh air admitted and there will be little, if any, danger of the combs of the fowls freezing, especially with rose comb birds.

I have a mixed flock of pullets. I feed scratch grains, dry mash, oyster shells and cabbage and they have eaten the feathers off one rooster's neck and another rooster's legs. What can I do to stop this?

There is but one positive way to check feather-pulling, and that is by catching the bird in the act and getting rid of it. If this is not done there is danger of the rest of the flock acquiring the habit, and cannibalism may be the result.

Keep your birds exercising. Make them scratch for all their grain. Do not overcrowd the flocks. It is with idle birds that mischief starts.

I am very anxious to know what the best method is for lighting poultry houses so that the lights may be turned on automatically any hour wished and is there a satisfactory dimming device.

Electricity furnishes the best method for lighting the poultry houses. It is the most convenient and the least likely to cause fire. An

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

electrician can arrange the system so that the lights may be turned on or off by a switch.

Where electric lights can not be obtained, an excellent substitute is one of the types of gas-line lamps.

The light in brightness should correspond to an 80 or 90-watt lamp; a 40-watt light would do, but it will be found more profitable to double it.

I have been interested in poultry for several years and now have a flock of four hundred S. C. White Leghorns, three hundred pullets of March and April hatch and one hundred hens.

Yesterday I received two eggs from the entire flock, which is rather discouraging, and I am writing to you for suggestions.

The older birds moulted in the summer and I was surprised to notice the floor of the house covered with feathers denoting another moult. This happened in October. Is it possible that they moulted twice in one season?

At the present time the birds are healthy and have nice red combs, but don't produce eggs.

I feed a little grain in the morning in order to make them work, the grain being put in the litter on the floor. A good mash is before them all the time, likewise grit, shell and pure water. Green lettuce is fed once a day. They are housed in a building one hundred feet by twenty feet with plenty of light and air. A good feed of grain is given about three, in the afternoon.

It is possible, but not common, for a fowl to pass through two complete molts in twelve months. Hens seldom lay during the heavier part of the molt, and the hen which continues to lay until late fall, usually molts the latter part of fall or in winter.

As you say your hens are in good health and have nice red combs, I am of the firm belief that they will soon get down to work, if they did not start since writing your letter.

October, November and December are the hardest months in the year to get eggs.

Can you advise me whether keeping Indian Runner Ducks for their eggs would be profitable? Is there a market for these eggs and if so, does the method of feeding differ from the feeding of hens?

Indian Runner duck eggs can generally be shipped to commission houses in any of the large cities, who in turn, sell them to bakers.

The feeding is practically the same as feeding other poultry, excepting that they require more soft feed than they do grain. Plenty of green stuff must also be given. Cooked vegetables should be given whenever possible. A good mash consists of equal parts by weight of bran, cornmeal, ground oats and low grade flour. Add 10 per cent beef scrap and 30 per cent boiled turnips and cut clover. Feed night and morning, and at noon you can give some whole corn.

Will you kindly answer the following questions?

1. Do nest eggs serve any really good purpose?

2. When I rake the straw (litter) off my hen house floor at intervals would it help to keep lice away if I sprayed the floor? If it would what inexpensive but effective spray would you recommend?

3. Nest eggs are of no use whatever, unless, probably, to help pullets when starting to lay to locate the nest. I discontinued their use more than 20 years ago.

2. When spraying it is always advisable to rake up the litter and then give the floor a good spraying. Not only insects but considerable germ life will thus be destroyed.

3. All the sprays advertised are good. I use zenoleum.

If a man, having a fair knowledge of farming and poultry management, one who could be his own carpenter and mason in the erecting of buildings, should come to your section of New Jersey and purchase say ten acres of land and establish a flock of about five hundred good laying Leghorn hens, could he by doing all of his own work and raising as much of his feed as possible expect to make a fair income and about how much? I have it all figured out in my own way about like this, on the basis of 100 laying hens, one should be able to maintain a flock that would produce an average of 12 dozen each, and I think 25 cents per dozen might reasonably be expected, on this basis if one raised his own feed, the returns would be three dollars per hen but if one had to buy his feed, this would cost probably two dollars per hen and would reduce one's net income to about one dollar per hen. How near am I to being correct?

A man having a fair knowledge of farming and poultry management, and one capable of doing his own carpenter and mason work in erecting buildings, and who will do his own work in caring for the stock, etc., should be able to have a good income in almost any section of the United States, provided he is within easy access to market. It is, of course, conceded that the man is fitted for the work, does not get the "blues" and he will weather all storms and stick.

It is safe to say that two dollars a hen is not counting too high if the stock and man are right.

It is doubtful if the entire flock would average 12 dozen eggs per hen. Ten dozen would be nearer the mark. On the other hand, 25 cents a dozen is a very low average. The average in this section is about 3 to 5 cents per egg. If you shipped to New York City, which you could easily do from Maryland, you would get the highest wholesale price. At the present time our poultrymen are getting 85 cents a dozen wholesale.

Just starting in the poultry game and going into prize stock and I would like to ask you if you can tell me the biggest hen in size that you know of and the second biggest, also I will thank you very much if you can tell me, as I want to handle the largest hens that I can get.

When you ask if I can tell you the biggest hen in size, I presume you mean the breed that has the biggest hens.

At this writing, I do not know at what weights the Jersey Black Giants were entered in the Standard, but prior to its admission to the Standard, I know the following weights were recommended:

Cock, 13 pounds; hen, 10 pounds; cockerel, 11 pounds; pullet, 8 pounds.

Previous to the advent of the Giants, the Light Brahmas were considered the heaviest, their Standard weight being:

Cock, 12 pounds; hen, 9½ pounds; cockerel, 10 pounds; pullet, 8 pounds.

I keep a flock of seventy-five White Leghorn hens, and breed from the flock. Two years ago my hens were straight Cornell utility, and my cockerels Sunny Crest A. J.

One year ago I bred from one of the old cocks and three first class cockerels which I raised from my eggs. Next spring I intend to breed from two of the cocks—one Sunny Crest and one which I raised—and two choice cockerels which I raised.

In answering these questions, please take into consideration the fact that in raising a quantity of cockerels one can choose excellent ones. If I purchase, I can hardly expect to secure the best bird out of each one hundred raised by the breeder who sells cockerels which I can do if I select from my own, also the fact that there are in the flock four sires and 75 dams.

I keep one-half yearlings and one-half pullets in the flock. First, how many years can I safely breed in this way. Second, in a flock, what are the first signs that there has been too much inbreeding?

L. J. W.
You might continue your method of breeding, as outlined in your letter for some years yet without any serious effects.

You will know when the danger line has been reached—when the offsprings show signs of lack of vigor, and when egg production does not keep up to the standard set a year or two ago.

You can keep your male line right along and introduce new blood gradually by adding a hen or two annually to your flock. This will slowly infuse new blood.

Continued on Page 176

Feeds and Feeding

THERE appears to be a great deal of uncertainty in the minds of poultry keepers as to the best methods of feeding for egg production. This uncertainty exists not only among those who have recently started in the business, but also among those who have spent years in the poultry business. We do not refer to those whose sole business it is to raise poultry, who give their entire time and thought to the subject, but to the small farmers, market gardeners and business men who keep a few fancy hens for the sake of having people talk about their fancy stock.

The business' men in this occupation are scientific, so to speak, in the care, feeding and breeding of their hens and make money at it where they do not make a failure; but the keeper of a small flock of hens is often disturbed by stories he hears of great success in getting eggs from feeding this, that or the other thing, or in some peculiar way of feeding while he is reaping only moderate success by adhering to a plan which has been recommended to him by one who has had very fair success with it. He is tempted to change his method, and often does change his methods for one that is heralded as the great egg producer.

Perhaps there is as constant variations in methods of doing business among dry goods men, boot and shoe men as among poultry keepers. If there is, we do not hear so much about it but we have the impression that a general method of business affairs that is practically similar year after year prevails among what we call business men. Among poultry keepers there is the widest diversity of opinion as to feeding and care to insure paying results and the readiest disposition to change the methods employed when some one tells of the success of Mr. A or Mr. B, whose methods is different from their own. If the hens of one neighbor did not lay eggs in cold weather and the hens of another neighbor does lay eggs, the neighbor who gets none thinks that by adopting the methods of his successful neighbor he will also succeed, and this disposition to do as some one else runs through a community.

Everyone wants to do the best he can in securing profit from his hens, which is all right and proper, but there is one feature in this business of keeping hens that is sometimes overlooked, and which has a bearing upon it of no small importance. One neighbor may get eggs one winter and the next winter he may get only a few of them, with the same treatment. Another neighbor who gets no eggs while his neighbor gets many, but who yet persists in his own methods, may get eggs the next winter, while he who was successful in the previous winter gets none. This fact may be observed by anyone who follows the course of things closely in his own neighborhood, and it will aid him in his thinking and working out the problems of success with hens.

A few weeks ago a poultry keeper of two hundred Leghorns had to confess that he got very few eggs in November and December. Another man who has lately come from the city and bought a farm, near by said at once with the utmost confidence: "I can tell you how to get eggs. Feed a hot mash." That was all, "Feed a hot mash" is a sort of slogan

By

A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

people shout out at one who keeps hens as the specific against non-egg production. But the man who was so sure of the way to feed to fill the egg basket may have another story to tell after he begins to keep hens, and may still have other stories and other prescriptions to offer as he continues in the business, in which he just starting. There is more to it than feeding a hot mash. The probability is when one gives a specific for raising eggs that while success may have been obtained with it during the feeding of it, a lack of continued success will be found associated with it. If there was any specific for egg production we would know of it, and anyone with a spot of ground large enough and \$25 capital could begin the poultry business at once and make money.

There is danger of being sidetracked if we listen to every story told about getting eggs in winter, and follow all the advice that is given to new beginners in the business. In the first place, one must have a good strain. Whatever breed is chosen, Anconas, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, or whatever it is, the laying strain must be secured in order to get results. There are Rocks that grow large and fat and lay very few eggs, there are other Rocks that grow big and lay plenty of eggs. It is this strain of laying hens that must be secured. In the next place late hatched pullets will not lay eggs before January. To get early eggs, say in November and December, the pullets must be hatched in April and the forepart of May. Proper feed and care will, if the two essentials named are secured produce satisfactory results.

As to feed, it is disconcerting to attempt to follow every idea suggested in a community of poultrymen, where there will be almost as many methods as there are men. Whether one adheres to the dry or wet mash hens need bran, cornmeal and shorts with plenty of grit and oyster shells, pure water and plenty of green food. For whole grain they need corn, oats, wheat, buckwheat and barley. These grains must be fed in proper proportions to obtain the best results. Too much corn will produce too much fat; none at all will keep the flock poor. Try in a small way before you change any methods which you have already established with your stock.

Charcoal with us is a very important element. It certainly possesses more value than the average poultryman supposes. It keeps the fowls in perfect health. It is not necessary to feed it constantly, but occasionally, although we generally keep it before the fowls constantly and find they eat of it every few hours of the day.

There are three elements that are essential in a complete ration for poultry, protein, carbohydrates and ash. A food that is fed to fowls for any length of time,

that is short or entirely void of any one of the mentioned elements, will sooner or later produce bad results. This is the reason bad results follow the exclusive feeding of certain foods. If we expect to keep the fowls in good condition through the winter season, or any time of the year, they must be supplied with these three food elements. Without protein your food will not supply the proper amount of flesh and blood. Without a liberal supply of ash the bone will be deficient and the layers will come short of egg shell material.

When fowls are out on range nature supplies all three of these elements and if we do not provide them during the winter months bad results are sure to follow. When we hear of fowls suffering with leg weakness we easily understand their food has not been sufficiently strong in ash. You never see or hear of fowls suffering with leg-weakness that have a wide range to forage over because they procure a sufficient supply of ash for bone structure. The same thing is true of food lacking in any of the other elements. The effects are somewhat different, but the final results are the same, that is, unprofitable fowls, unhealthy fowls weak and low in vitality. A balanced ration is the all important feature to look after in feeding fowls for eggs or proper growth.

The only method to follow in feeding a flock of fowls for best possible results for either eggs or proper growth is to weigh or measure the foodstuffs in order to get a proper balanced ration. We are frank to admit we do not practice this method as carefully as we should, but in the majority of instances we try to have the ration as near as we can get it properly balanced. Of course we are compelled to change as conditions demand but one part protein to six of carbo-hydrates in the majority of cases gives the best results. We find that a food strong in egg producing elements is usually good with some minor changes for young growing fowls. Protein and carbo-hydrates are two special elements that should receive your careful attention in making up a ration for either eggs or growing fowls. If you are buying your rations ready mixed they are generally properly balanced. Select a good brand and stick to it in both the mash and whole grain rations.

The great obstacle with quite a number of poultrymen is the unbalanced ration. We are aware some writers claim there is nothing in this properly balanced ration bowl, but we have no hesitancy in stating that if we do not feed a balanced ration in some manner there is soon a break down, and the fowls are "off feed." It seems that as much as is published through the poultry press there should be no question regarding the advisability of feeding a properly balanced ration. If you will visit some of the up-to-date stock farms you will soon be convinced of the great value there is in feeding properly balanced foods. We are convinced of late years that fowls or any farm animals can be matured or kept on one-half the food at a greatly reduced expense if proper food is supplied at the proper time in the right amounts.

For February feeding feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for all their grain. The

Women's Prize Contest

Rounding Off the Corners—Suggestions From An Ohioan

First Prize

Fried eggs, roast chicken, chicken salad, milk, cream, butter, buttermilk, cakes, waffles, sprouted oats, scratch feed and chickens' soup all help make up this article.

You see I am desirous of earning The Advocate's five dollars as well as a few others here on the poultry farm. I am what might be called assistant to the manager, (who, by the way, is Friend Husband) my work consisting of whatever he leaves undone when he leaves for the city in the mornings.

We raise fancy stock—Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorns. Husband takes charge of the showing, conditioning, selling of show birds, etc., while I sell the eggs out of hatching season, and the table fowls. As we never raise a really big flock in a year we do not have to sell the culls wholesale. I take some 12 or 15 at a time and pen them up by themselves and feed them a good soft mash for about three weeks and then sell them retail. We live close to a city and have quite a few friends there who know just where to come for a good table fowl so we easily dispose of them all at fancy prices. We sell them either alive or dressed.

Eggs are sold the same way. For the past two months when they have been almost as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth we have supplied several families. Most anyone can sell eggs at this time of the year, but we try to have ours just a little fresher and in just a little better looking package than the other fellow's and so sell them all the year at the top price.

The question just now is how to produce the eggs. Of course you must have early hatched pullets, and if you haven't any why you are just about in time to start to get ready to have some next year. The Advocate has published many good articles on the proper care and feeding of laying hens so I will not go into that here except to give a recipe for the chickens' soup, as little daughter calls it. Take equal parts of bran, middlings, and a good commercial laying mash and a smaller amount of ground corn or corn meal and mix with milk or buttermilk. Use enough milk to make it rather "soupy". Our hens have all this they will eat. When the weather gets colder and we have snow they will be housed up and fed sprouted oats in addition to their regular scratch feeds.

Perhaps you haven't the milk to make the mash? We have two cows and in addition to that buy some buttermilk from a creamery in the city. Husband brings it home with him so no extra trip is necessary. It costs only a cent or two a gallon and is an excellent feed at that price. Most of the year the cows produce more milk and butter than we use so it is sold to the city friends. A little extra care in having it clean and in a nice package, and I get as much for the butter as the best creamery brings in the stores.

Did you ever realize what good things

Prize Article Contest

The American Poultry Advocate offers prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively for the best articles submitted each month on poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, pet stock, or any topic of real interest to women engaged in farming or poultry pursuits. All articles found acceptable in addition to the three winning articles will be entitled to one year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, either new or renewal. The articles need not be lengthy (not to exceed 1,000 words) but they must be of real interest, and in the main based on actual experience. Tell us how YOU have succeeded in surmounting difficulties in connection with the success of your work, or give us some of your short cuts to quick marketing profits. All articles must be in by the 10th of the month, addressed to the Contest Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

to eat you can have if you have plenty of good milk, eggs and butter and chickens to start with? Waffles with butter and syrup are a veritable feast. Nourishing, too. Cakes and pies are good foods too. Only don't try to make the milkless, butterless, eggless kinds we read so much about nowadays in the culinary sections of the newspapers. Isn't it rather unreasonable to suppose that you can get any nourishment put of a cake made of flour, water and baking powder? Or from a cream pie made without either cream or eggs? Don't lose sight of the fact that milk and eggs are mighty good foods.

When you roast your chicken do you turn it on its breast so the juices will stay in the meaty parts? Just try it that way. Then use the cold roast to make chicken salad. Cut it up with celery and cover with a good olive oil dressing and serve on lettuce leaves. Takes a little time to prepare but then you will not need much else for your dinner. We like hot biscuits and honey with it.

Of course you have eggs for your breakfast? Regardless of price we use all we want of them along with cream and butter and are amply repaid by the good health we all enjoy.

Mrs. G. S. Korell.

Route 7,
Columbus, Ohio.

How I Escaped from the High City Rents

Second Prize

Having lived in the city for a number of years we found that for some time past the rent and other expenses were beyond the income of the average man. It was then we arrived at the conclusion to get out of the city, but at the same time be near enough so that we could have some of its advantages. We also decided that we would own our own home so started to build. We soon found that we would have to secure additional income from some source and decided on starting in with poultry.

I started our incubator last February, raising three hatches of chicks. The

first two lots were sold to brokers at 65c per pound, netting a tidy sum just when it was needed very badly. Later several of the pullets and cockerels were also sold. The pullets started laying early so that in spite of the fact that it was our first year we met with success beyond our expectations. This we believe is due to the care we have given our birds. We are also quite confident that next year will be even better owing to the experience we have gained.

Our lot is only 32x125 feet and we can keep only from 35 to 50 birds. We have thoroughbred Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The past year has been a most enjoyable one notwithstanding the fact that I have had to work harder than ever before in my life. I find that poultry work is a real pleasure and a source of profit in more ways than one and am sure that anyone that will get a few pure bred birds and give them the same care and attention I have given mine can get just as good, if not better results than I have.

Mrs. C. A. Herrington.

Lake View Park Post Office,
Ontario, Canada.

"It's An. Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Any Good"

Third Prize

On March 19th, in a small locality in which I live, there was a very severe cyclone and heavy rainfall which fortunately, did not last longer than about fifteen minutes. The strong wind blew down our garden fences, blew my inadequate poultry house flat, and eggs all around on the ground, over fifty in number that five hens were sitting on to hatch. Of course, I was sorry to lose these eggs as March is a splendid month to hatch in the south, but my poultry certainly gained by this windstorm.

On April 18th, the chickens were moved into their new quarters, which is an ideal yard in a young oak grove for shade.

The poultry house is very modern, well ventilated, wide dropping board which is kept covered with clean sand and removable roost poles over the dropping board. These poles are wiped off with kerosene oil to help keep away the insects which must be kept off of chickens in a warm climate.

In this new home, the chickens and I both became more interested in their well being. I began to read and read poultry papers. "The American Poultry Advocate" is the first magazine subscribed to. I shall continue to read it as the information it contains is most helpful to beginners. I advise everyone especially women, to study poultry magazines.

Since feeding and caring for my small flock of two cocks and twelve hens the right way, the results have been amazing.

I used to feed them whole corn twice a day and scraps from the table thrown out of the kitchen any time during the day. I was not careful to give them plenty of water. The result was no eggs, and hens too fat. Since April I have fed them a dry mash every morning, enough to last all day, fresh water, all

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New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

EVERYONE has heard of quaint old Homer, N. Y., the home of the great American fiction character David Harum, created by the late E. N. Westcott. David Harum besides being the biggest selling book of a generation ago, has attracted world wide attention to the village of Homer. Today Homer is becoming quite a poultry center and is already attracting the attention of poultrymen.

Among the poultry leaders of Homer is Miss Clara W. Hastings, manager of the Homer Poultry Yards. We had the pleasure recently of visiting the Homer Poultry Yards and looking over the beautiful plant with Miss Hastings. Here Single Comb White Leghorns are kept exclusively. Miss Hastings calls them "Certified Production Breed Birds," although there are several of them most any judge would call pretty fair exhibition birds.

Miss Hastings is Secretary-Treasurer of and a most enthusiastic booster for the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc. We are anxious to have the readers of the American Poultry Advocate know about the Association—its work—its officers, and what it is doing for the average poultryman of New York State. Miss Hastings very kindly gave us the information embodied in the following paragraphs.

The Association was formed at Ithaca, N. Y., on February 17, 1922, with 38 members. With no advertising, no real membership drive, in fact with nothing but sheer merit and the filling of a genuine need for such an organization it has grown so that its very first birthday will find it with at least 254 enthusiastic members.

Such a growth in such a short time in a poultry organization proves conclusively that it must fill a bonafide need of poultry people.

Origin of Certification

For many years it was thought that the only method of determining laying ability of hens was by testing with the trap nest. This is an expensive, laborious method, far beyond the economical reach of the average poultryman. After a careful study of the large number of hens that had been tested by the trap nest, it was found that certain physical characteristics were common to the different grades of hens, as measured by their ability to lay eggs. A very careful study has also been made of the laying ability of the daughters of different body types of male birds, so that at the present time an expert can tell from the body type of the male bird if he is of value as a breeder.

As a proof of the above, two instances will be given.

First: For use at the Poultry Judging School held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., during the first week in July, 1922, five trap-nested birds were shipped from Madison, Wisconsin, to Ithaca. Among these hens were two five year old hens, one a high producer and the other a low producer, and also a daughter of

one of these hens. The hens were several days on the road and arrived in Ithaca in very bad condition. One of the experts from the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture who had never seen the hens before but selected the daughter, told which hen was the mother, and came within ten eggs of giving the highest year's production of both the five year-old hens.

Second: Another of the men from the College examined a flock of trap-nested hens for certification this fall and "Certified" fifty-nine of them. On examina-



PLENTY OF DRUMSTICKS WITH THIS CHICKEN

To prove that all freaks are not limited to the political variety, Rome, Italy, is marveling over a freak chick which has just been hatched out with four legs and three wings. It would be good for the Xmas dinner where everybody wants the drumsticks.

The Gilliams Service, New York.

tion of the trap nest records of these hens it was found that fifty-six of them had trap nest records that would entitle them to "Certification," and the other three were laying heavily at the time of examination but did not start early in the year, but apparently would make a record that would entitle them to "Certification."

What Certification Is

Certification is the application of this knowledge to the selection from a flock of hens of the best layers to be used as breeding stock for the production of offspring that will be high producers. These selected hens are called "Certified Hens" and are mated to selected cocks or cockerels, which are also called "Certified."

For four years the poultry experts from the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., have been "Certifying" fowls for the poultrymen of the State of New York

who were willing to pay for the service. This work has grown very consistently year after year, until in 1921 there were over 275 poultry keepers in New York State having "Certified" fowls. It is the policy of Cornell University that any department of the college may foster extension work of this kind until it is well on its feet. At the close of the year 1921, the "Certification of Poultry" had got to such a point that the college refused to let the Poultry Department longer continue the work as one of the functions of the department. The result of this refusal was the formation of the new society, named "New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc." to take over the certification of poultry. Very strict by-laws were adopted for the government of the association, and nine directors were elected, representing all parts of the state, every one of the nine being practical poultry keepers.

Who "Certifies" and How

The Association contracted with the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University to do the actual examination of the birds submitted, and the placing of the bands on those entitled to "Certification." The basis of selection is the "Cornell System."

Growth of Poultry Certification

Year	Counties	Owners	Birds
1918	23	52	3,530
1919	40	164	13,628
1920	46	177	12,763
1921	49	280	24,389
1922	46	252	77,000

During the later end of September, and throughout October and November of 1922 experts of the Association handled nearly 77,000 birds in New York State. Of this number approximately 26,000 hens and pullets and 4,300 male birds were "Certified."

Some of the members have had their birds certified by the Cornell experts for 4 years. 50% of these birds handled this year were "Certified." On the other hand members having their birds handled for the first time this year only had 15% "Certified." Miss Hastings told of one member, who with a flock of 1,800 birds in 1917 had a yearly production average of 98 eggs per bird. In 1922 after four years of Certification the flock average of about 1200 birds was 151 eggs per bird.

The Association does not guarantee the quality of the product sold by its members, but does insist that the products delivered by its members shall be as represented, and give satisfaction. In other words, the Association insists that its members do business "on the square." Should any business dealing of any member of the Association not prove satisfactory to the purchaser, the purchaser is requested to report the matter to the President or the Secretary of the Association.

In order that the objects, aims and rules of the Association may be better understood, the more important sec-

Small Animal Department

The Domestic Rabbit

Feeding

In discussing with rabbit breeders the subject of feeding you will observe there are many methods and a great variety of food consisting of grains, grass, vegetables, root crops, cereals and even bread and milk.

In reading up on the subject of feeding you discover many conflicting methods and some foods highly recommended that others would not use under any circumstances. So taken as a whole feeding is as important and difficult as any question in connection with the rabbit industry.

There is one thing all aim for and agree on, that is the quickest growth for the least expense. There are two important things to consider in regard to feeding, Prudence and Economy. Prudence should be used at all times with every kind of food.

Many rabbit breeders have lost some of their finest rabbits because they were anxious to make them big, fat and fine and were not prudent in feeding. Green food in too large quantity is most dangerous.

If prudence is used, rabbits may be fed a great variety of green foods, clover, carrots, swiss-chard, kale, cabbage, spinach, dandelions, corn stalks and alfalfa hay. Rabbits relish all these green foods but they should be fed as a relish or dessert not as a full meal and then only when fresh and crisp.

Rabbits, like children, have their likes and dislikes. Because John likes pie and Mary likes cake is no reason they should make a meal of it.

Rabbits will leave grain and hay twenty times a day to get a single bit of something green. They soon learn to look for it every time you pass their hutch but it is no reason they should have all they can stuff. You must be prudent not only in regard to the green food but the grain diet as well. Study your rabbits, give each one special attention. You will observe that some of them are off on their feed, not even green food will tempt them to come up to the front. Rabbits in this condition are virtually sick and it is a set back to their growth and development. Be prudent—save yourself anxiety and loss. Economy of time as well as money should be considered in feeding.

There are expert dieticians who prepare a menu for rabbits for each day of the week. This might do very well for a few rabbits but when you come to prepare a special feed each day of the week for one hundred or more too much time is consumed. Men who raise rabbits on a large scale, construct their rabbitries and have a system of feeding by which they conserve time.

Rabbits do better where the grain diet is changed occasionally.

In feeding, every rabbit breeder has similar condition to consider. The mother does require a food which they will relish and increase the flow of milk for the little ones.

As soon as the litter is weaned they must have a food that will make them

Questions relating to the Care, Feeding, Breeding and Diseases of Small Animals will be answered by the Editor of this department

V. M. COUCH

Ithaca, N. Y.

to whom inquiries should be addressed. When an answer by letter is wanted, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

grow. Then there is always some to fatten. You must have a food that will put the meat on quickly.

Most every breeder has some rabbits he desires to show, they must have food and care that will put them in first class condition. Besides these he has the rabbits which he has selected for breeding. They must have a feed which will insure development and stamina. These rabbits must be full of vigor and pep to produce fine offspring. With these objects and conditions in view, you see how the larger breeders are obliged to consider time and expense.

By reason of this they desire a concentrate or a well balanced ready mixed feed which will meet these requirements and save them time and money.

The Larrow Milling Company of Detroit, Michigan, make a feed called Larro which is composed of several first class grains and other ingredients which make it a high quality feed. It was compounded and prepared especially for the dairy cow. Some of the progressive members of the Fulton county Rabbit Breeders Association discovered Larro was exceptionally fine for rabbits. During the past year several of them used Larro with splendid results. Seventy of their prize winning rabbits were raised on Larro. Larro may be fed to young or old breeding or exhibition stock with uniform results. Larro fed to does with litters should be moistened so as to be crumbly (not wet). Two parts Larro and one of ground feed (oats and corn) makes a heavier feed for the rabbits at weaning time and equal parts Larro and ground feed for fattening and should be moistened. If you supplement Larro with good oats, bright hay, plenty of fresh water and a little green food as a relish, you will have rabbits with fur sleek and glossy even when shedding. You need have any fear of them being physiced or sick if you are prudent in feeding and give only what they will eat up at once. Rabbits cared for in this way and fed Larro will develop into fine specimens at a reasonable expense.

W. N. Ferguson.

President Fulton County Rabbit Breeder's Association, Gloversville, N. Y.

Brer Rabbit is Toothsome Food

Rabbits are a valuable source of food, and because they multiply so rapidly, often are comparatively cheap. Specialists at the school of home economics at Cornell say their use is not as wide-

spread as it should be, and suggest ways for preparing.

Tender rabbits may be cooked quickly by broiling, baking or frying. Tougher ones require long, slow cooking and moist heat. The flavor may be retained and developed by browning previous to the long cooking. Well seasoned gravy helps to furnish flavor, as does cooking with dressing or dumplings.

Roast Rabbit

For roasting, wash the rabbit well in soda water, lay it in salted water for an hour, stuff with onion, celery, or chestnut dressing and sew up. In a baking dish place one onion, a few cloves, one diced carrot, whole pepper corns and one bay leaf. Rub the rabbit with salt and pepper and place it in a pan, putting fat here and there over the rabbit. Sift a little flour over the top and pour a cup of stock or hot water into the pan. Cover tightly and roast, basting frequently.

When ready to serve, place on a hot platter and garnish with slices of lemon and cranberry or currant jelly.

Fried Rabbit

To fry rabbit, cut it in pieces, roll in flour or meal, and brown in fat. Cover and cook it slowly on top of the stove until tender. Water, or a small amount of gravy, may be added if necessary.

Small Animal Quiz Column

J. S. G., Ind.—I would like to start a commercial rabbitry, and see if I can induce a few friends to go in with me on a partnership plan. This will provide capital to enter the rabbit business on a large scale. Now, provided I should start with say 100 does, do you think I can find an outlet for the offspring at about 5 lbs. each, or larger, dressed? And in your opinion what does it cost to produce a Flemish Giant up to about 7 lbs. weight? What can I expect to get per pound in the eastern markets?

Ans.—An experienced rabbit breeder with an established market would probably have no trouble in disposing of the production of 100 does. But for a beginner I would suggest 5 does, or not more than 10, to start with. Begin with a few and grow into the business as the market demands warrant, and when possible sell all stock to local or home trade dressed, for in this way much the largest profit is derived. I would advise market stock to be sold at about 4 months of age. The cost of raising depends on the price of food, kinds used and how successful the caretaker is in avoiding loss from disease, etc. I would say 8 to 10 cents per pound for feed. Dressed rabbits find a ready sale in the eastern markets at 40 cents a pound, while some wholesalers are offering only from 10 to 15 cents a pound live weight, others are paying from 25 to 30 cents a pound.

R. A. N., O. I had some young Flemish Giants during the early winter that were taken sick when about three weeks old. When given their drinking water they at first seemed quite thirsty, but would not drink much before they would sit up and rub their mouths with their paws. The hair about the mouth seemed more or less wet all the time. The whole litter died after a couple of weeks. Another litter now has the same trouble, but have not noticed any of the older rabbits having the disease. Can you tell me the cause and give a remedy?

Ans. Your rabbits are being watered at too early an age. Do not give them water until five weeks or more of age. The mother will provide plenty of liquid nourishment. If the young has "slobbers" after five weeks old, rub dry salt on the jaws and around the mouth, and let them fast for twenty-four hours.

California Solved the Problem

OUT California way where poultry is a business—rarely a hobby—where the poultryman depends on his egg production for his entire livelihood, they appear to be a step or two ahead of their brothers of the East as business men at least. Owing to a combination of circumstances the California poultryman and produce men faced a very serious situation this fall. There had been an unusually large egg production without a material increase in consumption in the immediate territory. The New York market, which formerly absorbed large quantities of California white eggs, had been virtually lost owing to competition from Eastern producers and by the rail strike. It was a case of "something had to be done," but what that "something" was to be was the question.

The Los Angeles Campaign

The two campaigns in Los Angeles and in San Francisco were entirely independent of each other, conducted by different organizations and by methods that were not quite similar. In the case of Los Angeles, it was F. M. Hudson, secretary of the Produce Exchange of the city, who came forward with the pronouncement favoring advertising as the only way of meeting the situation. He said the dealers and producers would have to subscribe several thousand dollars to be expended in encouraging the people to eat more eggs.

There was considerable opposition to the suggestion at the outset. With clouds hanging rather heavy over the industry, the producers and dealers were not in a receptive mood to listen to a proposal to put money into advertising. But Mr. Hudson was armed with an array of facts and figures that made a deep impression. He recited what the raisin growers and the orange and lemon growers of California had accomplished by advertising, detailing the ups and downs of those industries until they turned to advertising.

He finally won his point and was chosen to raise the necessary money by popular subscription. After a few weeks, \$10,000 was obtained and the advertising campaign was launched.

The egg, with all its sterling qualities, was presented to the people in the Los Angeles trade territory in vigorous advertisements. The fact that the egg prices were unusually low was a great aid in carrying out the campaign to a successful conclusion. The egg men frankly told the community that there was a surplus of eggs that had to be consumed. They told how the rail

Dear Madam:

Accept our sincere thanks for your letter of recent date.

It has been most gratifying to note the whole-hearted response of Southern California housewives to our call for egg recipes.

It will be no easy matter for the awarding committee to decide which recipes shall be printed out of the thou-

sands submitted. We know that you appreciate their problem and understand if your recipe does not appear in our advertisements.

If your recipe is printed you will receive our check for same the week it appears.

Our advertisements from now on will contain many delightful surprises for the housewife who is wondering "what to serve." We know that you will watch them with interest.

We cannot close this letter without a comment upon the fine spirit of service that shone through most of the letters—the desire to pass on to others the secret of egg dishes that make one's own family happy.

As the fresh egg market was cleared the advertising copy was turned to storage eggs. The egg men explained just what a storage egg is, how it comes to be such, and how it compares with the fresh egg. Just as the housekeeper cans fruit in season and puts it "in storage" for winter

months, so must the egg dealers store eggs when the laying season is on, so a plentiful supply will be available during the eight months included in the off season. The public responded to the appeal of the storage egg as it responded to the appeal of the fresh egg.

At the end of three months there were two eggs being consumed in Los Angeles where only one was consumed before the campaign was launched.

"Our fondest expectations have been greatly exceeded," said Mr. Hudson. "Ten thousand dollars never accomplished more in any advertising campaign than it is accomplishing for the egg industry of Southern California."

"We expect to repeat the campaign next year and in following years, irrespective of what the market conditions may be. Every producer and dealer who contributed toward this campaign

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I am a Storage EGG

Biddy laid me early one Spring morning.

Several hours later a man carefully picked me up and took me away.

Next day, while I was being candled, I heard a man say: "What a fine Egg! Just the kind to store!"

B-r-r-r-r! I was a very cold egg for the next few months.

One day I was taken out of my frigid home, again candled, and finally arrived in the kitchen of Mrs. Careful Housewife.

That night came the proudest moment of my life—when the family exclaimed:

"Where did you get such fine eggs, Mother? We thought that the hens didn't lay in the Fall."

Yes, it would take a pretty shrewd palate to tell me from a fresh egg.

I cook just as well and taste just as good, and COST FROM 10c to 15c A DOZEN LESS.

Use me in the PRIZE EGG RECIPES and enjoy them as much as when fresh eggs were plentiful.

YOU CAN USE STORAGE EGGS IN THESE RECIPES

Castilian Eggs Toast

Melt two tablespoons butter, add 1½ tablespoons flour and stir until well blended. Then add slowly (stirring all the while) ½ cup stewed and strained tomatoes in which a small pinch of soda has been stirred. A small cup of tomato sauce can be used instead. To this mixture when it has reached the boiling point, add ¼ cup milk and the finely cut whites of three or four hard-boiled eggs. Salt and pepper to taste. Pour over hot toast on a warm platter and garnish with the yolks of the hard-boiled eggs, which have been forced through a sieve with the back of a teaspoon.

Mrs. F. W. Baugert,
1131 Cornwell Street.

Egg Nog Menu

Allow 1 egg and 1 cup of milk to each person. Separate eggs and beat thoroughly. Then add a generous teaspoonful of sugar for each yolk and beat thoroughly again. Bring milk to a boil and scald the egg yolks, stirring all the while. Flavor with vanilla and fold in stiffly beaten whites. Serve at once. Served with fruit cake this is an ideal drink for holiday occasions. With graham crackers or any light cake or wafer on a chilly, rainy evening it is very fine. In a building-up diet it makes a splendid stimulating breakfast and children love it when they refuse eggs and milk in other forms.

M. D. Kues,
6211 Beard Street.

Southern California EGG Council

One of the Ads Used in the Los Angeles Campaign

strike affected them, how overproduction had threatened the industry with serious consequences if the public did not respond and how Southern California produced the best eggs in the world.

Copy of a general nature was followed by an announcement of a prize contest for egg recipes. To every woman who sent in a recipe that the judges deemed worthy to print in the newspapers, a check for \$1.00 was mailed. All advertisements in the campaign featured the recipes after they started to come in.

The housekeepers of Los Angeles took a keen interest in the contest and the recipes came in by the hundreds. Every woman sending in a recipe received the following letter from the "Southern California Egg Council," as the advertisers styled their organized effort:

The Charm of the Hen

THE hen is a very charming creature and often makes promise of doing great things. She has lured many a man to ruin and built up false hopes in the minds of many more. Then there are hens that have proven faithful to their trust and performed even more than they promised. It seems a very easy thing to make money with hens, but there is as much difference in hens as there is in people. There is just as much difference in the ability of hens to lay eggs as there is in people to acquire wealth. A few in each class are gifted with phenomenal powers. We have our multi-millionaires and hens which lay 200 eggs or more.

To the casual observer hens of the same breed look much alike. There are no distinguishing marks to tell the good layers from the poor layers. Looking at a flock of well-matured pullets, laying or ready to lay, that are of uniform size and in healthy condition, one would naturally believe that such a flock must produce good results. Unless these pullets have been especially selected the chances are that from twenty-five to forty per cent of them will not prove profitable, or at least to such an extent as to anywhere near reach the anticipations of their owner. That is the charm of the hen. We look at her and our hopes rise. We have visions of an abundance of eggs, but the empty nests bring us to a realization that the hen is abundant in promises, but slow in fulfilling them.

Trap-nest records of large flocks show that hens produce all the way from 0 (no eggs) to 281 in a year. On the average commercial egg farm with flocks of from 200 to 1,000, the range is from nothing to 200 eggs or more, and there are a large number of hens in a class ranging from twelve to 112 eggs. It is the unprofitable ones which should be weeded out, but at what stage of productiveness are hens unprofitable? That will depend on the local market. With cheap food and high-priced eggs a small production may prove profitable.

It is the poor layers which bring down both the average price received for the eggs and the number per hen. In most flocks there are some good layers, some medium layers and a large number of poor layers. The poor layers give just as much promise as the good layers. A barren hen may look the most promising of the whole flock. Her comb is red, her bodily condition and plumage fine. She looks and is the picture of health. Often she will go on the nest regularly and come off cackling. If trap-nests are used she is detected, otherwise we are apt to look upon her as one of our most prolific hens. It has been said that a hen that cackles is either a layer or a liar, and she is just as apt to be a liar as a layer.

When we are getting few or no eggs from a flock of pullets or hens which appear to be in laying condition we attribute it to a lack of something in the ration or to house conditions, when the fault may rest with the hens. In a measure we can control egg production up to the capacity of the hens, but no further. They must have the right kind of food and conditions in order to grow

As Much Difference in Hens as in People
—Some Abundant in Promises But
Slow in Fulfilling Them.

eggs. That means that they must be in a growing condition, for the eggs are a growth of the hen's body. Some hens will use their feed to grow eggs while others grow flesh. One is an egg type hen while the other is a meat producer, and there are those which are about equally divided between the meat and egg types. All three of these types are found in every breed. We cannot change the type of the hen, but by careful feeding of the right kind of foods we can stimulate the activity of the ovary eggs she is capable of, while with the and thus cause the hen to lay all the ordinary grain ration she might simply put on flesh.

If one could secure a flock which contained no poor layers he would certainly have a paying proposition. But how are we to detect these poor layers? The trap-nest will do it, but we do not want to keep a pullet a year before we decide whether she is worth keeping as a hen, and then a good laying pullet may make a poor laying hen. She may exhaust herself the first year and not have constitutional vigor to make a good producer the second year. Then there are objections to the use of trap-nests on the commercial egg farm. They are expensive to install and more expensive to operate. One must be on the job 365 days in the year with an extra day thrown in every four years for good measure. There is no leisure time to attend to other duties, and if there are a large number of hens it will occupy all of one person's time to tend the trap-nests. This makes them impracticable, as the work cannot well be shifted from one person to another and accurate results secured. The trap-nest is invaluable to the careful breeder who is breeding only from a select number of hens and does not have the care of large laying flocks.

We must find some easier way. One that will give us at least partial protection from the large army of drones. This selection should be made when the pullets are placed in the laying house, or when they are between five and six months of age. To be able to tell the pullet that will make a good layer is a matter that requires considerable study and is worth knowing. It is claimed as a secret which may be and is sold. To many it would be worth nothing; to others it would be worth its cost only after long practice in studying and noting the signs and marks in the hen's make-up. Generally the best evidence of what a hen will do is what she does do, so we choose the most precocious pullets and those possessed of the greatest vitality. We should begin the building of a profitable flock with the pullets, and so we select from those that are well bred, those which have the function of egg-production strongly developed and give evidence of this by early laying, though we shun those which commence to lay before their bodies are

developed. A pullet which lays an extremely small egg and continues it for a considerable period shows that her egg organs are not normally developed. She will not make a good layer for a long period.

A flock of good layers can only be secured by weeding out the idlers, for in the best bred stock there will come a certain percentage of poor layers. The better the breeding the lower this percentage will be. In breeding for eggs we want this inherent quality, and it mostly comes from the sire's side, as he largely influences fecundity. A Leg horn pullet which does not lay when she is six months old, assuming that she has been properly grown, received no setback and was hatched during the natural breeding season, cannot be considered as precocious, and it is doubtful if she will ever make a very great layer. April and May pullets should do this. March pullets may take a little longer, depending on the season. When they can get out on the ground early in April they will mature as quickly as April hatched pullets. June pullets are about with March birds, when care is taken to protect them from heat. July and later require a month or two longer, as they have to contend with hot weather from the start, and unless very carefully grown will never mature at full size and often make poor layers of small eggs.

We must not allow the hen to charm us to such an extent that we overlook her deficiencies. If she does not come up to the standard set discard her. There are a few fundamental principles which it is necessary to observe, and a knowledge of these will make egg-production profitable. This knowledge must be gained in the school of personal experience, or at least the greater portion of it. We can be told how to do a thing, but before we can do it successfully we must have the actual experience.

The first thing to learn is how to grow the chicks. They must be grown right or the pullets will never make great layers. We can buy chicks or hatch them. The latter is by far the best way. In either case we want to raise them with the smallest possible loss, and so that the largest number will mature into profitable stock.

The next thing to learn is to select the layers—to cull out those which will prove unprofitable, so that we have a working flock of hens. This is learned by observing the young stock during the different periods of growth. The backward pullets are not the ones to retain as layers. When one has this learned the problem of success is fully solved, if he can in a fair measure master the other requirements.

House conditions and feeding are both essential, and one is about as important as the other. Either may abort our plan of getting winter eggs, and we must secure winter eggs in order to make a success of the business. If we secure no winter eggs the price of our year's output will be low as will also the average production per hen. A hen must lay some eggs from November to

Among the Poultry Shows

The Madison Square Garden Show

The thirty-fourth exhibition of the Madison Square Poultry Show, Inc., was held in the Garden, January 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 1923. In all respects, attendance as well as in quality and quantity of exhibits, the 1923 show will go down as another decidedly successful event in poultrydom. A show of the magnitude of the Garden Show means months of preparation, followed by a hectic rush after the birds begin to arrive to get them properly cooped and arranged, then the handling of the big crowds which always attend. All this entails a well trained organization and on D. Lincoln Orr, the genial secretary-treasurer, falls the brunt of the work, training and supervising the organization. The fact that everything moved like clockwork at the Garden is evidence of his skill as an organizer.

The Garden Show is held under the auspices of the Madison Square Garden Show, Inc., of which T. A. Havemeyer is President, Harry M. Lamon, Vice-President and D. Lincoln Orr, Secretary-Treasurer.

An idea of the size of the 1923 show can be gleaned from the entries, which consisted of 2041 single entries in the Poultry class and 254 Pens, from 545 different exhibitors from all over the United States and Canada, 56 Turkeys, 132 Geese, 170 Ducks with 16 Duck Pens, 6 Pheasants, 583 Bantams with 28 Pens, 665 Pigeons, 143 Rabbits and 22 Covies.

The placing of awards was handled by the following corps of judges:

POULTRY JUDGES

Anderson, W. M., Millbrook, N. Y.—All Leghorns except White and Brown.
Bonfoey, L. C., Deep River, Conn.—S. C. White Leghorns.
Congdon, W. H., Oak Lawn, R. I.—All Clean-Legged Ornamental and Game Exhibition Bantams.
Davey, F. H., Middletown, N. Y.—Partridge Silver Penciled, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. C. White Leghorns, Blue Orpingtons.
Drevestedt, J. H., Plandome, N. Y.—Black Langshans, Malays, Lakenvelder, Exhibition Game, Silver Penciled and Patridge Wyandottes.
Emch, A. H., Toledo, Ohio—Anconas, Brown Leghorns.
Glasgow, James, Mahwah, N. J.—White Wyandottes.
Hazlett, T. H., Newburgh, N. J.—Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Howell, L. D., Mineola, N. Y.—Buff Wyandottes.
Huyler, Fred, Gladstone, N. J.—White Plymouth Rocks, Silkies.
Kriner, J. C., Stettlersville, Pa.—Waterfowl, Turkeys, Guinea, Pheasants.
Lamon, H. M., Le Roy, Minn.—Lamonas.
Nixon, Chas., Washington, N. J.—Cocks, Pullets, Young Pens Jersey Black Giants, Golden and Silver Wyandottes.
Oke, Richard, London, Ontario—Buff and White Orpingtons, Dorkings, Hamburgs.
Schriver, H. W., Groton, Conn.—Hens, Cockerels, Old Pens Jersey Black Giants, R. I. Whites, Buttercups.
Shove, D. P., Fall River, Mass.—Brahmas, Houdans, Black Spanish, Javas, Polish.
Sites, Eugene, Elyria, Ohio—Columbian Wyandottes, Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Buckeyes, Faverolles, Campines, Miscellaneous Classes.
Stanton, W. J., East Orange, N. J.—Pit Games, Old English Games, Pit Game Bantams.
Stillwagen, F. H., Allentown, Pa.—Rhode Island Reds.
Weed, Geo. W., East Lee, Mass.—Black Orpingtons, Cochins, Blue Andalusians, Black Wyandottes.

White, W. W., Oaklyn, N. J.—Sussex, Minorcas, Cornish.
Young, Geo. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.—All Feathered-Legged Bantams.

RESERVE JUDGE

Card, W. H., Manchester, Conn.

The opening day was a grand sight to watch, the poultrymen circulating through the aisles of the Garden seeking out friends and acquaintances, many of whom are met only once in the year—at the Garden. Hand shakes and a slap on the back and the hearty hello proves the quality of the folks engaged in the industry. Competitors looking to beat the other fellow to the awards, yes. Years of hard work and constant study to produce the very finest of the fine—yes. But when they meet the fellows—their competitors—they are hearty friends and even after the other fellows have beaten them to the much sought awards, they are still friends, and super optimists, for there is always another year coming and then—who can tell? Such are the type of men making up the major part of the Garden exhibition.

The true rewards of the poultry show as we see it is not so much the winning of prizes but rather the opportunity of comparing the results of one's efforts with the results obtained by the other fellow. It furnishes the inspiration and enthusiasm for better efforts and better birds another year. The uniform high quality of the birds exhibited at the Garden this year should be a real inspiration to every breeder fortunate enough to attend. As one old breeder told the writer, "I have exhibited at and attended the Garden for years. For a long time I failed to win, then one year in a rather small class, came a fifth prize. From then on the rest has been real enjoyment. Close study of the work of the other fellow, the renewed inspiration of the yearly visits to the Garden have kept me at it. I have won many awards since then but I really value most the opportunity for studying the other fellows birds."

A most interesting event of the show was the "Special Best Pen" contest offered by the management for the best pen of any breed exhibited at the show. The judges were J. C. Kriner, Harry M. Lamon and Richard Oke, the prize being \$250.00. After several hours' hard work the judges finally awarded the prize to Charles Nixon, Washington, N. J., for his pen of White Wyandottes.

An unusually fine type of birds made up the Single Comb White Leghorn class with a total of 135 entries. It is to be doubted if ever at any Show was the uniform quality quite so high. 32 Cocks were exhibited. Henry P. McKean getting 1, 2, 5 and the Schilling Poultry Farm 3 and 4. 32 Hens with the Schilling Poultry Farm 1, Fred W. Smith 2, and Henry P. McKean 3, 4, 5. 50 Cockerels, Schilling Poultry Farm 1, 4 and Henry P. McKean 2, 3, 5. 37 Pullets, H. P. McKean 1, 4, George P. Ferris 2, A. & J. Hinman 3 and Schilling Poultry Farm 5. Old Pen, McKean 1, 3, Fred U. Smith 2, A. & J. Hinman 4, Schilling 5. Young Pen, McKean 1, 3, Smith 2, 4, Schilling 5. S. C. Buff Leghorns with 79 entries made up a large and interesting class, the awards being divided largely between Glenwood Poultry Yards, Monmouth Poultry Yards and L. E. Merthwe.

The S. C. Rhode Island Reds brought out a fine class in point of numbers and quality of birds, 20 Cocks, 17 Hens, 30 Cockerels and 22 Pullets. Harold Tompkins was a big winner

getting 1, 3 cock, 1, 3, 5 hen, 2 cockerel and 2 pullet. H. E. Watts, cock 2, hen 2, 4, cockerel 1, 3, pullet 4. Sked Bros. got first pullet, Lester Tompkins 5 cock, 3, 5 pullet, J. C. Vanderhoef 5 cockerel and C. L. Smith 4 cock.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks brought out 42 fine entries, C. N. Myers and P. Canavan dividing the honors. P. Canavan got 1, 2, 3 cockerel.

White Rocks with 85 entries was a wonderful array of birds. F. H. Davey was prominent among the winners.

Columbian Rocks, 27 entries, Duffield Farms scoring heavily.

Silver Wyandottes, 76 entries, with honors divided between F. H. Davey, R. G. Williams Co., Dr. T. H. Charnbury and Miss Viola Kirker.

Light Brahmas brought out 69 entries of unusual quality, A. B. Curtis, C. W. Everitt and Geo. W. Mapes dividing honors.

R. C. and S. C. Anconas brought out 65 entries, H. Cecil Shepard securing most of the awards.

The big Jersey Black Giants brought out 69 entries which drew considerable attention from the visitors. The prizes were divided largely between Marcy Farms and Wilburtha Poultry Farm.

J. U. Andrews, F. H. Davey and Charles Nixon divided most of the honors in the White Wyandotte class which consisted of 79 entries.

Black Langshans with 86 entries was a large class of unusual merit. R. L. Gill, Curnow, Johnson & Snaith and W. F. Orrison divided most of the honors.

The S. C. Black Minorca class consisted of 53 birds. G. K. R. Game Farm, R. H. Anderson and Brish Bros. carried off the major portion of the awards.

Buff Wyandottes brought out 70 entries, Crandall & Wells and G. Arthur Cook dividing most of the prizes.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons made up a beautiful class of 49 birds. The large winners being Campbell's Soup Farm, Joseph R. Seitz and Henrietta Hooker.

S. C. White Orpingtons had 57 entries, Jill Farm, R. F. Loree, Wm. Moore being prominent among the winners.

The above includes the larger and better filled classes. While in the other classes the entries were not so large, the same uniform fine quality stock that made up the bigger classes was in evidence.

SHOW NOTES

George B. Ferris of Grand Rapids, Mich., was the prize hard luck victim of the show, a large number of his best birds being disqualified. On opening the shipping crates, after their arrival at the Garden, it was discovered that someone had cut the tail feathers from nineteen of the males and two females. There was nothing that could be done except disqualify them for exhibition although they stood in their coops throughout the show with their clipped tails, mute evidence of the work of some vile miscreant.

While the competition in the Single Comb White Leghorn class was of the keenest and the quality of the birds the finest, the Ferris birds which had cleaned up wherever shown in the West, would have added greatly to the competition. As it was one of the few birds left un mutilated won 2 pullet.

The management of the show promptly posted a notice offering a reward of \$500.00 for information leading to the arrest of the guilty parties.

Persistence wins. Mr. P. Canavan of Philmont, N. Y. has been exhibiting Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Garden for 25 years, without ever winning a prize. This year he won 1, 2, 3 cockerel out of 5 entries. Mr. Canavan is a true fancier, poultry being his hobby as he has a successful business in his home town.

Continued on page 140

The Proof of Success

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are world famous, not only for their magnificent winnings in the show room but also for their wonderful winnings in the laying contests. However, the final test of success is whether Regal Dorcas patrons have been able to secure similar results with stock of the same breeding. Have the hatching eggs and the foundation stock made good? Have they come up to expectations? Most important of all, have they made good on a "Dollar and cents" basis? The answer is an emphatic "Yes" and I have thousands of show winnings, high egg records and profit reports on file from customers scattered over this vast continent.



REGALS WIN FIRST ALL WYANDOTTE LAYING CONTEST

Banger, Mich., June 3, 1922.

No doubt you will be pleased to learn that my six Regal Dorcas pullets entered in the All Wyandotte Laying Contest, conducted by the Wyandotte Herald at Hammonton, N. J., won FIRST PRIZE. This surely speaks highly for your strain of Wyandottes.

Yours very truly,

H. A. KEISTER.

\$7.93 PROFIT PER HEN

Rockville, Conn., Feb. 2, 1922.

From my Regal Dorcas eggs purchased direct I have one hen with a trapnest record of 261. From a pen of thirteen pullets in 1921 I cleared \$103.17 over all feed costs.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD BACKHAUS.

INCOME OF \$8.67 PER BIRD

Lima, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1922.

Having balanced up my books for 1921, I find that from a pen of 18 hens my total income was \$156.10. After deducting cost of feed, \$69.39, it left me a net profit of \$8.36 per hen. This is pretty good for a man's spare time. With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,
H. G. JENES.

In larger flocks results are also practically the same.

H. F. Sargent of Plymouth, N. H., reports a net profit of \$750.00 on a flock of 165 Dorcas females and Mrs. M. S. Elmer reports a profit of \$642.00 on a flock of 125. Thousands of similar reports are on file in my office. What these have done with Regal Dorcas stock, you can do.

Think of it—Regal Dorcas females properly fed and handled are yielding around \$5.00 profit per bird. Their wondrous beauty is well known and their achievements in the show room are history. However, underneath their attractive appearance are the solid utility qualities that mean profit and those who own a flock of them have the intense satisfaction of owning fowls that not only delight the eye but yield a handsome revenue. As an all around fowl, Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are as near perfection as anything you will find in the feathered world.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes Are the Best in the World

If you are not getting good results in fertility and egg production, if your birds are not winning as you would like, why not make a fresh start by getting a foundation pen of Regal White Wyandottes?

1923 CATALOGUE

My Regal White Wyandotte Catalogue and Mating List for 1923 is ready. It contains a complete description of my matings for 1923, and is illustrated with photos of my winners at the recent New York State Fair. It also contains information on feeding and breeding.

FREE—Send for your copy at once—it is free.

4000 COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR SALE

Cocks and Cockerels—\$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00.
Hens and Pullets—\$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.
Breeding Pens—\$40.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 and \$150.00.
Utility Cockerels—\$5.00 and \$8.00 each.
Hens—\$5.00 each.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Exhibition Matings—\$6.00 and \$10.00 per fifteen.
Dorcas Matings—\$5.00 and \$10.00 per fifteen.
All-Star Matings—\$20.00 and \$25.00 per fifteen.
Utility Matings—\$15.00 and \$20.00 per hundred.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box R, Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Try for Plenty of Vigor

By Henry D. Barto

I doubt if there is any one thing more valuable to a poultry breeder than having plenty of vim and vigor in ones flock of fowls. If there is I have yet to hear of it.

Lack of vigor shows up more prominently in the hatchability of eggs than in any other one thing and if eggs don't hatch real well one can generally blame it to the condition of the breeding stock. I know there are other causes, but mostly minor ones, that can be more easily corrected. It is remarkable how well some eggs will hatch under exceedingly adverse conditions providing those same eggs were in prime condition for hatching. I have in mind one egg that was laid in a manure pile and was so decidedly mussed up that it was considered wasted effort to try and use or dispose of it, so it was permitted to remain there, and in due time produced a good, healthy, vigorous chick that lived and grew nicely. Think of the astonishing vigor that egg must have had enclosed within its shell. On the other hand, no matter how perfect the conditions are, it is often exceedingly difficult to secure anywhere near good hatches if the breeders are so much out of condition as to impair their vigor.

In the old cock fighting days which are gone, never to return I hope, the best breeders never bred from cocks or stags that weren't able to lick all comers to a finish. By doing this from generation to generation their stock constantly improved in vigor and fighting ability until the name of "feathered warriors" became decidedly appropriate. The fighting ability is one splendid evidence of vigor in any fowl and one to which we can profitably pay some attention, Belgian breeders, on the other hand, so I am reliably informed, judge the vigor of their male birds solely through their crowing ability and so keen have they become for the most persistent and loudest crower that they have cock crowing contests for suitable prizes and the winners get the long price when changing hands. The Belgians are good breeders, good fanciers as well, as our busy little Golden and Silver Campines conclusively prove.

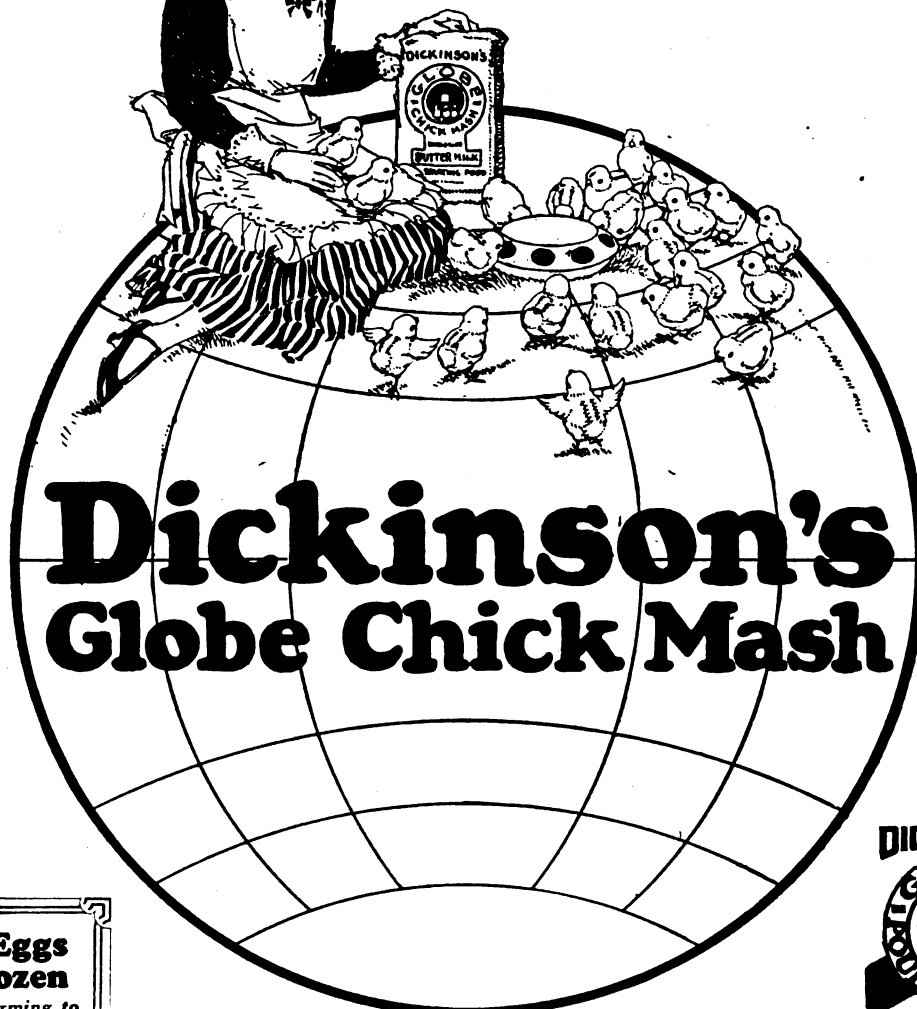
On the other hand, we of this present day and age, seem to prefer—breeding males' especially—that have an envious show record without regard to other qualities, or lack of qualities. Herein we oft-times overshoot the mark. We choose for looks and hope for the other good qualities along with it. Perhaps it better be the other way about, choose for vigor and hope for the other good qualities, especially looks. It seldom happens that any one male bird has all the good qualities that one wants. Still it does happen once in a while and with attention can be made to happen oftener than it does. Good looks, which mean show room qualities, together with an abundance of pep.

Whichever way one looks at it, without vigor to spare then trouble of various sorts come aplenty. The best breeding male I ever had was a first class show specimen and just about the sassiest thing that ever wore feathers invariably gave me strongly fertile eggs—eggs that would hatch if heat was anywhere near them. From a little chap on up to full maturity he was certainly the big boss and after I mated

Continued on page 167

**Start Your
Chicks
Right—**

**with
Dickinson's
Globe Chick Mash**



**Get 15 Eggs
to the Dozen**

Any hen conforming to egg producing requirements, when fed Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash, in accordance with Dickinson's Feeding Plan will absolutely lay at least one-fourth more eggs than when fed only a hard grain mixture — this means 15 eggs to the dozen instead of 12.

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash should be in hoppers before your flock all the time, every day in the year.

Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash makes them grow fast and builds well for early fryers and good layers.

Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash, the most highly perfected chick feed on the market contains Dried Buttermilk, Sifted Meat Scraps, Corn Feed Meal, Wheat Middlings, Oat Flour, Ground Barley, Fine Ground Alfalfa Meal, 2% Calcium Carbonate.

This carefully balanced chick feed contains all of the most essential cereal, vegetable and animal proteins that should be supplied to the growing chick. Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash is easily digested and assimilated by the chicks' delicate organs and makes bone, flesh, blood, tissue, muscle and feathers. It is rich in the vitamins that mean life, and strength and the proper growth.

Never accept a substitute for Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash even if the imitation should save you a few cents in the purchase price—it's not the few cents saved on the purchase of the feed that counts, it's the number of chicks you raise that mean dollars and profits to you.

If your chicks come from healthy breeding stock and are strong healthy chicks when hatched, you can raise 95 out of every 100 if you follow the *Globe Plan* and use *Globe Chick Mash* and *Globe Chick Scratch*. Last year in the *Globe Experimental Plant* we raised 647 out of 650—You can be just as successful if you will follow the *Dickinson System of Feeding*.

Write today for the free folder "How to Raise 95 Chicks Out of Every 100." Use the Coupon NOW.

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Globe Feeds and Pine Tree Brand Seeds
Chicago — Minneapolis



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GENTLEMEN: Please send me your special folder on "How to Raise 95 Chicks Out of Every 100." Yours truly,

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How many hens do you keep _____ What Breed of Poultry _____

Feed Dealer's Name _____

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White Crystal Poultry Grit

A Natural-Perfect-Scientific Grit

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Lime, Crystal, Quartz, Magnesite

Made in two sizes, chick and poultry

Sold only through dealers. For purpose of introduction, upon receipt of One Dollar, we will ship a bag of 100 lbs. either or both sizes.

Transportation Prepaid.

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POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Carles.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dpt. 9, Beaver Falls, Pa.

News of the Egg-Laying Contests

The egg-laying contests are fast coming to mean to breeders of production-bred poultry what the poultry show means to the breeder of exhibition birds. Although room is being made for utility classes in some of our largest shows, and the Standard of Perfection instructs judges to judge by hand as well as the eye to determine that birds entered in competition in our show rooms have the carcass of a good layer, the egg-laying competition is really the battlefield for production-bred poultry. In the last two or three years great strides have been made and widespread interest has been created in what is being done at Missouri State College, Storrs, Vineland, Arkansas, Illinois and other great egg-laying competitions.

The records being made show that no one breed can claim all the honors, for Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas, and even some of the newer breeds, such as the White Plymouth Rock and the Rhode Island White, are sharing honors alike.

The Missouri Contest

The November and December reports from the twelfth national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Missouri, furnish some interesting figures. During November the Mediterranean breeds—Leghorns, Anconas and Campines—laid 2,012 eggs to only 1,893 for the heavy, or all-purpose breeds. In December the situation was reversed, the Mediterranean breeds laying 2,221 eggs to 2,324 laid by the heavy breeds.

There are 30 pens of the heavy breeds entered and the same number of the Mediterranean, or light breeds, as they are termed. Since the contest began November 1st, the light breeds have laid sixteen more eggs than the heavy breeds.

The Ten Leading Pens for November (Missouri Contest)

Pen	Breed	Eggs
16	S. C. White Leghorns, Wash.	119
52	Barred Rocks, Missouri	105
21	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	99
36	White Wyandottes, Missouri	99
12	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	98
6	S. C. Anconas, Missouri	90
19	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	90
31	White Wyandottes, England	90
38	White Wyandottes, England	90
41	S. C. R. I. Reds, Missouri	88

The Ten Leading Pens for December

Pen	Breed	Eggs
12	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	121
57	R. C. R. I. Whites, Missouri	110
8	S. C. White Leghorns, Florida	108
40	S. C. R. I. Reds, Missouri	104
41	S. C. R. I. Reds, Missouri	102
33	White Wyandottes, Missouri	102
20	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	100
15	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	99
37	White Wyandottes, Missouri	98
11	S. C. White Leghorns, Illinois	98

The Arkansas State Contest

There are 100 pullets entered in the Arkansas State Egg Laying Contest, divided into two classes, the heavy and light. Pen No. 10, S. C. White Leghorns, lead in production for the month of November with a total of 102 eggs. Pen No. 17, Barred Plymouth Rocks,

Lost Only 4 Chicks Out of 1150

Blatchford Calf Meal Co.
Waukegan, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I fed Blatchford's Chick Mash for several seasons. Last year 3000 chicks were raised without a single case of bowel trouble. Out of 1150 hatched in about three weeks, I lost only 4.

H. L. BANCROFT,

Kinderhook, Illinois



Read what Mr. Bancroft says, and remember he's only one of a vast army of successful poultrymen from coast to coast who use and endorse Blatchford's Chick Mash. There's no reason why any poultryman should not raise 90 to 95 per cent of all chicks hatched—it's a matter of proper feed, and it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the best feed for starting and growing chicks is

Blatchford's Chick Mash

(A Milk and Buttermilk Feed)

It shields them from white diarrhea, bowel trouble, and leg weakness. It is essentially a buttermilk feed—contains Dried Milk Albumen, Meat Scraps, Fish Meal, Blood Flour, Bone Meal, and a dozen other ingredients, easily digested and relished by the chicks.



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"How to
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Starts—Grows—Matures

You can keep your whole hatch healthy and growing, alert, energetic—on the run. It should be every chick's first feed.

Prepared in 100-lb., 25-lb. and 10-lb. bags, and 4-lb. cartons. Ask your dealer—mail the coupon for Free Picture Chart.

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stand second with a record of 73 eggs for the month. White Leghorns hold third and fourth, with Barred Rocks and White Leghorns tied for fifth place with a record of 62 eggs each for the month. A Barred Rock hen from Pen No. 17 wins the honors for the highest individual production for November with 24 eggs to her credit.

The Results at Storrs

Artificial illumination for the purpose of increasing winter egg production is now being tested for the first time in connection with the annual egg laying contest at Storrs. The results at the end of the first month are almost unbelievable. During November the total production for all pens was 8,092 eggs, or a yield of 27 per cent. This is over 3,100 eggs better than the average yield for November during the last eight years and 2,500 eggs better than the best previous November record made in 1916.

The last Storrs contest ended October 31, 1922. The present contest began November 31st.

The blue ribbon or first prize for the month of November was won by a pen of White Wyandottes from Rhode Island, with a yield of 191 eggs. A pen of White Leghorns from Maryland was second best pen for the month, with a production of 181 eggs. Another pen of Leghorns from Washington was third prize pen for the month, with a score of 172 eggs. As in former contests, each pen consists of ten pullets. There are in all 100 pens in the contest, or a total of 1,000 birds.

The ten leading individual pullets and their records to date are as follows:

Hen	Breed	Eggs
588	R. I. Red, New Jersey.....	27
463	R. I. Red, Massachusetts.....	26
276	White Wyandottes, R. I.....	25
882	White Leghorn, Long Island.....	25
805	White Leghorn, Vermont.....	24
529	R. I. Red, Massachusetts.....	24
67	Barred Rock, Massachusetts.....	24
292	White Wyandotte, R. I.....	23
392	White Wyandotte, Conn.....	23
341	White Wyandotte, N. Y.....	23
403	R. I. Red, Connecticut.....	23
475	R. I. Red, Massachusetts.....	23
604	White Leghorn, Maryland.....	23
945	White Leghorn, Massachusetts	23

The four leading pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Mass.....	116
Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Conn.....	104
Plymouth Rocks, White, Mass.....	104
Plymouth Rocks, White, Mass.....	99
White Wyandottes, R. I.....	191
White Wyandottes, R. I.....	171
White Wyandottes, Conn.....	155
White Wyandottes, England.....	113
Rhode Island Reds, Conn.....	169
Rhode Island Reds, Mass.....	145
Rhode Island Reds, Mass.....	128
Rhode Island Reds, Conn.....	125
Rhode Island Reds, Conn.....	125
White Leghorns, Md.....	181
White Leghorns, Wash.....	172
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The Hollywood Farm's pen of White Leghorns from the State of Washington won the eleventh annual egg laying contest at Storrs which ended October 31st, 1922. This was the first time, according to the table below, since 1914 that White Leghorns have carried off high pen honors. In 1913 each pen consisted of five birds. Since that year the



A THERMOMETER that's always accurate means healthful growth of the unhatched chick. Scientific construction and accurate adjustment, thorough ageing and strict testing, give A. E. Moeller Thermometers their envied distinction. Most high-grade incubators are equipped with them—if yours is not, get an A. E. M. and let a test prove its value. The extra chicks will pay its cost. And when you buy an incubator, insist on having A. E. M. Thermometer equipment.

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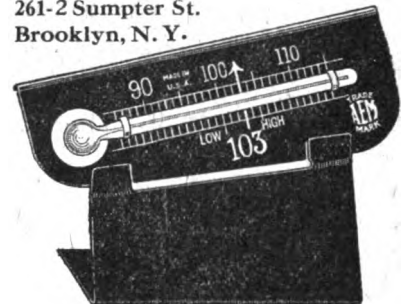
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with A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin and reduce losses from Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, Catarrh, Colds and Cholera.

Vaccinating poultry to prevent these diseases is as logical as vaccinating human beings to prevent small pox, typhoid fever, etc.

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culture. Use it to save your birds already infected. Use it to protect the health of the rest of your flock. Healthy fowls lay, weigh, pay.

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FREE—New customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given Free a \$1.00 package of GALLICURA the real White Diarrhoea and bowel disease preventive.

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Vaccination is simple and easy. An adult with one child as a helper can vaccinate 150 to 200 fowls an hour.

EVERY INFERTILE EGG REPLACED BOYER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

In the 200-egg class. Orders booked now for Eggs for Hatching at \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$8.00 for 50; \$15.00 for 100; \$28.00 for 200; \$40.00 for 300.

A FEW GRAND COCKERELS LEFT—Prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

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Bellevue Poultry Yards

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NEWTOWN Colony Brooders

TO be *sure* of the brooders, order now. You will need them soon—we can still ship immediately. Don't risk disappointment—the last-minute rush may swamp us and freights are uncertain, too. Avoid all uncertainty by ordering *at once*. Successful chick raisers know the Newtown “raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost.” Send for catalog today.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION

23 Warsaw Street

Harrisonburg, Virginia

When you buy Baby Chicks, be sure of their vigor—see that they're hatched in the NEWTOWN. Careful, discerning hatcheries everywhere rely on NEWTOWNS.



number of pullets to a pen has been increased to ten.

The following table shows the breed winning high pen honors, with the score for each year since the contest began:

Year	Breed	Score
1913	White Leghorns (only five birds)	1190
1914	White Leghorns	2088
1915	White Wyandottes	2072
1916	White Wyandottes	2265
1917	Barred Rocks	2119
1918	Oregons	2352
1919	Barred Rocks	2022
1920	Barred Rocks	2234
1921	White Wyandottes	2234
1922	White Leghorns	2218

English National Test

The final report for the eleven months during which this contest has been running shows that White Leghorns across the sea predominate in numbers as well as taking most the honors, although followed closely by White Wyandottes. Highest pen score goes to White Leghorns, 1,018 eggs for the eleven months. A pen of White Wyandottes took second, 1,010 eggs. White Leghorns third and fourth, White Wyandottes fifth and sixth, followed by a number of White Leghorn pens.

The feeding was simple, as follows:

Morning.—Grain buried deeply in litter, and consisting of equal parts of wheat, oats and cracked maize; in the summer maize was omitted.

Afternoon.—Wet mash, made up of middlings, 45 per cent; bran, 20 per cent; Sussex ground oats, 15 per cent; maize meal, 12 per cent; fish meal, 8 per cent.

When green food was unobtainable, clover meal was added to the mash. Occasionally a small proportion of malt culms and linseed was added to the mash. Raw cabbages were freely fed, and, in their absence, swedes and mangolds were used. The proportions of the meals were altered from time to time as thought advisable, having regard to the condition of the birds, rate of laying, weather, etc.

No spice or condiments of any kind were used.

A Suggestion for Feather Eating

I enjoy reading Mr. Boyer's articles for the common sense they contain.

I noticed, I believe in the November issue, he answered someone's query about feather eating. I had an experience a few years ago that might help someone.

I had a beautiful White Leghorn cockerel that got his sickle feathers broken and I pulled them out to start a new tail. No sooner did the new feathers start than a couple of old "Jane" hens got on the roost beside him and commenced to eat them. I got my mentholatum jar and put a smear over the new stubs and said old hens took one peck at it and then left him alone. I have not had an opportunity to try it since but believe it would stop their eating feathers.

We just came here in August and I hurried up a coop and got twenty Barred Rock pullets on November 11th. An old chicken man here looked at them and said, "You will not get eggs until spring." After one month's feeding I have got eleven eggs so far. Anyone is liable to miss their guess on chickens.

E. H. Berlin,
Wyoming, Del.

GET BIG HATCHES Save All Your Chicks!



My Personal Guarantee
I positively guarantee that I can show you how to prevent chick losses to poultry raisers who follow the unfailing methods outlined in my new book.—T. E. QUISENBERRY.

SAVED CHICKS

We lost 650 out of 1,500 chicks but last year we followed your advice and only lost 65 out of 1,600 chicks.

Geo. M. Jones, California.

MADE \$7.42 A HEN

I put 1,156 chicks under a 1,000 chick brooder and raised 1,025 to maturity. Sold all but 275. These showed me a profit of \$7.63 each. Your methods as outlined in your free book enabled me to do this.

Mrs. Norman D. Wildt, Penn.

LOST NO CHICKS

My 355 chicks at four weeks old look like 6 or 7 weeks. Lost practically none by following your methods.

M. Jungling, N. Carolina.

NO SICK CHICKS

I have an exceptionally fine lot of youngsters this year. Raised them according to your directions. I did not have a single case of diarrhea or bowel trouble when I followed your methods.—L. F. Bailey, Ill.

These Quisenberry Methods Show You the Way—

Every poultry raiser interested in having greater success with baby chicks should get a copy of my new FREE BOOK, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business". It tells how to get bigger and better hatches, how to raise healthy, vigorous chicks and how to prevent losses. It outlines hundreds of practical ideas on hatching, brooding, rearing and feeding baby chicks.

Learn These Secrets of Success With Chicks

Poultry raisers of many years practical experience, as well as those just beginning have found this 96-page illustrated FREE BOOK worth real money to them. It outlines the secrets and methods which have given Prof. Quisenberry his world-wide reputation as a poultry raiser and brought prosperity to thousands of poultry raisers everywhere.

This 96-Page FREE BOOK Tells

- How to Get Fertile and Hatchable Eggs.
- How to Avoid Dead Chicks in the Shell.
- How to Prevent Bowel Trouble and White Diarrhea.
- How to Keep Chicks Healthy and Growing.
- How to Get More Eggs with Less Feed.
- How to Feed Chicks from Start to Finish.
- How to Get Highest Market Prices.
- How to Cull Out Slackers and Poor Layers.
- How to Get Big Egg Yield in Cold Weather.
- and Many Other Facts You Should Know.

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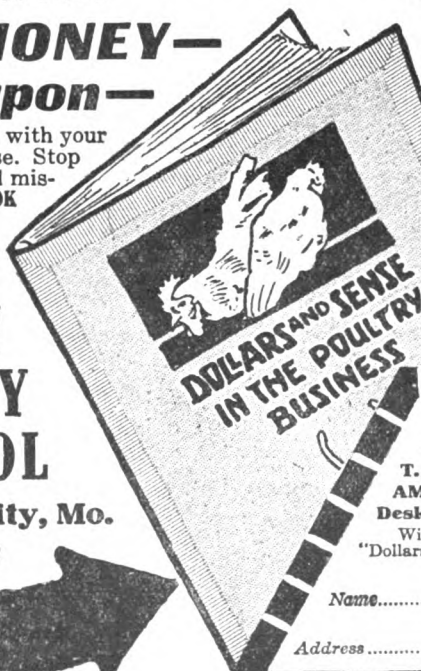
Learn how to have real success with your chicks. Reap the benefit of these. Stop guessing, prevent losses, avoid mistakes. This 96-page FREE BOOK tells you how. It costs you nothing. Send for it today.

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Old Trusty Earns Its Name By Earning Money for Owners

Harry Johnson
"The Incubator Man"

First, let me say that in writing this advertisement I am not going to make any extravagant statements. Everything that I say can be verified by Old Trusty's performance. Old Trusty doesn't need exaggeration. It has earned its name "Old Trusty" because it makes money for owners.

That's the idea. Old Trusty is now so well-known that we do not need to exaggerate any statements in our advertising. At that, space does not permit me to tell you about all of Old Trusty's good points. That is something that is done in my new "30-Year" Poultry Book. All I am going to do here is to mention a few of Old Trusty's good points—and trust to you to learn about the many others when you read my Poultry Book.

There are four handy Old Trusty sizes and all have our latest improvements such as easy-sliding, substantial metal egg-trays and improved ventilation tubes. All are built with pure copper hot water heating system and clear California Redwood case with triple sides, top and bottom. Old Trusty has every feature that a good incubator should have—with none of the fancy frills or doo-dads that merely add to the cost.

Here Are Questions You Will Find Answered in My Book

- How can I keep hens laying in winter?
- How can I pick the money-makers in a flock of pullets?
- How can I make poultry raising a business?
- What's the best size incubator to buy?
- What's the best way to save chicks?
- Why do early hatches make the most money?
- How can I make an inexpensive poultry house?
- What are the best breeds?
- What is the best method to preserve eggs?

These are only a few of the subjects treated in my new book—subjects that stand between success and failure.

Hatches NOW Mean Profits in June

The right way to make money with poultry is to get ahead of the market. Have broilers and eggs ready to sell a month or so ahead of the time when the market is glutted and prices are lowest. If you are still hatching eggs under hens you are doing a lot of extra work for which you get no pay. Old Trusty does the work for you—and does it at a time when the chicks should rightly be hatched in order to be turned into broilers and early layers.

Remember, Old Trusty is a veteran of thirty years. In that time Johnson machines have been the means of helping more than a million poultry-raisers to greater profits. Each year, I get hundreds of letters saying: "Ship me an Old Trusty; my neighbor says it is the best investment he ever made."

Every Old Trusty sold helps us to sell others in that neighborhood. But if Old Trusty did not do all, and more, than we claim for it, we would not get these letters and Old Trusty would not have the friends that tell their friends to buy one.

It is easy to understand why Old Trusty has met with such nation wide approval. Recent reports received from Old Trusty owners located in 22 different states show almost one-half the hatching records to be above 90%; three fourths were above 80%; and only one hatch was as low as 71%.

Get My "30-Year" Poultry Book, Free

That is the best way to get the entire story about Old Trusty. Also information on poultry-raising that represents the boiled-down results of our thirty years' experience in helping Old Trusty owners to make money. I'm no hand to throw bouquets at myself, but I actually believe that this is the most practical, valuable dollar-and-cents book on poultry that has ever been written.

This book is my 30th annual catalog. My previous books must have been read by several millions of people. They have started more than a million poultry raisers using Old Trusty. We are practical folks; try to tell the truth about poultry and in doing so built our business from the ground up until it is now the largest of its kind in the world. Let me send you a copy and start you to making more money with poultry in 1923.

H. H. Johnson "Incubator Man"

M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Neb.

H. H. JOHNSON

"Incubator Man"

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Feeds and Feeding

Continued from Page 131

mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat and to get good results, but the fowls should always be eager for the next meal. Feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night, in which way the hens are forced to exercise more than if given all the grain desired at the morning feed. Good scratch grains may be made of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat and oats or of two parts of cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats. If wheat is relatively high in price it may be left out of the mixture. A good mash mixture can be made of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats, beef scrap and 3 pounds salt. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel beets, cut alfalfa, clover or sprouted oats should be fed liberally.

Beef scrap, skim milk, buttermilk, cut green bone or some similar feed is needed to replace the bugs which the fowls have been securing on the range. Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months and is the one essential feed often omitted by farmers. In an experiment by the Department of Agriculture an average production of 41.5 eggs for the first four months from pullets fed a ration containing beef scrap was secured, compared with 18.7 eggs from pullets fed the same ration without the beef scrap. The pullets not fed beef scrap practically stopped laying whenever the ground was covered with snow. The feed cost of their eggs was 2.2 cents higher per dozen for the year than for the pullets fed beef scrap. Skim milk or buttermilk will largely take the place of beef scrap, if a constant supply can be kept before the fowls but if the supply of milk is limited some beef scrap should also be fed.

There should be no sudden changes in the ration of a flock of laying hens. If a change must be made, make it gradually, even though the change is for the better. If there is any question as to the quality of the grain fed, better sell enough hens to pay for sound grain and not try to economize on feed. Musty grain produces disease of the respiratory organs, and even a form of poisoning. Fowls will eat most anything if hungry, but this is not a profitable way of keeping them. Count sound feed as one of the essentials in making the stock budget, and then feed as carefully as possible, that there may be no wasting of grain. Grain is wasted when it is fed in unprofitable quantities; fowls will not eat as freely of a new ration as of an old stand-by. Get them acquainted to it by increasing the quantity given until the limit is reached, and there will be no diminution in the egg yield and no mysterious attacks of diarrhea.

There is probably no better aid to egg-production than scratching exercise, and the progressive poultry keeper will see that his hens have plenty to do during the day. There are many reasons why such exercise helps egg production. In the first place, it keeps the hens healthy, and a healthy hen always turns out new laid eggs both regularly and well. Again, exercise keeps the layer active and fit, and no one will deny that the busy body hens make the best layers. In the winter scratching exercise keeps the layer warm and comfortable, as it aids the circulation



"Every Issue Worth a Dollar"—

that's what our readers say about

EVERYBODYS

Poultry Magazine

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5 Copies for 25 Cents

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Lewis



Cleveland



McGrew

In large measure the work of the next few months determines the year's profits from your poultry flock. Make a complete success of your poultry work. Start NOW to read the timely authoritative articles in Everybody's.

Practical poultry problems clearly explained by successful poultrymen of wide experience. In February, Prof. I. R. Lewis talks of "Hatching Eggs"; Chas. D. Cleveland discusses "Color Breeding"; Harold F. Barber, "Key to Poultry Profits"; T. F. McGrew, "Black Plumaged Fowls". In March, Prof. Lewis takes up "The Baby Chick Industry"; Cleveland, "Methods of Introducing New Blood"; McGrew, "Buff Plumaged Fowls"; Hale's "Monthly Contributions"; Collier's "Housewife and Few Hens"; special articles by Louis A. Stahmer and others appear each month. Every kind of poultry work, in every detail, is treated in this helpful, dependable magazine.

Everybody's is a big, vigorous, monthly poultry magazine, beautifully printed and lavishly illustrated, covers in color.

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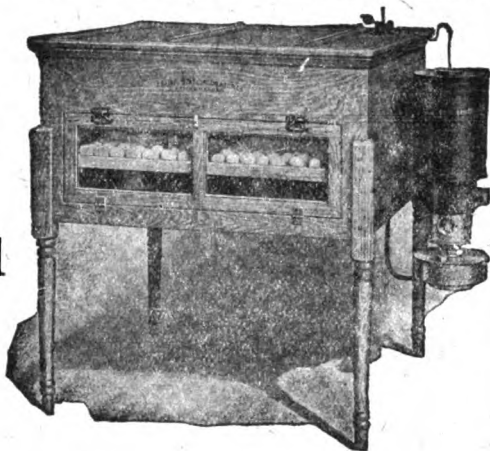
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Wonderful
Hatches
With



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PUT in the fertile eggs—turn them twice daily—fill and trim the lamp each day. It's as simple as that. But the results are sure—*big hatches of the best chicks you ever saw.*

If you have had poor results from other incubators, you may doubt this statement. But listen! We have been building and improving the Prairie State Incubator for over forty years. Step by step we have added those features which eliminate guess-work and make for certainty. You can use this perfect incubator with absolute confidence. It won't, it can't, fail you, because—

The Prairie State—regardless of outside conditions—*automatically and correctly controls temperature, ventilation and moisture within the egg-chamber.* When these factors are right, fertile eggs must hatch, the chicks must be strong.

Your success next season depends in large measure upon the incubator you use. Fortunately, you need not experiment. Just get the Prairie State and forget your worries. It is guaranteed as to *percentage of hatch and quality of chicks and for ten years of service.*

It will cost you nothing to investigate. Just write for the catalog and learn the facts. And do it NOW!

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
113 MAIN STREET HOMER CITY, PENNA.

of blood, and even then we do not exhaust the advantages gained by providing biddy with exercise and occupation.

We note fewer overfat hens in flocks than was the case several years ago. Men often study systems of diet for reducing weight and find that they can eat enough to feel comfortable if they eat the right things and they can do it without becoming too fat. They leave out fat producing foods and eat other things. Isn't that the case with hens? Many poultry keepers who formerly fed nothing but corn in the winter now give a balanced mash and a balanced mixture of scratch grain. The hens eat something besides fat producing food and they lay eggs. Culling has also taken out many of the hens that seemed to have special tendencies to become overfat instead of laying eggs.

Green feed during winter months will greatly encourage egg production and promote the health of the flock. Cabbages, mangel beets are among the best. Sprouted oats has the advantage of being easily available by every poultry keeper. Trays for sprouting oats, made about two inches deep and two feet square with bottom of lath are convenient and cheaply made. The trays are supported on an cleats so that the trays will slide in and out. A four inch space is allowed between trays. A rack five feet high will accommodate ten trays or enough for two or three hundred birds. The sprouter is kept in a furnace or other place where the temperature is 60 to 70 degrees. Two or three pounds of dry oats are soaked over night and placed in a tray each day where they are sprinkled frequently and allowed to grow from one fourth to one inch in length before feeding.

Here is something worth trying in your breeding pens this season. Alternate your males, keeping one shut up every other day and then giving him the run of the pen; the other male should be shut up in turn while the other is released. If you will take special notice you will see that a male in a breeding pen does not get half enough to eat; the hens rob him. The rest and the extra feeding make the male feel fine, and when he gets a chance he is ready for service. By following this advise you will find that you will get much better fertility than if you let both breeding males have the run of the breeding pen all the time.

Keep the feed troughs clean.

There cannot be too great a variety in the bill of fare.

The heavy laying hen has a keen appetite and a great thirst.

There is a larger amount of albumen in wheat than in any other grain.

Egg shells should be powdered and mixed with the mash.

Too much salt in the food will produce a great thirst and is apt to cause a ruptured crop.

Hulled oats are the most desirable, clipped oats the next best, and ordinary oats last. It is better to feed the latter soaked for an hour in cold or warm water, and after drained, mixed with enough bran to make a crumbly mass.

In introducing a new food to the fowls, it should be given gradually for sudden changes in the bill of fare are apt to cause a loss of appetite.

Boiled vegetables should not be fed too liberally or they will produce bowel troubles.

Sour crops are due to overfeeding. Stale bread, soaked and mixed in the mash, is a great treat.

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery, but a breeding farm established for twenty-five years. Order direct from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

Jersey Black Giants—40c each, \$35.00 per 100; Eggs, \$3.50 per 15, \$20.00 per 100.
"Barron" Leghorns—\$15.00 per 100; Eggs, \$3.00 per 100.
"Sheppard's" Anconas—\$18.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons—\$25.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
"Parks" Barred Rocks—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
Rhode Island Reds—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Plymouth Rocks—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
Black Minorcas—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Wyandottes—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Pekin Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
White Indian Runner Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
Muscovy Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giant Rabbits.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Selecting High Layers

Choose large 2 oz. eggs without ridges or any deformity, from well developed, vigorous and healthy breeders.

Hatch your chicks early, and keep them growing rapidly. Mark all that are sick or stunted, and show signs of weak vitality.

When they are about six to ten weeks old cull out all deformed, and ill-developed chicks.

In September, and early October go through your flock, choosing all the earliest maturing, healthiest, and most vigorous pullets—those with well-developed comb, wattles, bright eyes, and full adult plumage. Deep bodies (from back to keel bone), flat sides, broad across the cushion, full, soft, and pliable abdomen, a long straight keel bone which does not tuck up at the rear. One that has thin flat shanks with fine scales, and showing general feminine appearance.

Start your hen year with a good healthy flock of pullets in comfortable and convenient quarters.

Place your pullets in their permanent quarters by early October.

Go through your flock every two months, choosing the birds that show signs of laying—as a full waxy comb, and wattles. A soft, moist, and well bleached out vent. A three or more finger span between keel and pelvis bones; also a two or more finger span between the points of the pelvis bones.

After a bird has laid twenty-five or more eggs, the fat on her pelvis bones will have been absorbed, leaving them thin, and pliable; also her beak will have bleached out, and later her shanks as she continues laying.

Leg band these birds with a different colored band each time you go through the flock, and find they are laying.

In June, July and August market all the slackers that can not show they have laid previous to April.

If you follow these instructions, by the following September you can go through your flock, and easily separate in different pens, or flocks, various combinations of layers—as one flock of early beginners, one of late beginners, and one of continuous layers, etc.

You can also tell what each hen's past record is by simply referring to the combination of colors on her legs.

This method will eliminate a great deal of bookkeeping and work.

Try it one year (it will cost nothing, just a few legbands, and a little practice), and see the increase in your flock average, year by year.

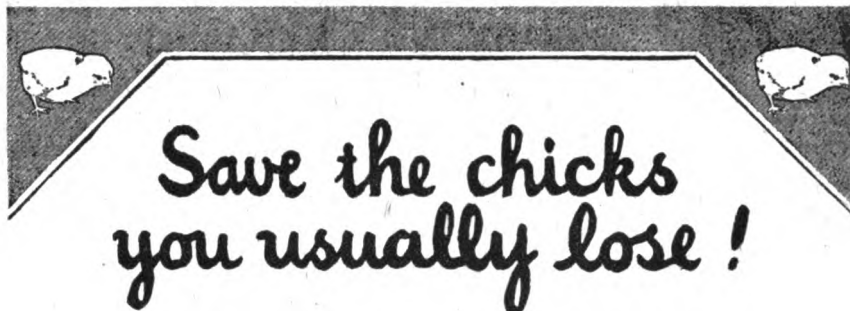
Breed your cockerels from your highest egg hens, to your constant layers, and improve your flock.

Don't keep the hen who steals your feed, and never pays her board.

Carleton Rutledge

Toe Picking

When chicks start picking toes until they bleed, and the ones picked die from hemorrhage or exhaustion, the only remedy is to remove each picked chick, dip the toe in tincture of iodine, and isolate until the smell of blood has disappeared. Some years this habit is worse than others. If raw meat, ground bone, or raw fish can be obtained it should be fed. The chick is usually injured in the first place by catching its foot in wire fencing.



Save the chicks you usually lose!

MOST little chicks that die are killed by indigestible feed. Don't feed raw grains—it's like offering a baby food that is hard to digest.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments. Quick growth and healthy stock are assured.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

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Jar Holder Top Hat & Holes

Easily separated to fill or clean without removing jar.



Cone shaped bottom prevents clogging.

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FEED flows down as chicks eat.
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The Oldest, Largest and Best Poultry Paper.
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\$1.00 Buys 3 Galvanized Pans and American Poultry Journal for 4 months
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\$3.00 " 12 Galvanized Pans " " " " 2 years

A Satisfactory Egg Yield

Professor Allen, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, gives 160 eggs per bird as "a satisfactory and profitable egg yield for New Jersey poultrymen." If it meant as the individual record, we endorse it; if, however, the 160 eggs mean an average for the flock, then we are inclined to believe the professor is too high. Would not the average poultryman anywhere be tickled to death if his entire flock would average 150 eggs each?

It may be safely said that it requires 100 eggs to pay the feed and care of a hen. Anything over that number means clear profit. Therefore a hen that lays 150 eggs is yielding a profit of \$2.00, counting four cents an egg as the average price (and that amount holds good at least here in the east).

A hen that lays 150 eggs is, as a rule, in good health and vigor. Better to have a hen in that condition with a credit of 150 eggs, than to have one lay 200 eggs and show signs of weakness and loss of vitality. It is but natural that poultrymen should rejoice at phenomenal records, but where we find that such results are obtained at a physical loss to the hen, there is not so much profit in it after all.

During the past four years, Professor Allen says, the poultry farms of New Jersey showed an average of 130 eggs for the entire flock.

It is not intended to create the impression that the moment the flock average of 150 eggs is passed there will be a gradual decline in vigor, for that is not always so. Not with such birds

that were originally strong in body and constitution. Some hens are so built and are in such a condition that phenomenal work does not seem to hurt them. Others break down under the strain.

For example, in the yards of the writer, where trap nests are used the year round, we had hen No. 149 that laid 244 eggs in her pullet year, dropped 154 in her second year, and laid 111 eggs up to August 7, 1922, her third year, and not an egg since. She is still living, but is a practical wreck.

On the other hand, in the same flock is hen No. 32, that laid 212 eggs in her pullet year, 225 in her second year, and in her third year (1922), with 10 more days to complete the year, she has laid 180 eggs.

Hen No. 149, while she seemed to enjoy health as a pullet, was not strong, and she was small in body, and yet laid 509 eggs in her three years, an average of a fraction over 169 eggs per year. There is no record, however, that any of her eggs hatched, but the fertility of the eggs laid by No. 32 has been very good right along.

Hen No. 32 is a big hen, strongly built, the very picture of health and strength. She laid 617 eggs in three years, an average of a fraction less than 206 eggs in a year.

In this same flock there are 50 hens, and for the year just about closing they laid 6,716 eggs, or a fraction over 134 eggs each. Fourteen of these 50 hens laid less than 100 eggs each, seven laid between 100 and 120 eggs each, fifteen laid between 120 and 150 eggs each, ten

laid between 150 and 175 eggs each, four laid between 175 and 200 eggs each, and two laid 205 and 213 eggs, respectively.

This was not what might be called a selected lot of 50 birds. They were taken just as they came, but it goes to show that there must be some very good laying to go up to 150 or 160 eggs each, in a flock. It will be noted that in this flock there were but 14 hens that failed to reach 100 eggs—the amount necessary to pay board and care, and this will be the experience of many who use trap nests, and know just where they are at.

Effective Rat Clean-Up

The bad results of carelessness in leaving breaks in the basement walls of a building originally intended to be rat proof are shown in a case recently reported to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. In the course of a rat campaign in Portland, Ore., in which the rodent-control men from the department were backed by the city bureau of health and the chamber of commerce, a building with unrepaired breaks of this sort was visited. The owner was advised to clean up all the rubbish in his basement, repair the breaks in the cement wall, use barium carbonate on Hamburg steak to poison the rats, and also to set some traps. A few days later it was learned that in removing the trash three rat nests were uncovered, one of which contained 15 young. Thirty-six adult rats were found dead the morning after the poison was spread.

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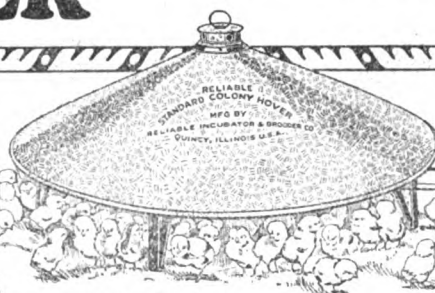
Reliable Standard Incubator



50 to 1100 Eggs

Double enclosure heating system is positive assurance against sudden chills in incubation. All sold on positive money-back guarantee.

LEADS THE WORLD. Leading poultry authorities have proven their dependability by scientific tests. Produces the largest hatch of healthy chicks—safely, surely, economically. Made in Hot Air and Hot Water models. Maintains a positive uniformity of temperature and a constant, even circulation of clean, pure, fresh air. Ventilation, Moisture and Heat regulation automatically controlled. 100% efficient in all kinds of weather.



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Reliable Blue Flame Hover

Will last a lifetime. Built of heavy gray cast iron, strongly bolted together. Improved feed pouch increases coal capacity 10%. Equipped with special screw plate draft for burning soft coal. Has two double-disc wafers, insuring positive, accurate and dependable heat regulation. Seven inch fire-proof base, with asbestos pad attached to lower plate, and safety air space. Specially designed fire bowl keeps grate clean at all times. Self-ventilating canopy radiates pure, fresh, warm air.

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Sprouter
\$2.49**

You can make a better sprouter than you can buy. This sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with a saw and hammer. The cost, with heater, was \$2.49. Thousands in use. All say it is the best and handiest made.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay their best, in winter, growing green food, rich in vitamins, must be fed. Sprouted oats are best. The Putnam Home Made Sprouter yields the best and sweetest sprouts and with the least work. I will send, free, plans for making this sprouter with description of Little Putnam Stove to heat it. Also instructions for use of stove to keep fowls' drinking water unfrozen. Stove holds three pints of oil. Burns a month without trimming or filling. Patented burner. Nothing like it. Ask your dealer, or send me his name and \$2.00 and get one by return mail, postpaid. Try it. If not satisfied, return in 10 days and I'll refund \$2.00 and postage. I run all risks.

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This brooder is a chick-saver and a money maker. It raises more and better chicks, at less cost than other brooders. Stove is best in the world to hold fire—air-tight and self-regulating. It burns soft coal—the cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Cuts fuel costs in half. Stove will also burn hard coal, wood, coke, etc. Regulator maintains even heat night and day. No trouble. Sizes for 500 or 1000 chicks. Low priced. Write TODAY.

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MANTLES Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send 15c in stamps for sample Wood Fibre Mantle guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of gasoline lamps and lanterns. Be sure to state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture.

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GREIDER'S FINE CATALOG



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RAISE BELGIAN HARES
New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues.
BIG PROFIT, WE PAY \$1.50 TO \$3 EACH.
Also Cavies, Mink, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Etc.
Breeders everywhere. **FREE!**
Illustrated book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly for 10c. Address: Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1007 G. E. Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Male Bird in the Pen

The selection of a male bird for the breeding pen is a serious matter whatever be the aim of the breeder. It is important that the qualities of the mother of that male be known so far as it is possible or practicable to know them. If a male is desired that will improve the laying qualities of the stock, it is important to know if the dam of the male was a good layer. As the male had but one dam, the broad knowledge that the breeding flock as a whole averaged to lay well is no assurance that the male in question was not hatched from an egg laid by one of the poorest layers in the flock.

The male should be gallant, ever ready to share his meal with the hens. But he must not be too generous, and thus deprive himself, or he will be underbred, become nervous, and not prove to be a good breeder. The glutinous male is equally bad. He becomes overfat while the hens do not get their share, and the consequence is poor fertility. The nature of every male should be studied.

A good, long, loud crow is a pretty sure sign of a vigorous male. A scrappy disposition in a male bird can be taken as evidence of an individuality that will be transplanted to its offspring. Male birds sometimes remain good breeders up to three or four years of age. However, a cockerel or a one or two-year old cock would be the most reliable.

The ideal cock for breeding should be well-formed, in good health, full of spirits, and have a certain vivacity of temperament and proud mien. He ought to delight in caressing the hens, and be gallant in defending them. A sulky, selfish, persecuting and domineering disposition is a detriment. Where a choice is to be made between two cocks which are about equal in markings, ancestry and vigor, it is best to choose the one that is most courageous.

A "henly" cock bird should never be used. There are too many of that kind—birds with only a half crow to them, cowardly in disposition, birds that will not stand up in defense of their mates even against a young, immature cockerel. Such fowls are of no use, no matter how well they are bred up to the standard, and their presence in the breeding pen would have a strong tendency to ultimately ruin the strain by lessening its vitality.

A cock that don't spoil for a fight is no good, and neither is the cock with no crow to him. A well, strong and potent cock will crow incessantly and give full evidence of his lordship.

No male should be used that is not fully matured and well developed. He must be neither too young nor too old. The best age for breeding is from 12 months to 2½ years old. It is important, too, that the parents were in sound health. Too heavy males often seriously injure their mates and are not desirable in the breeding pen.

Take extra care of your birds now, as the weather is conducive to bring on colds and similar ailments, keep a sharp lookout for any birds that show symptoms of colds or other disease. It is well to isolate promptly all ailing birds.

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Most remarkable book on R. I. Reds ever published. A book no breeder of Reds or anyone planning to raise Reds can afford to be without.

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"BLUE RIBBON REDS" is a veritable encyclopedia of useful poultry information. Cost \$3.00 to produce. You must see a copy of this book to appreciate its value. Given absolutely FREE with 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal.

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A NEW DISCOVERY BANISHES LICE

Simply Hang Can of Wonderful Liquid
in Hen House and Lice Vanish.

Any poultry raiser can easily and quickly double his profits by ridding his hen house of lice through the remarkable discovery of H. C. Halst, a Kansas City chemist.



Working along original lines Mr. Halst discovered that certain odors are highly offensive to lice and that they will not live where such odors exist. This enabled him to perfect his formula which is guaranteed to rid any hen house of these blood sucking and profit stealing pests.

This wonderful formula which is known as Lice Doom is easily used by simply uncorking a can and hanging at any convenient place in the hen house. Immediately a powerful gas is given off which, although harmless to poultry, routs the lice as though by magic. In fact it is guaranteed that lice will not stay in any hen house where a can of Lice Doom is hung up to evaporate.

Once rid from pestering lice and mites your flock will take on new life. The hens will lay more and the broilers will get fatter. In fact you can almost see your profits grow.

So confident is Mr. Halst that Lice Doom will rid any hen house of lice that he offers to send two large \$1 cans to any reader who will write for them for only \$1; and with the understanding that they cost nothing if not entirely satisfactory.

Send No Money—Just your name—a card will do, to H. C. Halst, 2000 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two large \$1 cans will be mailed immediately. When they arrive pay the postman only \$1 and postage. Use Lice Doom 10 days. If your hen house is not free from lice, or for any reason you are not satisfied, simply return the unused part and your money will be refunded immediately without question or argument. This is guaranteed by the large City Bank of Kansas City who says that Mr. Halst does as he agrees. Write today before the offer to send two \$1 cans for only \$1 is withdrawn, as this will enable you to sell a can to a friend and get your own free.

Break Up That Cold with INDIAN HERB TEA

Taken steaming hot at bedtime, Indian Herb Tea assists nature to quickly break up a cold and guards against

Grippe, Influenza or Pneumonia
INDIAN HERB TEA, a pure vegetable medicine, contains only barks, seeds, leaves and roots. Pleasant to take.

Send for Free Sample. Large Family Package, 50 doses, \$1.00 by mail.

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HERB CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mathematizing the Hen

The cost of egg production is of vital interest to every poultrykeeper. To be an asset, the business of producing eggs must be economical; or to put it in another way—it does not pay to feed eggs into hens, in order to get eggs out of them. Under all methods of poultry culture, the cost of egg production depends chiefly upon the cost of feed. The question often occurs to the poultry keeper, whether his hens on any particular day or any particular period of consecutive days, are paying for their feed. The question is a very interesting one, and the answer to it will be found in the following very simple formula, which does not necessitate any bookkeeping whatsoever. Divide the cost of feed per one hundred pounds by the price of eggs per dozen, multiply the quotient thus obtained by three and the result of the multiplication represents the percentage of production required to pay the feed bill.

If "F" stands for the price of feed per hundred pounds and "E" for the price of eggs per dozen, and "P" for the percentage of egg production, the formula, mathematically expressed, would read

$$F \div E \times 3 = P$$

For illustration, let us assume that cost of feed per hundred pounds, were \$2.40, while eggs were bringing 60c per dozen. \$2.40 divided by 60, gives 4. The latter figure 4 multiplied by 3 gives 12, which means that an egg production of 12% is necessary to pay for the "meals." Of the hens; or based upon the above prices for eggs and feed, a flock of one hundred hens has to lay 12 eggs per day in order to "break even" with its feed bill. In other words again, under the same conditions, one egg per day would compensate the poultry-keeper for the cost of feed involved in keeping about eight "biddies."

No special data or elaborate system of bookkeeping is needed. All you have to know in order to determine whether your hens for any day or any given period are "eating their heads off" or whether and to what extent they have paid for their board, is the price of eggs per dozen and the price of feed per hundred pounds. The figure "3" is the so-called constant which remains the same under all conditions.

For the backyard poultry keeper, who considers the work on keeping hens more a recreation or a sort of health renewer, the cost of feeding is the main item of the total cost of production, feed amounting to about 80% of the total expenses, the remaining 20% takes care of the interest on the capital investment, depreciation of equipment and stock (in the case of stock, including mortality). On the commercial poultry farm, feed represents about 50% to 60% of the total cost of production. Depreciation, and interest and capital invested range around 20% while labor varies from 20% to 30% of total expenditures. With these figures and with the above outlined formula, the total cost of egg production can readily be calculated. Taking the backyard flock of one hundred hens referred to, as an illustration, we have seen that 12% production was necessary to pay for the feed bill. Since 12% production pays for the feed which constitutes 80% of the total cost of production an additional 3% produc-

1887 Day-Old 1923 Chix - Dux

We SPECIALIZE in Mating, Breeding, Hatching and Shipping. We have been specialists in this line for thirty-six years. We produce R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekins and Indian Runner Dux from parentage of High Flock Average egg production.

Jan. 1st, 1923
Dear Sirs—Three hundred and fifty pullets raised from your stock are giving excellent results this winter. Am getting an average of 200 eggs per day and am well pleased with them.
Yours truly, C. F. Pomeroy, Easthampton, Mass

We are getting letters in every mail like above, which show that our stock makes an excellent investment from the standpoint of RESULTS.

CURTIS UT LOVER

For higher fertility, early in the season; higher egg production and LOWER feed cost, use the Niagara Brand of Green Cured Fine Cut-Clover, NATURE'S OWN TONIC AND EGG STIMULATOR. Manufactured and sold by us for over thirty years. Used also as litter for young chix during first few weeks.

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Lice-Proof Nests

WRITE QUICK for Catalog and our SPECIAL OFFER
Nests won't cost you 1¢
Your hens will
pay for them in
more
Eggs
Get
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20 to 50 %
more Eggs,
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Unlimited guarantee. Send name today for Special
Offer and interesting literature. Also prices on Poultry
1ountains, Brood Coops and other poultry appliances.
WRITE TODAY! Box 533
SEAMAN-SCHUSKE METAL WORKS CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

STARTING HENS TO LAY

Mr. Paul L. Boettger, Poultry Expert, Box G, Lancaster, Pa., has invented a very fine poultry tonic to increase the egg laying in hens that don't lay many eggs and start pullets to earlier egg production. He does not want you to buy a large size of this tonic until you know how good it is. Send 10c to pay for packing and mailing, he will send you a large sample of his EGGS-O-EGGS TONIC with directions and in a few days you will notice a difference in your chickens.—Adv.

tion would cover all expenses i. e. 100%. Thus is the backyard flock of one hundred hens laid 15 eggs per day, instead of 12, every egg above 15, would be clear profit.

Calculations for the commercial flock are very similar. Computed on the assumption that feed represents 50% of the total cost of production, labor 30%, and depreciation, etc., 20%, the results will be as follows: 12 eggs per hen, would represent 50% of the total cost or pay for one day's ration for a flock of one hundred hens, 7.2 eggs would pay for the labor involved or 30% of total cost, while 4.8 eggs would make up for the remaining 20% or for depreciation and interest on capital invested. Therefore 24 eggs would pay for all expenses involved under the conditions referred to. Every egg above 24 would represent a net profit. Of course it should be borne in mind that the various items constituting total cost of production vary in their proportion to each other under varying conditions and on different farms.

Carl H. Schroeder.
Department of Poultry Husbandry.
St. Lawrence University.

Pure Bred Poultry

Despite the constant preaching of experts, it is safe to say that most of the chickens of the country are just chickens—nameless. It would be impossible to classify them as breeds. There are some poultrykeepers who claim that cross-bred hens lay better, and consequently pay better, than thoroughbreds.

The poultry farmer who keeps pure-bred stock can also sell a uniform product when he disposes of surplus stock, old hens, etc. A mixed flock of chickens presents an appearance of inferior quality, and will never take the highest quotation.

Another advantage of keeping pure stock is that one can sell eggs for hatching at a time when market eggs sell for the lowest prices—at a very reasonable figure.

All who have studied the important matter of why chicks die in the shell have their own theories on the subject, so I may be allowed mine. There are two principal causes for this mortality. First, insufficient or faulty ventilation, and secondly irregularity of heat. Years of study and experimenting have convinced me of this.

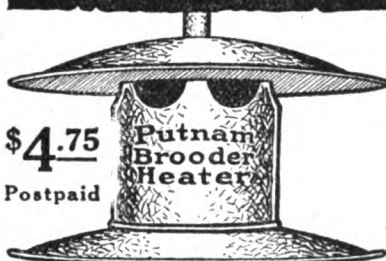
Don't become jubilant over the fact that the hen lays double-yolked eggs. It is not to her credit. It means that she is out of condition, and is being fed too heavy of a food of a very fattening nature. Cut it out.

Get good stock to begin with and try to improve it every year. Good stock is always good, poor stock holds back success.

Feather pulling is a vice due to overcrowding the flock. I do not believe there is anything that will prevent the acquirement of the habit. Some claim it is lack of salt in the food. There may be some truth in that opinion. At any rate, it is worth a trial. But care must be taken not to use too much salt. Gauge the amount "to suit the taste," as cooks would say.

In-breeding is a crime. It degenerates stock, enfeebles the constitution, and cripples the egg yield. The fancier may find merit in it, but not the market poultryman. He is better off when he introduces new blood each year.

Putnam Home Made Brooder



\$4.75
Postpaid

Costs Only
\$4.96

with Brooder Heater
In Successful Use for Years

YOU can make a better brooder than you can buy. A 14-year-old boy can do it in an hour with only a saw and a hammer. Your brooder complete with Putnam Heater, ready to receive the baby chicks, need not cost more than \$4.96.

This home-made brooder will care for 25 to 60 chicks. F. W. Severance, Ancona specialist at Fountain City, Tenn., writes: "We had 65 chicks in it. They were hatched September 20th, raised in a Putnam home-made Brooder until they got too big. One of the pullets laid an egg on January 18th. She lacked two days of being four months old."

The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere—in the house, in an open shed, or a roof can be provided and the brooder set out of doors. The hover is so constructed that the chicks find the exact temperature they need. The hover can be adjusted to suit any season.

The Putnam Brooder is constructed upon the principle of an open fireplace. It carries out the foul air and draws in fresh invigorating air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from above upon the backs of the chicks, just as with the mother hen. Indeed, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Cherokee City, Ark., writes that she finds the Putnam Brooder "better than an old hen; it doesn't have to be run after when it rains."

The Putnam Home-Made Brooder is easy to clean. You simply lift out the hover and the heater. The floor of the Brooder is even with the ground; the chicks have no steps or inclines to learn. They don't get lost or cold.

The Brooder Heater is made of brass and heavily galvanized iron; it is practically indestructible. The Heater holds one quart of oil and burns ten days without refilling or trimming; every other brooder must be filled and trimmed every day.

HOW TO ORDER

I sell the Putnam Brooder Heater only. The price is \$4.75. Within every Brooder Heater are easy-to-follow directions for making the Home-Made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask him for it. If

he doesn't have it, send me \$4.75, check or money order; I will ship one at once, postpaid. In ordering, please state your dealer's name.

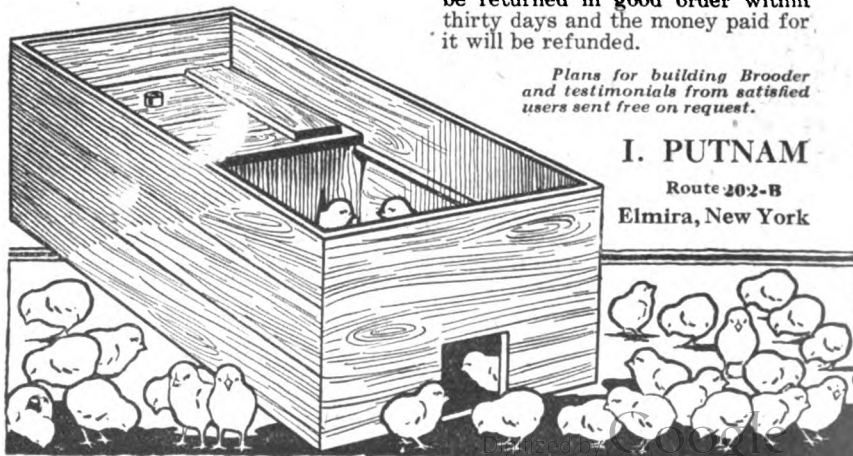
GUARANTEE

I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within thirty days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

Plans for building Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users sent free on request.

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Route 202-B
Elmira, New York



Little Things Worth Noticing

You may have noticed that birds who regularly go to roost much earlier than the others and remain on the roost much longer in the morning, or go to the roost during the day, these are very likely to be poor layers, or non-layers, at that time. The converse of this is by no means necessarily true.

You have known of hens that laid "a bunch of eggs" and then went broody, or ceased for a time, repeating the operation several times during the year; and may have learned by the trap-nest that some hens, regardless of breed, will lay right along, never skipping more than a few days at a time, for ten, twelve or more months "on a stretch."

Trapping has also disclosed the fact that some hens will produce nearly 100 per cent of fertile eggs, while others in the same flock rarely or never lay a fertile egg.

Regardless of a plentiful supply of oyster shell, grit and bone, some hens will persist in laying thin-shelled and non-shelled eggs, while others that are deprived of these requisites for a long time will lay perfectly-shelled eggs.

Some hens in the coldest winter weather, and without any special feed or care, will continue to lay right along, while other hens with the best of attention and given the best egg-producing material, never lay in cold, severe weather.

With the majority of hens the size of the egg is reduced as they approach the end of a "laying period," but there are exceptions where full-sized eggs are laid to the last.

The dark or medium-brown layers gradually exhaust their supply of coloring material, and their eggs grow lighter and lighter as laying continues. But I have some Rhode Island Reds that keep up the standard of color to the end.

Some hens after laying an egg will send forth a vigorous cackle—but some will not make the least bit of noise.

A great thirst overtakes some hens immediately after they quit the nest, but there are others that seldom take a drink at that time.

Some hens lay every day for three or four or more days, and then skip a day; other hens lay one day and then skip three or four. Occasionally we have hens that lay every day up to sixty or more days in succession, with no skips.

It seems to be possible for some hens to produce 200 or more eggs in one year or less in conditions of housing, feeding and care that are, apparently, far less favorable to the end than those that obtain, where other hens produce half as many or less.

Quite frequently we have hens that lay eggs that are very similar to each other; so much so that one may readily learn to identify the layer by the individuality of her eggs. Then we have hens that produce eggs that vary more or less in size, shape and general appearance.

It is a scientific fact that no two eggs are exactly alike, whether laid by the same hen or not.

Nobody really knows why a hen at times throws or lays straws on her back while sitting on the nest. There are a number of theories, one of which is that, if she is a pullet, she is getting ready to lay her first egg; and another, in case she is a laying hen, the egg about to be laid is giving her some annoyance.

17¢

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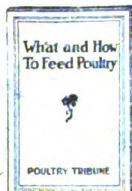
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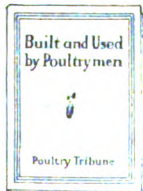
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Getting Acquainted With the Flock

I have raised hens since I was a small boy, but have never had any great success until four years ago. Since then I have been coming forward with marked success. My old method was the same as is used on many farms even today, to send away each year after a breeding cockerel, set eggs from the whole flock, and keep every pullet the next fall regardless of their prospective ability to pay a profit.

The changes I have made were hard to make, as the old rut was hard to break away from, but I figured that to keep hens at a profit, I must breed my own cockerels from known good layers, mate them up with the cream of the flock, and keep only such pullets as would pay me a profit. But how was I to find my best layers, with no time to attend trap nests? This is the method I decided upon.

I began to take poultry magazines, including the "Advocate," studying the methods of others and experimenting myself. I have learned a lot about hens,

by going out among the farms and buying up fowl, and dressing them for market. Have dressed about 500 this year. Each hen before she was killed was looked over, felt over, and measured, and I made a guess on her age, and on her past record. After killing each hen was again looked and felt over, and I believe at least 20% of all I have killed never paid their board.

My pullets are looked over and placed into their winter quarters in the early fall, and beginning shortly after, each pullet of each pen is examined. This may sound like a tedious task, but is not. I go into each pen after dark, turn on the electric light, and pick each one from the roost, one at a time, note her weight, general condition, and whether she is laying or not, this is done by examining the pelvis bones and vent, then looking at the number on her band, and marked on a record. This is done once a week. To go over a hundred pullets, is the work of one and one-half hours.

When the breeding pen is made up, I have no trouble in picking out my good

layers, and I want to say, that although this method is not so good as the trap nest, there are many advantages. By handling each bird, you pick out the unhealthy, and ailing ones, and those that "go light," besides discovering when they get lousy, etc. Also I have found many cases of vent gleet, which might have gone through the whole flock if not discovered in time.

An hour spent in the coop, may also tell you the guilty egg eater and feather puller.

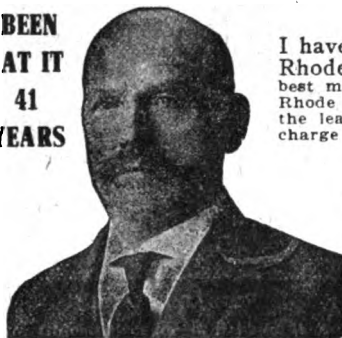
Remember, culling should be a continuous process, you should make a shipment to market every month during the winter. S. E. Knowlton.

At this time of year one of the most serious and important problems confronting the poultryman is green food and succulence for the winter months. That hens crave this necessary feed in the winter goes without saying; that the poultryman profits from its use is also a well established fact. But the difficulty of the whole matter lies in the quantity to be kept and the kind.

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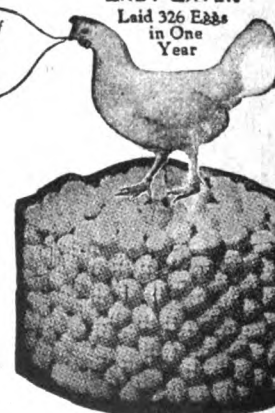
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How We Feed and Care for the Breeding Pens

In feeding poultry it is important that they have a variety of good, sound food. The successful poultryman avoids extremes either way in feeding and when once a ration is had that gives good results, no abrupt changes are made, unless absolutely necessary. For a flock of hens that thrives and lays well will surely fall off in the egg yield when a change is made in feeding. When everything is going right it is cheaper in the end to continue on the old ration, even if the food costs a little more. At the present prices of fresh eggs it does not pay to take any chances either in the feeding or care of a laying flock of hens. It's better to let well enough alone.

For several weeks before and during the time when eggs are being saved for hatching we feed no ration that will have a tendency in any way to force egg production. Crowding the breeding hens at this time has proven to give poor results in egg fertility. Strong and well fertilized eggs, especially if they are to be sold for hatching, should be the main object in view.

In feeding birds selected for breeding purposes, we have found nothing better in the way of a grain ration than one part cracked corn and two parts each of wheat and oats. And besides this the hens should have a little animal food, fresh cut bone and lean meat is the best, and this we feed sparingly, say one half pound to a dozen hens twice a week. Then we give a little green food, almost any kind will answer if the hens like it. Mangel beets has been our main winter green food for several years. These roots are easy to raise, handy to feed and the poultry relish them.

Charcoal, grit and shell, and a box full of dust placed in a sunny spot is not overlooked in our hen house. This latter does not apply to breeding pens alone, but to all the poultry kept on the premises. No hens can lay well, say nothing of the fertility of the eggs, when the birds are having the life sapped out of them by lice and mites, and a good lot of fine earth and dust is one of the best things we have ever found to keep the flock reasonably free of these pests. By changing the nest material often and oiling the roosts, with a chance for a good dust bath, the hens will take care of the lice that gets on their body.

Another thing which we have found of great importance in feeding and handling breeders is to induce them to take plenty of exercise. We have tested this out, noting the results carefully, and found that when the hens have an abundance of dry straw, or litter and practically all of the whole grain is scattered in it for them to scratch out, they lay well, the eggs hatch good and nearly every chick is well developed, strong and thrifty.

In mating up the breeding pen do not crowd in too many head. To be reasonably sure of good results we do not place more than ten females with one male, no matter what the breed is. The main point is to so feed and care for the breeders that they will be in normal condition throughout the breeding season. If all would give more careful attention to this part there would be less trouble and complaint from poor hatches dying in the shell, bowel trouble and so on.

V. M. Couch.

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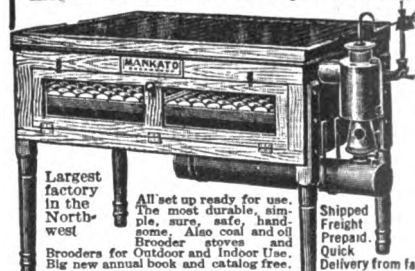
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During the winter months is the time to be making plans for the spring rush. If you are in need of a male bird to head your next year's breeding pen, secure him now. You will find that you will get a much better bird now than if you wait until next spring to purchase it. It is "first come, first served" with most breeders, and therefore if you wait until spring you will be forced to take what is left.

In making the selection for a breeding pen, keep in mind that the male is, by all odds, the most important individual in the pen, and special attention must be given to his selection. A poor male bird is dear at any price. If you are breeding show birds, then it is the individual bird you must consider. In breeding for increased egg production, you have more to consider. The individual should always be considered, but we must study the pedigree of this individual also, owing to the generally accepted belief that it is through the sons of heavy laying dams, rather than through their daughters, that heavy laying ability is transmitted.

Individually, the male should possess qualities indicative of high constitutional vigor. A bird showing low vitality would be one in poor condition, undersized, with flat, narrow breast, knock-knees, long, narrow head, crow bill, dull eyes and low tail. Naturally, the reverse of these undesirable qualities will indicate the birds that should be used. The male should be fully up to standard size for the breed to which he belongs and good in all breed characteristics.

Whether to use cocks or cockerels will depend on circumstances. Cocks can generally be purchased at less cost than cockerels of equal quality and may prove much better value for the money. A good male should be serviceable for four or five years if properly cared for and not overworked. To discard him at the end of the first breeding season is to make a great mistake. This is especially true if the male has proven himself to be a good breeder. If cockerels are to be used, select those that are well matured. A frequent cause of poor hatches and weak chicks is due to the use of immature birds.

When the Breeder makes up his or her mind to use male birds in the breeding pens that are from trap-nested hens with records of two hundred eggs or better, they will find that the egg production of their flocks will increase very rapidly. There are many breeders today who have one or more two-hundred egg hens. In the past year, thirty-four hens in the Arkansas State Egg Laying Contest laid two hundred eggs or more. Buy your male birds from breeders whose hens are making creditable records in laying contests. The trap-nest is the most reliable method of testing a hen's capacity, and a trap-nest record should carry a great deal of weight when selecting breeders.

In brief, then, select the bird with a broad, well-rounded breast; broad, full head, strong, medium length beak, straight legs carried upright under the body and set well apart, an alert carriage, eyes bright and full, and a high degree of activity generally. Last, but not least, select a bird from a trap-nested hen with a good record.

Hatches 99% Easy Beats the Hen

That's what hundreds of poultry raisers are doing with Porter Soft Heat. J. R. Singleton, Alba, Tex., made \$404.11 with one Porter Soft Heat Incubator in about four months. Sold 250 baby chicks, 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels for himself.

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This wonderful invention now in use by thousands of successful poultry raisers from coast to coast, actually beats the hen. It's more than an incubator. It's an automatic mother. On the job every minute till the perfect hatch comes off. **Iron Clad Guarantee.** A strong healthy chick from every good egg. No cripples.

A Hatching Marvel

The soft heat is so simple, yet scientifically correct that it practically runs itself. 10 minutes a week is all you need give it. Notice these superior points: Glass Top; Circular Nest, like hen's; Center Heat (like mother hen). No trays to lift. Fill lamp only once for hatch. No smoke, no odor. Eggs turn semi-automatically. Insures profitable poultry.

FREE Simply send name-card will do—for free illustrated book, "How to Hatch For Profit." **PORTER INCUBATOR CO.** Box 1016 Blair, Nebr.



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It's worth reading. A copy may be had FREE from any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer and Germozone, or from GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-8, Omaha, Nebr.

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Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also all grades poultry bone—charcoal, oyster shells, mineral, stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

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150 NOTEHEADS, 100 white envelopes printed and mailed \$1.00. Samples printing free. SUNOO, Mohawk, New York.

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Handling the Day-Old Chicks

The time for the arrival of day-old-chicks is not far distant and I believe a little advice upon this subject will not come amiss at this time.

One of the many mistakes made by the inexperienced, and sometimes experienced, poultry-keeper is the desire to feed too soon after hatching. If the chicks have come a long distance and have been on the road for several days, it is well to give a light feed and drink before tucking them away for a good rest under a warm brooder that has been heated several days prior to the arrival of the chicks. Chicks that have been shipped only a short distance and have arrived at their destination in the evening of the day they were shipped, should be given a good drink and placed under the brooder "or hens, if you use them" and allowed to rest until morning at which time they will come forth with digestive organs in good condition to receive their first feed.

Nature has provided the chick with food that will last at least 72 hours. Just before it hatches out, the chick absorbs into its intestines the yolk of the egg, upon which it can subsist for several days. Chicks do not need food as soon as hatched, but they do need drink and rest.

The desire with some people to feed is so strong that they are not content unless the crops of the little chicks are so full that they nearly burst. Successful shipments of baby chicks have been made long distances, of from 2,000 to 3,000 miles, and arrived in good condition, which goes to show that they had greater opportunities to sleep and rest, which they needed. Other shipments from the same hatch that went a distance of less than 100 miles, were reported weak, and did not thrive so well. The danger of loss during shipment is so small as to be trifling, but the loss after arrival is another matter. Thousands of people murder their chicks through ignorance, and thoughtlessness. A box of nice, fluffy chicks is something worth looking at and one feels proud of them—cannot wait to get home, but must show them to everybody from the express office on. The lid flies off and the cold wind flies in. The little fellows, that were never in a temperature of less than 103 degrees before, have their backs chilled and are killed simply to satisfy the curiosity or arouse the jealousy of some neighbors who might think they were raising some better.

The right place to open the chick box, for the first time, is in the brooder house directly in front of a well heated brooder. If chilling is not killing, another plan may be adopted with equally fatal results. Our misguided friend, who says, and probably really thinks she loves little chicks, upon the advice of some willing friend proceeds to feed them a variety of all the various feeds they should not have, feeding with generous hand and the chicks encouraged to eat, and eat until the crop is the largest part of the bird. "I do love to see them eat" is the reason given for this inhuman treatment, but of course these people hate to admit their mistakes and will solemnly swear that the hatching man sent them weaklings, incubator chicks are never healthy, and similar untruths.

Continued on next page



VIGOROUS BREEDERS STRONG CHICKS

Mating time is the time that your breeders should be in the pink of condition

—so that they can impart health and vigor to their offspring—the chicks.

Begin now to condition your breeders.

Feed

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Then you get chicks that are strong and livable.

Chicks that can resist the attacks of disease—the little-chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant, mark you—it's a tonic that does its good work nature's way. It insures fertile eggs for hatching.

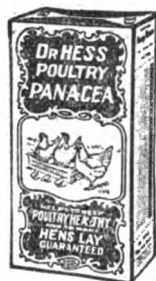
Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum

For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
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Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

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Use the Auto-Spray No. 1 to disinfect incubators and brooders and to clean out lice and mites in the poultry house. Prevent blights and destroy insects in the hot house, cold frame, garden and on the lawn.

Whitewash the cellar, stables and other outbuildings faster and more evenly than with a brush. Wash windows, bugles and motor cars quickly and thoroughly. There are nearly 40 other styles of Auto-Spray—big and little.

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POULTRY, GARDEN AND FRUITS

make a safe and paying combination. Plant Baldwin's Berry Plants and produce healthy food. We have made a lot of changes and improvements in our Big Berry Plant Business, but we have never changed our policy of square dealing since our business was established a third of a century ago. Ours is a live-and-help-to-live policy. This principle was established by my father, by and through which we hope to hand it down to our growing up sons as unimpaired as we found it. It is more than a business with us. It is a life, a service. We treat every order received through the mails just as we would treat you personally if you drove to our packing house for your plants. We sell plants by their true name; free from disease; freshly dug from our new ground for your order. Heavily rooted. Packed and shipped in the most approved manner to reach you in good condition at planting time. We have millions of plants, but the sure way to get them is to order early. Late orders may be too late. Get our Berry Book, a valuable Fruit Growers' Guide. Save a day. Write tonight. O. A. D. BALDWIN, R. R. 18 Bridgman, Mich.



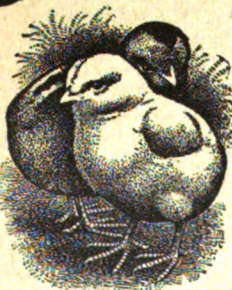
OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER

We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock. Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST
J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 11 Ottawa, Ohio



Always remember to feed sparingly the first 10 days and bear in mind at all times that buttermilk is one great food for poultry of all ages. Give the chicks plenty of exercise by making them work for the scratch grain which has been buried in a deep, clean litter. Large broilers and healthy pullets will be found in your yards when they have reached the age of ten weeks, as a result.

Mrs. David Field.

Brosemer Farm, Oswego, N. Y.

The Breeding Pens

This is the time to begin thinking about the breeding pens, and here is our method of selecting, to begin with in the fall we pick out our best pullets, as regards size, shape, color, etc., and put from twelve to sixteen in each pen and then keep records of these pens, mark the first layers and those that offer to set first, rush them all you can as pullets and do not breed from them the first year, we do not hatch our chicks until May and they begin laying in November, so they are laying when the egg prices are the highest, then the next fall pick the best of these yearlings according to egg records from the previous year and try them out for the fall and winter and rush them up to about January 15th then let them have it a little easy until February 1st when they are put in a breeding pen, and extra care and feed given to get all the eggs possible and as high fertility as reasonable. The only way to improve a flock is to breed from the best of what you aim to make your flock, for instance our one object has been to get winter layers and non-setters, and as our breed is Columbian Wyandottes the latter has been the most to overcome, but after several years we have made a decided improvement. Just now, January 2nd, we have twelve pullets all hatched after May 18th, which began laying Thanksgiving day and today layed seven eggs. The pen who last year made a fine record and were reopened this fall fifteen hens May hatched, 1921, layed three hundred ninety-four eggs in the last eighteen days of November and thirty-one days in December which sold for over \$27.00 on the market, these hens will be in our breeding pens this year and some of them weigh eight pounds, but they have never been outdoors since the ground began to freeze and will not go out again until the grass grows, the pens are kept perfectly dry, all are cement floors covered with boards and this with deep litter changed often keeps their feet warm and dry which we have found to be a big benefit.

Mrs. C. J. Doxtater.

Evans Mills, N. Y.

As the breeding season will soon be here, it is none too early to select the best females you have and pen them with the very best male you have or can buy. As the future generation depends upon the parent stock, hens or pullets that are laying now and are good representatives of the breed or variety are the ones to mark or place in the breeding pen.

ANCONAS

WIEDER'S ANCONA VILLAGE,

WIEDER'S WONDERFUL 300 EGG FLOCK

The only 300 egg average flock in existence where baby chicks, hatching eggs and stock can be purchased. Write for circular and prices.

Dept. A,

ATTICA, OHIO

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The Charm of the Hen

Continued from page 136

March in order to make a record. The house may be very simple. A dry building tight on three sides, with half the south side open, will give good conditions when kept clean and well littered.

Methods of feeding should be studied. The same ration is not adapted to all seasons and conditions, and the price of the various foods will make considerable difference with most of us. Greens and meat are both essential for success in getting winter eggs, and when hens are confined it pays to feed these at all seasons. I feed meat in some form to my free range hens in summer and more in winter. It is necessary that the hens secure sufficient mineral matter and the earth salts, and these come largely from green foods. Grit and shells are important in the hen's dietary. The main point in feeding for eggs is to feed for health and growth, but we must see that the hen does not use this feed to promote the growth of the body rather than eggs. That is the secret of successful feeding. It is not in fixed or secret formulas.—J. Easton, in "Fowls for All," England.

Quick Growth in Little Chicks

This is the time when many people begin to turn their thoughts again to the little chicks that give us so much pleasure, but sometimes also a lot of grief. I am frank to admit that these little fellows have often given me a hard nut to crack, and the more care I bestowed on them the less sometimes they seem to appreciate it.

I did not give up, though, and looked for pointers on raising chicks successfully wherever I had a chance. I finally discovered that I fed them too much substantial food and not enough green food. While I did not exactly reverse the feeding system, I cut down considerably on the grain food and increased the green food correspondingly. I noticed a decided change in the death-rate, until at last they stopped dying altogether, became more cheerful, and made more progress in their growth than I had ever seen them do before.

I have given all kinds of green stuff, but nothing has given me better results and nothing seems to me easier to feed and cheaper to produce than sprouted oats.—Advocate Reader.

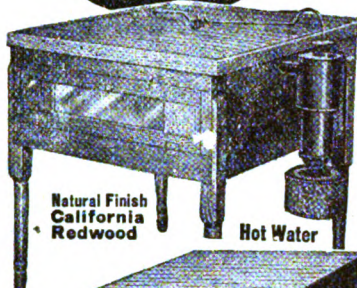
Using Coal to Best Advantage

With coal scarce, a knowledge of how to use fuel to advantage may help in getting the most out of the furnace, say household management specialists at Cornell.

Small sizes of anthracite may be mixed with larger sizes. If the draft is unusually strong, better results may actually be had by the combination. The coal packs closer in the fire pot and prevents too rapid combustion.

One-sixth to one-fourth of the coal used may be saved by proper damper control and the elimination of too much draft. The chimney damper should be kept as nearly closed as possible after a freshly-made fire is well started. All cracks in the stove or furnace should be stuffed up. Stoking and slicing the fire bed should be avoided. The fire should be fed and tended regularly, irrespective of weather conditions. A thin fire wastes coal; so the fire pot should be well filled.

140 EGG
ONLY
\$13²⁵
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If you prefer a larger Incubator order our next size machine—another big bargain—

180 EGG INCUBATOR \$15⁷⁵ Only 180 EGG INCUBATOR \$22⁰⁰ and BROODER

Remember we pay all freight charges East of the Rockies. If you want still larger machines we have them up to 500 egg capacity. Below we illustrate the 250 Egg size, and you can see it is a wonderful, well built machine at a bargain price.

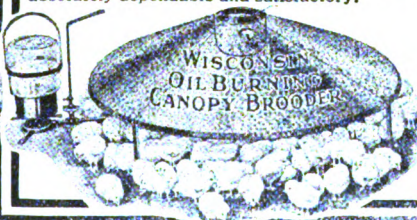
250 Egg Wisconsin Incubator, only \$22⁷⁵

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Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators finished in natural color of wood—not painted to cover up inferior material. We have nothing to hide. It pays to find out what materials an incubator or brooder is made of before you buy—then you can tell which are the best values. Our Incubators have double walls, dead air space between, hot water heated, copper tanks and boilers, double glass in doors, roomy nursery, self-regulating. Shipped complete with all fixtures, set up ready to run when you get them. Select the size you want—we give you 30 days trial, if not satisfactory, return them and get your money. Or, write for our New 1933 catalog.

Wisconsin Wickless Oil Burning Colony Brooders

Wickless, blue flame, oil burning colony brooders are becoming very popular and the Wisconsin is without doubt the best on the market. Absolutely automatic control, easy to operate, needs practically no attention, can't go out—can't overflow, burns steady flame high or low, absolutely dependable and satisfactory.



22 inch Canopy Colony Brooder, only \$8.95
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42 inch Canopy Colony Brooder, only \$17.75
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180 Egg Incubator and 32" Colony Brooder, \$28.25
250 Egg Incubator and 32" Colony Brooder, \$34.90

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140 CHICK BROODER for

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BABY CHICKS

BIG, STRONG CHICKS hatched from high class bred to lay stock. Get a bunch of early chicks. Have that idle brooder earning money. The first Broilers are the money makers.

PRICES NOW

Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Minorcas 18c each
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns 16c each
Broiler Chicks 12c each

Write for future delivery prices. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.

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The finest Book on Strawberry growing ever published. Written by America's foremost grower. Gives his secrets of growing the big crops. Beautifully illustrated in colors and describes the world-famed

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This Free Book shows how families everywhere are getting big crops and big profits from early summer until snow flies from Kellogg Everbearing Gardens. It also tells about Kellogg's new Strawberry Sensation, the

NEW \$50,000 EVERBEARER

America's greatest Everbearing Strawberry. Find out Where it came

Kellogg's Back Yard Garden

Here's just the ideal strawberry garden for a small plot of ground. Will do well in rather dense shade and produce an abundant supply of big red berries for the average family. Occupies space 10 ft. x 25 ft. Consists of 100 plants from four of our best standard varieties.

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Send for FREE Book

But whether you order this garden or not, don't fail to write for our Free Book, which tells all about Kellogg's great crops of Strawberries and how to grow them.

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(4a)

New York State Poultry Production Exhibit

The first New York State Poultry Production Show held at Ithaca the last week in December was a real success. That poultrymen were interested in the idea was proved by the 1,200 odd entries. As far as anyone present knew this was the first show of its kind which has ever been held, not only in New York State but in the whole United States as well.

The four main objects of the show were:

To find the comparative quality of poultry produced in the various counties of the state when judged for egg production, meat production, quality of eggs and breed and variety characteristics as set forth in the Standard of Perfection.

To train poultrymen in knowledge and skill in selecting and judging poultry for production, purity of breeding and selection of eggs for hatching and marketing. Here, in the presence of the exhibitors themselves, an educational demonstration of the judging of all classes was made, so that all had full opportunity to learn the reasons for placing the awards.

The third object of the show was to assist in the distribution of production-bred poultry and high quality eggs throughout the country. This was accomplished by conducting a public auction offering for sale such poultry and eggs as exhibitors desired to offer.

The fourth object was to bring together for the purpose of education, organization and business progressive poultrymen and poultrywomen from all over the state.

The affair was really and truly a co-operative project in every sense in which we understand the word "co-operative" for the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca furnished the buildings, equipment, judges, lectures, caretakers, feed, and printed and mailed the premium list to prospective exhibitors. The county units co-operated in guaranteeing entries for the show. The nearly 1,300 separate entries showed them to be on the job and that their co-operation amounted to something.

Previous to the show the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College at Ithaca sent out to each prospective exhibitor helpful suggestions to aid them in choosing birds and eggs for entrance in the competition. A few of the suggestions follow. They are points considered by every experienced poultryman in selecting birds for breeding or egg production, regardless of what breed they may be:

(1) Select birds that possess strong vitality, as shown by their size, shape of head, size and color of comb, body type, condition of plumage, color pigmentation of shanks and skin, the expression of their eyes, and by their actions. (2) That possess the true egg-laying characteristics—a strong, masculine head in the case of the male, and a clean-cut, strong effeminate head in the case of the female; each sex having a smooth textured, warm, bright colored comb, wattles and face; round, open, prominent, bright, expressive eyes which challenge you; wide flat backs, the width carried well back from the hips to the tail; wide between the pelvic bones in the case of the female, and moderately so in the case of the male; deep abdominal capacity as measured from the hips to the center and rear of the keel; a moderately long keel, parallel to or sloping away from the back in the case of the female, and in the case of the male a deep abdomen, as measured from back to keel, less pro-

English Leghorns

The Big Kind—Whitney-Barron 300 Egg Strain

No runts in our flocks—all fine birds. Hatching Eggs at greatly reduced prices. Order early so we can reserve your shipping date. We have been trap-nesting and pedigreeing for eight years, every day in the year, and WE HAVE THE HEAVIEST LAYING STRAIN OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS IN AMERICA.

EVERY BIRD ON THIS PLANT IS PURE TOM BARRON STOCK and bred to the highest state of perfection and they are making good in every State in the Union and in Canada and in many Foreign Countries; and they will make good with you.

EMPIRE QUEEN
303 Eggs in Pullet Year

We guarantee the fertility of all eggs and we replace all the infertiles FREE. We guarantee safe delivery anywhere. Catalogue on request. We will give you exactly what you pay for and a SQUARE DEAL. YOURS FOR SERVICE.

WHITNEY POULTRY FARM, Inc.,

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SPROUTED OATS

To produce vapor-bath sprouts with their diastase, grape sugar, and vitamins that bring the eggs; to cut down feed bill and run up egg yield; to change 1 bu. grain into 2 to 3 bu. egg-producing green feed; get it

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Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. We are the originators of the Grain Sprouter and make all kinds and sizes from a few hens to 1,000. Free circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs." Ask for catalog on Incubators, Brooder Stoves, Brooders, Feeders, etc.

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MORE EGGS

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"Most Satisfactory"

Gentlemen:—I found "O.K." Litter for brooders most satisfactory. It keeps brooder clean, dry and odorless. I feed small grain in it after chicks are a few days old, and they start at once to dig it out. We find monthly cleaning is all that is necessary.

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For \$1

We will send sample bale. Covers 8 sq. ft. 2 inches deep. Large bale, \$4.00 F.O.B. principal cities. Covers 80 sq. ft. 3 in. deep. Send for bale and our new book today. Save time, labor and money.

nounced, however, than with the female. Large heart and lung girth, as measured by the width of the body back of the wings and carried well back over the loins to the hips. The essential differences in body type of the high male and high female are the greater relative capacity of the forepart of the male (as measured by the width of shoulder and depth from shoulder to front of keel) and the greater relative capacity of the rear part of the body of the female (as measured by the width of the back and the depth from the hips to the rear of the keel). (3) That show by their late molting and the soft pliability of the skin and abdomen that they are late-laying, high-producing hens. (4) That are reasonably true to prominent breed and variety characteristics, particularly as regards color of plumage, kind of comb, color of eye, skin and shanks (except as changed by their production, and that are normal in weight for the size of the bird. (5) Freedom from deformities and defects, such as crooked keel in the male, roach-back, hump-back, wry tail (carried to one side), squirrel tail (carried forward over the back at an angle of more than 90 degrees), lopped comb in the case of males, purple comb; side sprigs and deep folds or thumb marks on the comb of the males; stubs between the toes or on the shanks of the smooth-shanked, breeds and varieties; pronounced red in the ear lobes of white ear-lobed breeds; pronounced white in red ear-lobed breeds, or serious white in the face of old birds, and the same defects to a less extent in young birds; brassy plumage in the white breeds and distinctly foreign color in any bird. (6) That they are free from scaly leg, body lice, and are not suffering from disease or injuries.

A Nice Profit

Mrs. S. M. Reynolds of Milton, it is claimed, is the champion poultry raiser of Delaware when it comes to making a genuine profit from chickens. During the year 1922, according to record kept by Mrs. Reynolds, she made \$1,274.75 from a flock of 300 Rhode Island Reds. It cost Mrs. Reynolds about \$300 for poultry feed and the balance, over nine hundred dollars, represents a net profit if nothing is charged off for her work. In addition to the profit Mrs. Reynolds starts off the new year with 300 young chickens, the same with which she began the year 1922. The money was made from the sales of eggs, poultry and hatching of chickens.

A pint of linseed meal to twenty-five hens mixed in their soft feed every four or five days, is excellent for both eggs and health, besides adding a finer luster to the feathers.

Close observation by the feeder and intelligent application of the same, is the secret of feeding for egg profits.

It is dangerous to mix grit with the soft food.

Soy beans and cowpeas contain considerable egg making properties although they are little used for poultry feeding.

"NATCO ON THE FARM"

"Natco on the Farm," a new booklet for the farmer, published by the National Fire Proofing Company, is illustrated with a great number of attractive farm buildings built of Natco Hollow Tile. It also contains helpful details for erecting. Besides being a handsome piece of printing, "Natco on the Farm" contains much advice on good farm practice. One of the features of the book is a section devoted to Natco Poultry Houses, illustrated with many pictures. The plan section at the end of the book contains a detail drawing for an up-to-date chicken house built of Natco Tile.



Make Big Money Raising Poultry With A Champion Belle City

The Hatching Outfit that has brought success and big cash profits to over a million satisfied users everywhere.

My new Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" tells how—contains practical, money-making suggestions—gives information that will start you right. It's Free—write for

\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Fibre Board Double Walled Construction that has led the field for over eighteen years—Hot-Water Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Holder—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester. —It hatches

Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese equally well. \$6.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-Water, Double-Walled Belle City Brooder. Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save \$1.95 by ordering both together—a complete Hatching \$18⁹⁵ Outfit for only ---

Express Prepaid

East of the Rockies and allowed to points West. Freight deliveries are slow and uncertain—Express saves you from 10 days to 2 weeks time. Get the extra big profits from the early hatches. You are perfectly safe in ordering today—at these lowest factory prices—thousands

order direct from my advertisements every year. With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit you'll get the biggest hatches of strongest chicks that will make your poultry business the greatest possible success. Besides the big hatches you are sure of, you can share in my

Prize Offers of \$1000 in Gold

They provide easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full information comes with "Hatching Facts"—the most practical guide to success raising poultry. But time means money to you—the early broods pay best. Order now, or write me today for Free Book "Hatching Facts." It tells the whole interesting story. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Bo: 44 Racine, Wis.



Keipper Safety Carriers

Chicks chilled and weakened in transit and damaged eggs make dissatisfied customers. Keipper Safety Carriers have cut such losses to the minimum. They are positively the safest carriers on the market.

You Can Safely Guarantee Egg Deliveries by shipping in Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers. Individual containers for each egg. All vibration eliminated by elastic cushion held by rubber bands. Made of jute-lined fibre board, strong and water resistant.

Prices on Parcel Post Prepaid
 15 Egg Size ea. .35; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$19.00
 30 Egg Size ea. .60; per doz. 4.30; per 100 32.00
 50 Egg Size ea. .80; per doz. 7.00; per 100 51.00
 30 Egg Size sold in 1/4 doz. lots at dozen prices.
 50 Egg Size sold in 1/4 doz. lots at dozen prices.

No Chilled Chicks—No Crowding in Corners With Keipper Baby Chick Boxes.
 Circular inner walls eliminate corners and protect chicks from direct draughts. Made of jute-lined fibre, strong and water resistant.

New Low Prices Parcel Post Prepaid
 Special prices on large lots,
 f. o. b. nearest warehouse.
 Address nearest office.

25 chick size each .30; per doz. \$2.05
 50 chick size each .40; per doz. 3.10
 100 chick size each .55; per doz. 4.50

KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
 BRANCHES — JOHNSTOWN, N.Y. — JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — KANSAS CITY, MO.

For Hatching Eggs



For Baby Chicks



Variety of Sizes
Perfect Ventilation
No Draughts

ALL ABOUT LEGHORNS

Remarkable Book FREE

Remarkable New Book, just off the press "All About Leghorns" Sent Free to everybody who mails coupon below.

Everybody who owns Leghorns should send for this remarkable new book at once. It contains the latest and best information ever published on the World's Greatest Layers. It will help you more than anything else to become successful and make more money with Leghorns.



21 Subjects

Thoroughly Discussed

How to mate and breed Leghorns. How to judge Leghorns. How to condition Leghorns for the show. How to wash White Leghorns. What and How to feed Leghorns. How to prepare a balanced ration for Leghorns. How to produce a strain of heavy layers. How to increase egg production through the use of artificial light. How to obtain highest prices for Leghorn eggs. How to care for baby chicks. How to feed Leghorns at all ages. How to obtain best results under farm conditions. How to mate Buff Leghorns for the high egg producers. How to build a modern egg farm. How to properly rear Leghorn chicks. How to build a winter egg strain. How, when and where to advertise. What to consider in mating Brown Leghorns. How to select the males that produce high egg record females.



color. How to select the males that produce high egg record females.

Special Subjects on Poultry Diseases

Special subjects on How to Prevent and Cure Bumble Foot—How to Combat Lice and Mites—How to Treat Diseases of Leghorns—How to Prevent and Treat Poultry Diseases through Vaccination. This information alone is worth more than \$10 to anyone.

Send for This Great Book Today

You must see a copy of this wonderful book to appreciate its value. It is a real encyclopedia on Leghorns. The book is not sold. But we want to invest in new friends and will give you the book absolutely free if you mail the coupon with \$1.00 for a three year subscription to

The Leghorn World

Official organ of all Leghorn specialty clubs and only publication in world devoted exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly, \$60 a year; 3 years \$1.00. Old subscribers say they would not be without it for \$5.00 a year. It keeps you in touch with leading Leghorn breeders and keeps you posted on everything pertaining to Leghorns. Don't let this advertisement pass by. Take out your dollar bill right now; pin it to the coupon, and mail at our risk and get The Leghorn World every month for three years and "All About Leghorns" Free.



The Leghorn World
5715 Democrat Bldg.
Waverly, Ia.

MAIL COUPON RIGHT NOW

The Leghorn World, 5715 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Ia.
Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your free book "All About Leghorns" and enter my name for a three year subscription to "The Leghorn World." Please send book and paper at once.

Name
State or R.F.D.
Town State

HOME-MADE BROODER RAISES FINE BUNCH OF CHICKENS

Mrs. F. H. Mason, Sonora, Ky., has been using two home-made brooders, built according to plans supplied with every Putnam Brooder Heater.

She writes: "Put off 80 chicks in the two. They are now (April 4th) three weeks old and have only lost two. They are the finest bunch of chicks I ever raised."

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany every Putnam Brooder Heater. So simply a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 202-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Read the advertisement on page 151.—Adv.

Feed Scratch Grain to Poultry

Corn is a valuable grain when properly fed. But there is no grain of which fowls tire more quickly, when it is regularly given, than corn. Corn is largely composed of starch, and analysis shows that it contains about 7 to 8 per cent yellow fat, and 86 per cent of heat elements.

In the analysis of corn, we find 10.4 parts protein, 70.3 parts carbohydrates, 5 parts fat; its nutritive ratio is 10.4:70.3—(5x2.5)—1:7.9. There is no grain that will equal Indian corn for producing a yellow skin. As a winter feed, it maintains badly heat during cold weather, and stores up fat. It must be a part of all grain mixtures and not fed exclusively.

Corn is not an egg food. Its office is to grow fat and produce energy. One of its important parts on the diet is to counteract any bad results that might be created by a pure protein ration.

Scratch Feed Is of Great Value

By scratch feed is meant a mixture of grains, such as corn, wheat, oats, barley, kafir corn, buckwheat, millet, etc. This gives a variety, and fowls do not tire of it so quickly as they do when fed single grains.

There is a tenth more protein in a bushel of wheat than there is in a bushel of corn, and about one-half less fat. Being less fattening, wheat should furnish more material for the while of eggs. According to analysis, wheat contains 11.9 protein, 71.9 carbohydrates, 2.1 fat, 1:6.3. Damaged wheat, or screenings full of cockle is dangerous food. Good wheat grows feathers. It is rich in solids but poor in water; contains 17 per cent muscle growing; hardly one per cent bone forming; balance in heat and fat.

As a rule, wheat screenings cannot be depended upon. In it frequently will be found foul seed and plenty of waste. Sound grain is more economical, even if it costs more.

Oats is a valuable grain for old or young. It builds up frame, bone and muscle. Heavy oats are best and white oats are more nutritious than black oats. Oats carries an analysis of 11.8 protein, 59.7 carbohydrates, 5.0 fat, 1:6.1 nutritive ratio. For summer feeding there is no better grain. It has bulk and is less heating than other grains. Hulled oats are best. Clipped oats next, and ordinary oats last. In the mashers rolled oats are better than ground oats.

Next to oats we have barley. It should be fed only occasionally, as it is difficult to digest. In barley there is more bone and muscle food than in wheat. In solids it is about the same as wheat.

Buckwheat is valuable both as an egg food and a fattening food. It has a tendency to whiten the meat. The analysis is 10.0 protein, 64.5 carbohydrates, 2.2 fat, 1:7 nutritive ratio.

Kafir corn is an excellent egg-producing grain. It is composed of 12.5 water, 1.3 ash, 10.9 protein, 1.9 fiber, 70.5 carbohydrates and 2.9 fat.

Sunflower seed is rich in oil, and if not fed too liberally will prove to be an excellent addition to the ration of both laying and molting hens. It produces a bright lustre to the plumage. It contains 8½ per cent water, 2½ per cent protein, 21 per cent carbohydrates and 29 per cent fat.

LET LAMON LEAD YOU TO SUCCESS



HARRY M. LAMON
President

For many years Mr. Lamon was in charge of Poultry and Egg Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture; he organized and developed the greatest Poultry Experimental Farm in the World; he produced a new, and exceptionally fine breed, the "LAMONA," named especially after him by the United States Government.

YOU CAN RAISE POULTRY for PROFIT

YOU CAN. Mr. Lamon will show you. The Course of lessons is clear and thorough; if you can read, you can learn. These lessons represent the combined experience and knowledge of seventeen nationally known poultry experts—including Mr. Lamon. Nowhere else could you get such a wealth of practical knowledge. THE NATIONAL WAY IS THE RIGHT WAY.

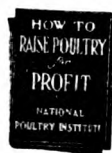
SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK

New Free Book; just off the press; tells all about our success insuring methods; all about the many opportunities for money making in poultry; about our IRON CLAD GUARANTEE; and about the great Success others are having from our methods. SEND QUICK. IT MAY MEAN THE STEPPING STONE TO YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS. WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE YOU CAN DO. WRITE NOW. TODAY. SPECIAL OFFER NOW BEING MADE. THE BOOK IS FREE.

THE NATIONAL
POULTRY INSTITUTE

DEPT. 161-A

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Liceomist." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. HANG UP THE BOTTLE. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Liceomist vapors. It will not injure chicks.
Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50; 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid.



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.
AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 20, QUINCY, ILL.

California Solved the Problem

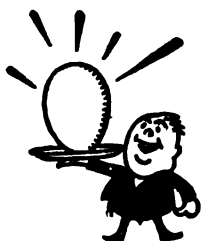
Continued from Page 135

has been thoroughly sold on the pulling power of advertising."

The San Francisco Campaign

The advertising in the San Francisco territory was conducted by the San Francisco Wholesale Dairy Products Exchange. The Exchange and allied interests found themselves, late in the summer, with an unwieldy stock of stor-

Eat MORE EGGS



EAT MORE EGGS

Try Cup Custards: Slightly beat 2 eggs or four yolks; add one-third cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups scalded milk; pour into buttered custard cups, sprinkle top with nutmeg and set in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (about 30 minutes) until firm.

One of the Smaller Ads Used

age eggs and a fair production of fresh eggs. The prices of the latter ranged at the time from thirty to forty cents per dozen and the problem, with these reasonable fresh-egg prices, was to reduce the storage stock.

Again, advertising was resorted to in order to stave off disaster—advertising accompanied by personal educational work on the dealers. The first effect of the advertising was to create a demand for eggs and fresh eggs seemed to be getting a good share of the calls. With the advance in price, however, the demand for fresh eggs naturally let down, and through the personal work on the dealers and through some special educational selling copy which was devoted particularly to storage eggs, interspersed with the regular schedule of the "Eat More Eggs" campaign, the demand for storage eggs was increased and a big dent was made in the number of cases that had been held in storage.

The advertising appeared in four San Francisco newspaper and also in Oakland papers and ran about once a week over approximately a three months' period.

Assessments to meet the advertising expense were levied against firm members of the Exchange and also against

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch out that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Strong, Healthy Chicks
That Live and Grow

We receive many letters such as the following from one of our Illinois dealers:

"We have handled the Queen Incubators and Brooders for the past ten years, selling our first machine February 28th, 1912, and up to the present time we have disposed of 226 machines, all of which are giving the best of satisfaction, even to quite a number of the older ones which are still in service."

Start Your Chicks

with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is cheap in the long run. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked. Sold by dealers. Catalog sent on request.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.
LINCOLN, NEB.

(58)



SIZES:
70-Egg to
1000-Egg

GET RESULTS

with Tycos

Incubator Thermometers

Tycos accuracy and dependability makes every hatching a certainty. Glance at the thermometer when purchasing a new incubator or brooder. If it is equipped with a Tycos you may assume that the machine is well manufactured and of high quality.

Before putting valuable eggs to hatch be sure there is a Tycos Incubator Thermometer on guard over them.

Leading dealers sell Tycos Thermometers. If your dealer does not happen to have Tycos Incubator Thermometers in stock remit direct.

Tycos Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c).....\$.75
Tycos Certified Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c)..... 1.00
Tycos Brooder Thermometer (postage 5c)..... .60
Tycos Incubator Hygrometer (postage 10c)..... 1.75

Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

There is a Tycos or Taylor Temperature Instrument for every purpose.

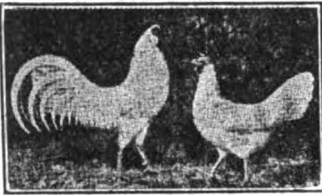


Single Comb Rhode Island Whites

Get your Eggs and Chicks from high laying, trapnested, prize winning stock. We have them. Circular on request.

BUSY BEE FARM

Digitized by LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.



SUNNYSIDE

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Get your order in early for Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs that have a pedigree behind them. Sunnyside Breeding Birds have thirty-two years of line breeding behind them. When you buy Sunnyside Chicks you get the best that thirty-two years of experience can produce; you get Chicks that will live and thrive and grow into mature birds that will fill the egg basket when prices are highest.

HATCHING EGGS

from Sunnyside Birds with records from 180 to 256 eggs that will produce strong, healthy Chicks that you will be proud of. Can supply Eggs or Chicks from the following varieties: White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and White Orpingtons

The Best Are the Cheapest

EGGS PER 100

180-200 egg bred....\$10.00
210-248 egg bred.... 12.00
240-256 egg bred.... 15.00

CHICKS PER 100

180-200 egg bred....\$25.00
210-248 egg bred.... 30.00
240-256 egg bred.... 40.00

PULLETS

7 MONTHS OLD

180-200 egg bred....\$2.75
210-248 egg bred.... 3.50
240-256 egg bred.... 4.00

12 WEEKS OLD

180-200 egg bred....\$1.75
210-248 egg bred.... 2.00
240-256 egg bred.... 2.25

COCKS—Same Records

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00

HENS—Same Records

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00

Start now with Eggs, Baby Chicks or Mature Stock that will produce big dividends for you.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1003, Bristol, Vt.

CHICKENS SICK?

Hens not Laying? **USE GERMOZONE**

You can quickly rid your chickens of Roup, Colds, Cankers, Sore-head, Indigestion, Cholera, Chicken Fox, Skin Disorders, Bowel Trouble, etc., and keep them healthy. Hundreds of thousands endorse this old, reliable remedy, many having used it nearly 30 years. Our new FREE book, "POULTRY TROUBLES", tells how to detect, prevent and treat diseases, and how to feed, care for and make your poultry pay. Get GERMOZONE (75¢ or \$1.50 also) and this book at any of the 10,000 stores handling the Lee line, or order by card. Send no money—pay postman. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-8, Omaha, Nebraska

allied businesses which are quick to profit or lose according to the success or failure of the egg industry.

These two campaigns are interesting for two reasons particularly: they indicate how the idea of co-operative advertising effort has seized hold of all sorts of businesses in California and they also show growers and producers everywhere a way out when a season of over-production arrives.

How Many Inferior Birds Have You

We make a sad mistake by allowing those inferior, weak, small, droopy, slow-maturing females in our breeding pens, and expecting to get rapid growing, early maturing birds, and winter-laying pullets. This is a practice too often noticed among our poultrymen, and is the worst thing we can do, because these inferior hens will produce inferior offspring, provided you get the eggs to hatch (and it is lucky for you if you do not). These poor eggs will take up as much room as good eggs will. This accounts partly for the small hatches you so often get, as in eggs from this type of hen the chicks very frequently die in the shell. Those that do get out will not grow fast, and a large percentage will die. If there are any disease germs flying round, they will be sure to catch them, and give the disease to the strong, healthy chicks. And if you finally succeed in getting them to the point where they might be expected to give some return for the time and energy expended, they will not respond.

Pullets hatched from poor hens grow slowly, and do not mature until after cold weather sets in. Consequently they do not lay until spring, and then only for a short time, while pullets hatched the same time, fed the same food, sheltered in the same house, from strong, vigorous hens, hatched six months or so before cold weather, will lay the greater part of the winter, throughout the spring and part of the summer. Then, after moulting in the autumn they start on another profitable year of egg production.

It is a good plan to select your breeding stock in the following way: Mark those hens which are the first off the roost in the morning, and the last on in the evening; those good old hens which seem to be busy all the time, hustling for themselves in order to collect enough food to produce the eggs a

good hen must produce, and at the same time keep up the requirements of her body. Then get the cock bird who is "boss" of the flock, and mate him with these hens. By doing this, a larger percentage of your troubles will be solved.

What is the best material for a floor of a poultry-house? In a dry location the natural earth. Where the ground is damp, either boards or concrete. Concrete has the advantage of keeping out the wet and the rats, but it is cold and wears out the hens' toes. Where concrete is used it is a good plan to apply a coat of hot tar, and it must be covered with sand to a depth of several inches.

Sprouted Oats—Wonderful for Poultry Raisers

There is as much sense trying to get winter eggs without the proper green feed as there is to get a lot of work done by your horse without his hay ration.

Hens, to manufacture eggs, require a large supply of materials in the way of grain and animal feed and in order to properly assimilate this they must have their daily ration of green feed. Of all green feeds I have ever tried for best results nothing equals sprouted grain and oats in particular.

A variety of grain, such as oats, wheat and corn can be secured anywhere and at a fairly reasonable price. Mash feed in the form of equal parts ground oats, cornmeal, bran and middlings, mixed with 25% tankage or beefscraps, can and must always be kept before the fowls together with grit, oyster-shells and clean drinking water.

Proper succulent green feed in the form of sprouted grain can be grown easily and cheaply in a lamp heated sprouter. Am using the "Successful" with excellent results. My fowls receive a good ration of this every noon.

This variety of diet gives the fowls practically spring feeding conditions and this with comfortable housing and plenty of exercise in the litter makes for spring egg production.

Have grown eight inches of dandy sprouts in my sprouter in a week's time. No poultry-raiser can afford to be without this modern convenience.

L. Dorn.

Make them scratch for all they get. Give them plenty of green food. Sprouted oats are hard to beat for winter feeding.

"PRODUCTION - BRED POULTRY PAYS BIGGER PROFITS"

Put Your Poultry on a Production Basis with Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs

From the

New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association

Incorporated under Laws of New York State.

Write for interesting Free Booklet with article by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. Tells all about the Association. Contains complete list of the 254 members and breeders of 9 breeds of Poultry.

Address

M. C. PORTER, Pres.

Dept. E, Rodman, N. Y.

CLARA W. HASTINGS

Dept. F, Homer, N. Y.

Sregor Farms—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

W. H. ROGERS, Owner

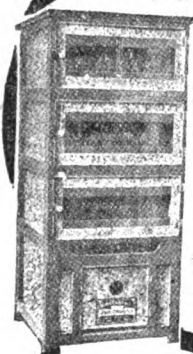
OXFORD, Chenango County N. Y.

Were heavy winners at the Prod on Poultry and Egg Show held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 4-6, 1922. My pen won second place in the second (yearling) year of the New York State Egg Laying and Poultry Breeding Contest conducted at Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., 1921-1922. 50 pens in competition.

BUY SREGOR STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS FOR 1923
They Are Bred for Production

Ready from March 15th on. Send for circular and prices.

**Double the Egg Yield
Save 1/3 on Feed**



TURN loafing hens into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices—by feeding sprouted grain. One bushel of oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

**"SUCCESSFUL"
SECTIONAL
GRAIN SPROUTER**

Solves the feed problem, takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1923 offer



**J. S. GILCREST
President**

**Use the "SUCCESSFUL"—Spend More Time
With Your Fowls, Less With Your Hatching Problems**

Make every hatch—every egg—count. The world wants all the eggs and chickens you can produce—and you want to make your success doubly sure by using time tried, dependable

**"SUCCESSFUL"
Incubators and Brooders**

Backed by 30 years of successes—the only incubator that is cabinet made and scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant—beats colder edges first. Write today for catalog.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. Remember that Gilcrest has mighty attractive poultry and eggs too—all leading varieties—land and water fowls. Famous little booklet—"Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—10 cents. But our big Catalog is FREE. Send for it.

**J. S. GILCREST, Pres and Gen. Mgr
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 21 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa**



30 years of big successes prove that the "Successful" is the incubator you want to insure your success this year. Write for my 1923 offer.

Parks' Bred-to-Lay And-do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks



1889

1923

LEAD THE WORLD AS LAYERS!

They are the one strain that actually Layed their way into Universal Popularity.

They've made and hold about all the World's Rock Laying Records.

In addition to all these laying honors, they are bred close enough to the Standard to go into ordinary competition.

They are the Real Money Makers, for the little fellow as well as the big fellow, as there is always a local demand awaiting you for your surplus Eggs, Chicks or Stock at several times market price.

NO MORE STOCK TO SPARE. Get your EGG and' CHICK orders in early.

16-page circular giving prices, and information you should know about bred-to-lay stock. It's FREE. Large copyrighted 80-page catalog booklet 25c.

J. W. PARKS

Box A

ALTOONA, PA.

SUNNY A BREEDING INSTITUTION CREST

S. C. White Leghorns

1923 SALES BROCHURE

The best ever issued by Sunny Crest. Well illustrated.

Will be sent out same day inquiry is received.

Contains prices on breeding stock and mating list, history and development of the A. J. & B. J. line of breeding about official certified matings, worth while original breeding methods.

SUNNY CREST FARMS

Dept. A,

EAST AURORA • N • Y.



Get Big Hatches

It's the chicks you HATCH and RAISE that make or mar your profits for the entire year. Breeding stock out of condition, in poor health, will not give you eggs from which strong husky chicks can be hatched. Build up your parent stock—get plenty of eggs for this season's hatching by mixing

Pratts Poultry Regulator

in the feed every day.

Thousands of successful poultrymen have found its regular use the best way to guarantee the laying of plenty of eggs and eggs from which will be hatched the flocks of big, husky chicks that can be developed into profitable layers or table birds. In plain words, Pratts Poultry Regulator puts your hens in A1 working shape—then you're bound to get the kind of eggs you need—and plenty of them.

Test it at our risk. You take no chances because all dealers are authorized to sell "Pratts" on this guarantee—"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied."

And when the chicks come, give them the right start by feeding

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

the real "baby food for baby chicks." You'll find it the best "Life Insurance" for your chicks that you can buy.

There's a Pratt Dealer near you.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Philadelphia, Pa. Hammond, Ind. Toronto, Canada

The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts Growing and Laying Mash and Scratch Feeds.

pratts
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PRATTS 51ST YEAR OF SERVICE

Before Locating Analyze the Water

Before locating in the poultry business it would be a splendid plan to have the water in the vicinity contemplated, analyzed, that is to be used for drinking purposes for your flock.

Recently upon a visit to the well-equipped poultry ranch of A. C. Salisbury near El Monte, California, the question of analyzing the water for poultry flocks arose. Mr. Salisbury and the writer arrived at the conclusion that water being one of the essential things to the health and productiveness of a poultry flock, necessarily that water should not contain anything that would have a tendency to impair the health of the birds or lower the egg production. It is a well-known fact that an overdose of epsom salts or any thing else of like nature will knock the egg production skally-west, so in a locality where the water contains minerals that have like effect on human beings, why wouldn't said water naturally effect poultry flock.

In a certain locality in Southern California, the water has been found to contain what is commonly called "Cock-eye," or "Coccidiosis" germs in countless millions, and likewise the young chicks, have this disease very bad. And this is only one of the countless many germs that are contained in water.

In another locality the water that is used for the poultry is the same as is used for domestic use on the ranch, and it is found that it takes at least from two to three tumblerfuls of this water to quench ones thirst and it is very laxative in its effects. The poultry that is kept on this ranch are of a first-class foundation stock, but the water seems to have a very bad effect upon the egg production.

No city, town, or village in the country would think of putting in a water system unless the water was first analyzed for anything that might be injurious for the public health. And yet on poultry ranches, where many times the water is obtained from private plants or from a source where the water is known to contain germs of different kinds, the poultry flocks are given this water to drink. And we expect to get good returns from our poultry flocks and yet we never stop to analyze the drinking water for the poultry.

W. C. DeLapp.

Pasadena, Calif.

No Two Alike

Almost every breeder has had a different experience. Many have gained pronounced success; still perhaps not two of them have worked along the same lines nor have they met success in the same way; each has won fame in their own way and by their own methods.

In this we can see that there is more than one right way to poultry success, and each breeder can be original in his own method. There are several ways, and there is one way for you to find by experience and follow. It matters not what your experience has been in the past, if it was not a success it's your fault. Try another tack, some other ways and means, study and know your condition, don't give up, and in due time you will attain through experience the success you aim for.

When a poultryman thinks he knows all there is to learn about keeping poultry, he is on dangerous ground.

The "Old Reliable"

UHL HATCHERY. WE ARE PIONEERS

In the Business of Hatching and Selling Chicks

FOR 23 YEARS we have been furnishing the public with High Class Chicks which have proven **SO SATISFACTORY** that 60 per cent of our business is now from old customers. **UHL HATCHERY CHICKS** are produced from select, heavy laying hens on free range, and are strong and vigorous. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Brahmas, Langshans.

REASONABLE PRICES. 95 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Get our 1923 Catalog before buying Chicks.

UHL HATCHERY, Box W, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO



Try for Plenty of Vigor

Continued from Page 138

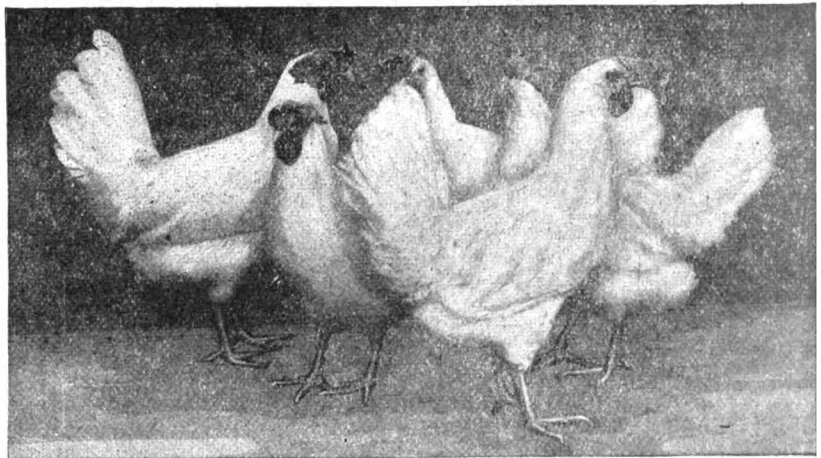
him with six or seven hens then his kingship showed itself to a greater degree than ever. I never dared to go into his pen for eggs or to do other work without I caught him first and hung to him with one hand while I did whatever I had to do. At first I tried wearing high laced leather boots but his spurs were so sharp and he put so much power behind his jabs that the legs soon looked like pepper box tops and I was continually nursing punctures in my legs. But he was such a splendid, healthy, proud, up-standing fellow that I never had the heart to cut off his spurs and during his three year's residence with me I always had to keep one eye out for his unwelcome attentions.

But he had vigor, spelt all in capital letters, and his progeny had plenty of vigor too, but unfortunately not his pugnacious disposition and every bird sired by him proved a splendid layer if a female and an ambitious and persistent fighter if a male.

Now how do we get such vigor? I haven't an idea how I got such a superabundance of vigor in this one, but it was there all right. I have tried ever since to keep such vigor manifest if at all possible with varying success. I have learned to choose with exceeding care all breeding fowls. None go into the breeding pens that do not show plenty of vim. I have carried an otherwise good hen along for two and three years merely because I was doubtful as to her stamina, but I conclude that after they get to be three years old they must have vigor else they would have shown signs of weakness or else passed on. So I use three year old hens with the comfortable feeling that they must have plenty of vigor else they wouldn't be three years old.

In fact, I occasionally buy new blood to try out and I endeavor to secure two or three year old hens for this purpose for then I feel assured that if they have kept their good looks, their laying ability and condition up to this age that I am not getting stuck very much even though they prove not to have the sort of blood I want. I feel that I have gotten my money's worth in that one hen anyway. This seems to be the difficult part, the selection of vigorous hens and I don't know but that my solution of the problem isn't just as good as any. Some writers say that the hen that gets off the roost first is "it", but I am not up and about at that time and I fancy should I put in an unexpected appearance at that time every hen would get off the roost as if in a unit, looking for some tid-bit. Perhaps some morning I will try it—when I feel fuller of pep than of sleep.

In males it is much easier to select for vigor. Either the game fighting method, or a modification of it, or the Belgian crowing method will prove good reliable guides. I prefer the fighting method of selection for vigor but it should be applied only to cockerels of the same age. A month's difference in age makes a tremendous difference in growing cockerels and the older ones can readily lord it over the younger ones, but just take out the older ones and then watch developments. Some one of the bunch will soon come forward with a bang and prove himself to be quite some pumpkins. These are the ones you want to keep for your breeding for without you have vigor, it is



Our Prize Pen of Champion Layers

You Raise Pullets Like These From Our Egg Bred Chicks

Chicks! Chicks! Chicks!

The Famous Egg Basket Strain

Single Comb White Leghorns

mated to

Hollywood and Beall

250 to 300 Egg Pedigreed Sires

Profits in Large White Eggs and Plenty of Them When Prices Are High. That's what you want, and that's what you get in the Famous Egg Basket Strain.

Our parent stock is selected with the greatest of care by experts, as to their laying ability and health. They are of large size, long, deep, wedge-shaped bodies, with keen, alert eyes, and large lopped combs.

These wonderful Pedigreed Sire Matings, combined with our fifteen years of skillful breeding produce our Egg Basket Strain Leghorns, famous all over the United States for their large size and great laying quality of large white eggs.

Large Successful Egg Farms Depend Upon Egg Basket Strain Chicks From Us For Their Yearly Supply, and Take No Chances

Our large, sturdy, vigorous Egg Bred Chicks of quality, full of vitality, and well hatched from this proven and tested strain have been the source of all the profits enjoyed by thousands of our satisfied customers in nearly every state in the Union. Because of the great egg-laying quality our chicks possess, they are excellent winter producers with very high flock averages of large, white eggs. They are proven layers and winners for our customers at leading shows and Egg-Laying Contests.

Our Hollywood Pedigree-Sired Egg Bred Grade A Chicks

Are chicks of supreme quality. They are from selected and tested hens of long, deep, wedge-shaped bodies and large lopp-combed record layers mated with these famous Hollywood Pedigreed males. Chicks ready for delivery at \$20 per 100; \$90 per 500; \$170 per 1000 chicks postpaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Grade B Chicks, \$17 per 100; \$80 per 500; \$150 per 1000.

Q. DE VRIES, Grandview Poultry Farm, Box D, Zeeland, Mich.

Buys \$200 Worth Egg Basket Strain Chicks Offered \$1500 For Them When 4 Months Old

Mr. L. L. Jessing, Cincinnati, O., writes, "On March 9th I purchased 1200 grade A Chicks from you and have at present over 600 pullets, four months old. I was offered \$2.25 a piece for them by a buyer from Oxford, Ohio. They are exceptionally large pullets, healthy and vigorous, and were raised with less than 5% loss. I doubt if there are any finer pullets in the State of Ohio."

Order Direct From This Ad For Immediate Delivery

We guarantee satisfaction, and ship to every state east of the Rockies by parcel post. Send for our descriptive circular and free catalog giving prices of Chicks, Hatching Eggs, eight-weeks-old pullets. Catalog tells all about our large breeding institution and all about its wonderful layers. Write today.

Complete Protection for Buyers of BABY CHICKS



This emblem—or the words "Member International Baby Chick Ass'n"—identifies producers of baby chicks who pledge themselves to fully observe this fair-play

Code of Business Ethics:

"We pledge our earnest co-operation with and protection of the public through honest, truthful advertising—honest, upright business methods—honest production and sale of chicks as represented."

Buy chicks from association members and be safe.

Write for Helpful Folder on Care and Feeding of Chicks and list of members. Address:

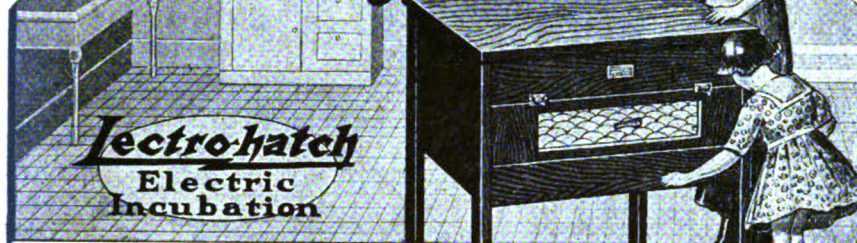
THE PRESIDENT

International Baby Chick Ass'n

Box 11

Davisville, Rhode Island

Hatch with Electricity



Convert Your Incubator Into a Modern Electric

Steady heat. No fumes. No work or worry.

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are, ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean! Safe! Sure!

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can leave it for days at a time. The weather may change, but the temperature in your incubator will be exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Big Hatches! Better Chicks!

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that Lectro-hatch day-old chicks usually have the appearance of being a week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

So Easy! Cost Is Low!

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it.

It makes no difference what make, size or style machine you have, the Lectro-hatch will fit it. It attaches to any electric light socket, and operates from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

The cost of the Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it

figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. And, oh, what a wonderful investment in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Poultry Experts Endorse It

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We were the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. Fishel, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Indiana.

Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Dayton, Ohio, says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 per cent. of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—Walter C. Young, Dayton, Ohio.

Lectro-hatch Incubators and Brooders

Besides making electric equipment for converting old incubators, we also make complete new electric incubators and brooders. They are strictly high-grade in every respect, built to last a lifetime, but cost no more than the better grades of old style machines. Incubators: 65-egg, \$28; 150-egg, \$38.50; 300-egg, \$68.75; 600-egg, \$123.50. Brooders: 150-chick, \$18.75; 500-chick, \$25. When ordering, tell us the voltage of your electric current. Order from this, or write for catalog.

Investigate electric hatching. Write today for information and prices on converting your old machine.

Electric Controller Co.

952 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.

quite useless to try for other points with any substantial success.

Condition has a lot to do with the ability of various cocks and cockerels to prove themselves and it is quite a study in itself to keep male birds in the pink of condition. It seems to be much easier to keep hens and pullets in condition, but for some reason or other cocks and cockerels go out of condition with amazing ease. In fact, according to my experience a bunch of cockerels is a pretty precarious piece of property to own for so many things can happen to them without any warning whatever.

During the last few years I have made it a rule to keep many more male birds over than I will likely need for breeding purposes, so that I can be prepared for eventualities. I find it safer, much. If I have one mating to make I keep at least three males for it. If I have half a dozen matings then twelve or fifteen will do nicely. But the point is I want enough good cocks and cockerels on hand so that I can choose my sires from amongst the ones showing and keeping the most vigor. The best one this week isn't always the best one next week, merely because they are so readily inclined to run out of condition with the least provocation.

Mated males don't always get enough to eat. Not that the feed isn't there, but because they are so attentive to their mates at feeding time that they just simply haven't time to eat properly. A coop cup fastened on the pen wall filled with scratch grains, out of reach of the hens but not too high for the cock, has proven a very good thing with me. I notice my males going to it quite frequently and when they don't scoop it all out for the benefit of their mates, it has proven a very good stunt.

I frequently pick up my male birds, feel along the keel bone to see how they are holding their flesh. If they are holding their own during the breeding season I feel that all is well, but if I notice any growing noticeably poor I at once replace him with another from the reserve pens.

Plenty of flesh in the male is a very good thing indeed, but plenty of flesh in the female is quite another story. So many times it merely means fat and fat hens can't lay desirable hatching eggs. I don't mean to imply that hens should be at all poor, but their flesh should be solid flesh and not underlaid with fat. A rather sparsely fleshed fowl is one that lays the best and most sure to hatch eggs. But getting them in this condition can be readily overdone. There is a line between over and under feeding that must be followed to keep them at this desirable stage, but it certainly is difficult to judge accurately. A poultryman near me feeds a flock of 40 to 50 fowls with a coffee cup full of grain night and morning and, believe me, those particular hens are spare enough. It is only when they have been out on range for some weeks that they can begin to lay eggs that have any hatch to them.

It needs close attention to business to keep fowls in prime condition to produce good hatching eggs that will impart the most desirable quality of vigor to the next season's crop. I wish some of our experiment stations would pay more attention to this one quality of vigor and less to seeing how many eggs they can possibly squeeze out of a bunch of hens. I am thinking it would prove much more profitable in the end.

IT PAYS TO TRAPNEST

It is a Noticeable Fact That All Successful Breeders and Fanciers Use Trapnests

They know from years of experience that the trapnest is the only sure way of building a line of heavy producing birds—and they are the only kind that pay a decent profit. In the Never Fail Trapnest Front, we offer poultrymen a new, inexpensive and useful device which meets a popular demand and places trapnests within the reach of all. Made of best quality galvanized iron, simple in operation, with no small loose parts to get out of order. Can be easily fitted to any orange or ordinary wood box or coop. Made in one size, dimensions 11 inches wide by 12 inches high.

Price, Trapnest Front Complete, 60 cents. Per Doz., \$6.00, Postpaid

PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS CO.,

3502 McLean Ave.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Building a Laying Strain

To improve our flocks and build up an egg laying strain it is necessary to bear the following seven points in mind:—

1. It must be remembered that a chick with a strong constitution is better equipped for fighting diseases than a weak chicken aided by all the medicines and condiments known to the medical science. Then breed for constitutional vigor.

2. Many disease germs are transmitted from parent to off-spring, so all diseased birds, or birds which ever have been diseased, should be removed from the flock.

3. Breed only from a male which has been hatched from an egg laid by a high laying hen.

4. Select your best laying hens to mate with a cockerel bred from a high laying hen.

5. Breed from birds that matured early in their pullet year.

6. Don't breed from hens which are continually going broody.

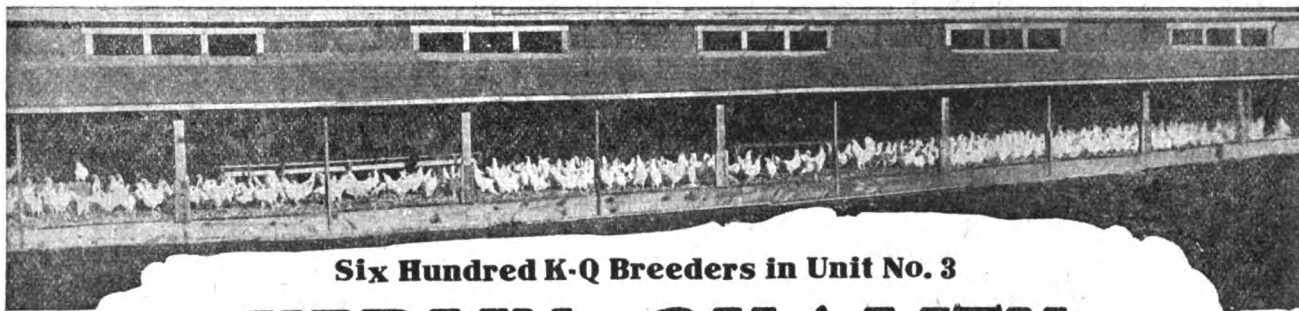
7. Breed from hens which laid well in the November, December and January of their pullet year.

'Tis true the hen which has been laying through the winter will start sitting first, and by this time the loafing hen has begun laying, so that the good hen is set on the poor hen's eggs, which practice has produced many a flock of loafers.

Birds that are fat are dangerous to breed from as their eggs are often infertile.

Now is the time to inspect incubators and brooders. See that everything is in good shape. Test thermometers and regulators, as this may save time and many eggs, or a good bunch of chicks—in short, arrange to take care of the early chicks as they are the ones you should depend on for shows and early fall layers.

With proper care, most of the common poultry diseases can be prevented. Of all measures directed to this end sanitation is by far the most important. The proper disinfection of poultry houses, the elimination of spoiled food and impure drinking water, the isolation of all ailing birds, the burning of all dead birds, are measures that will always help to keep the flock in a healthy and vigorous condition.



Six Hundred K-Q Breeders in Unit No. 3

1900 KERLIN~QUALITY 1923

Insures YOUR Success

WORLD FAMOUS 265-270 AND 280-326 TRAP-NESTED PEDIGREED EGG STRAIN ENGLISH-AMERICAN

Single Comb White Leghorns

Have Built Bank Accounts—Paid Mortgages—Made Fortunes—You, Too, Can Profit Immensely, If You Will

Baby Chicks

Now, of all time, is your big opportunity to make the most money you ever made from chickens. Next winter, when egg prices may be just as high as they are now, or even higher, will you be satisfied with the stock you now have, or will you "coin" money with "Kerlin-Quality"?

"Kerlin-Quality" Chicks will not disappoint you. They will assure you satisfaction and year-round profit that is measured in real money. They will make the best paying layers that will average 65 per cent to 75 per cent production when prices are highest.



Valuable Catalog Free

Our new 1923 catalog is a gold mine of information. It tells how we have built up one of the greatest egg-laying strains of S. C. White Leghorns in the United States. It explains fully our money-saving plan. Tells how you can succeed with poultry—make more money in the business than ever before. It has helped thousands to greater profits. It will surely help you. The catalog is free. Write for it today sure.

Pullets Average 87% in February

Edward Frazier of Connecticut raised 497 K-Q Chicks from 500 purchased in March, 1921. The pullets averaged 87% in February. These chicks were delayed 24 hours on the road, and carried 16 miles over Rural Route in two feet of snow. Talk about constitutional vigor! That's one of the things for which "Kerlin-Quality" is famous.

E. S. Witbeck of New York can show trap-nest records of 202, 211, 224 and 234—all eggs large. L. S. Harvard of Florida raised 2000 pullets from K-Q Chicks mailed him May, 1922, that averaged 80% in December and increasing daily. You, too, can make big money with them.

Not Too Late for Liberal Discount

While hundreds of customers have already placed their orders for "Kerlin-Quality" Stock, we are still allowing the discount of \$3.00 per hundred chix on orders placed within the next few weeks. Get your order to us at once. Hundreds are going to be disappointed by placing their orders too late.

You make no mistake ordering from Kerlin. We will treat you right. Thousands of satisfied customers in all parts of the United States vouch for our integrity and for "Kerlin-Quality" Stock. If you will make more money this year than ever before, be sure to write today.

Kerlin Gives You More Than You Pay For

You get more than just baby chicks. You get FREE FEED what it has taken us twenty-three years to learn. We give FREE FEED—to insure our chicks getting the right start. This, with our advice, makes it possible for our customers to raise 95% of their chicks, many raise 100%. Our copyrighted Formulas and Methods will save you hundreds of dollars, depending upon the size of your flock. Remember, we are not a mere hatchery, we are a Breeding Institution, and prefer QUALITY rather than QUANTITY. WRITE US TODAY.



Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Drawer 4,

Center Hall, Penna., U. S. A.



Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep" You!

KERLIN - QUALITY

KERLIN - QUALITY

Mr. Chick Buyer—
Ask this about the Chicks you buy

**"Were they hatched
 in a
 Wishbone
 Mammoth"**

DON'T buy your chicks blindly.
 Know you are getting the finest
 chicks that ever quit the shell.
 Know you are getting chicks that had a
 good start. It's the hatching that counts.
 Be sure your chicks were hatched in
 Wishbones.

*Write for the name of the nearest
 Wishbone Hatcheries*

Look up a Wishbone-equipped hatchery.
 Order there. Then you're sure of chicks
 which will grow up strong and sturdy.
 What makes the chicks better is the Wishbone
 method of rolling the eggs and supplying exactly
 right temperature and moisture. Wishbone chicks
 are in better condition than if a mother hen had
 hatched them.

AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.
 149 Nelson Street New Brunswick, N. J.

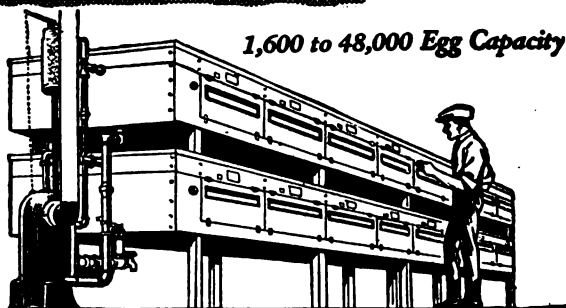
HATCHERS!

Big Business for 1923

There's still time to start
 hatching stronger, healthier,
 easier-to-sell chicks. There's
 still time to buy a Wish-
 bone. Put in the incubator
 that has absolutely elimi-
 nated all hand-labor from
 hatching. You'll be amazed
 at the way Wishbone cuts
 expenses — saves time,
 trouble, and work. Send
 your order today.

Free Catalog!

Our interest-
 ing catalog will
 be sent to you
 on request.
 Write for it to-
 day.

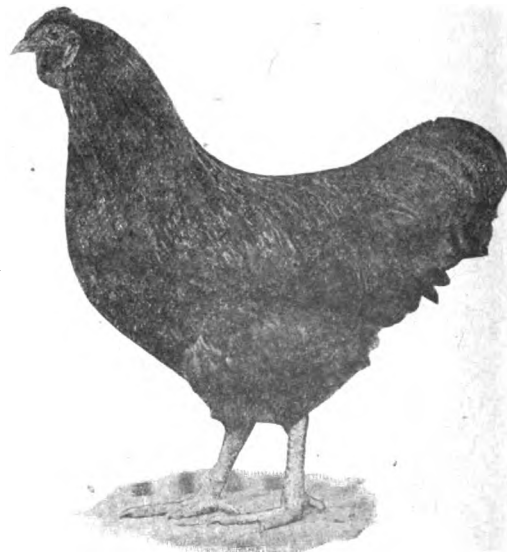
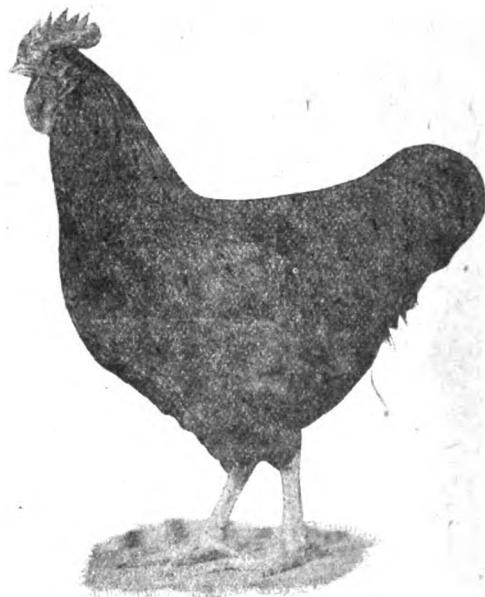


1,600 to 48,000 Egg Capacity

Farmers and Merchants Can Do Away With Doubtful Eggs

Farmers, merchants and shippers in the country districts will improve the reputation of the market egg if they give more and more attention to, careful candling of eggs before they let them go any farther on the way toward the consumer. The presence of doubtful eggs hurts the reputation of all the eggs marketed and has a corresponding effect on the price. The wag responsible for the saying, "a doubtful egg is a bad egg even if it is a good egg," said something no poultryman or egg dealer ever should forget.

Candling is the surest way to take doubt out of the egg case. The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin on the best methods equipment for doing the work. Those who desire it, should write to the department at Washington, D. C., for Department Bulletin 565, How to Candle Eggs. It contains descriptions of candlers for the handling of small numbers of eggs and for handling large quantities.



**S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Bred and Owned by
 F. A. Sprague, Maywood, Ill.**

Incubation and Brooding

Breeders

Only use healthy, vigorous and well matured stock, that are comfortably housed, and not crowded.

Have a large range at least 15 square feet per bird. They must be well fed, and in good condition. Not force fed or under lights, and had a good rest during the previous winter.

Feed plenty of green feed, and fresh water. Keep them in clean quarters, and free of all parasites. To obtain the best fertility only mate six hens to one male in the Asiatic class; ten hens to one male in the American class; twelve hens to one male in the Mediterranean class.

The Eggs

Select nothing less than a two ounce egg, normally shaped and no ridges, with a good sound shell. Don't hold over three weeks at the longest, and two weeks is even better. Turn once daily while holding as the germ floats to the top of the yolk, and the yolk tends to float to the top of the egg, becoming stuck to the shell membrane and causes the germ to die. Hold the eggs at a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees F. as above 70 will start incubation finally killing the germ, and below 60 will chill the germ and also kill it.

Test the eggs before sitting by gently tapping them together, if they have a sound shell there will be a clear ringing sound, but if the shell is cracked it will soon show up.

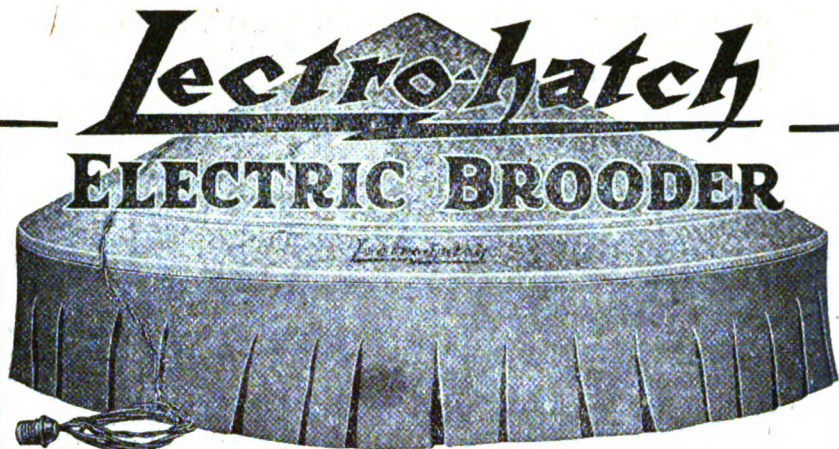
Only use clear eggs, and don't wash or wet them at all.

The Incubator

Get your incubator from some good reliable standard manufacturer. Set it up in a well ventilated room with as even a temperature as possible. Level the machine, and fire it up. Follow the book of directions that come with the incubator as close as possible. If you haven't a book write to the incubator company and they will gladly send you one. After getting the incubator to hold its heat evenly at about 102° to 103° F. for several days, then put your eggs in and lay them on their sides, not on their ends.

Before starting the machine test the thermometer with a clinic thermometer in warm water gradually heating it up to 100° F.

After the second day take out and turn the eggs twice daily, returning them to the incubator as soon as you are through. In turning them take out a few eggs from the middle, and shuffle the rest around well then return the eggs that were taken from the middle of the tray to the side. After turning them fill the lamp once a day, and clean



**No work. No worries. No crowding.
No fumes. No hot or cold spots.**

Electric heat in your brooder does away with all filling of lamps, trimming wicks, shoveling coal or carrying out ashes.

There are no fumes, no smoke. Your chicks breathe fresh, pure air all the time.

And it is so easy, so simple for you. Connect the Lectro-hatch Brooder to any electric light socket and turn an adjusting nut until the thermometer shows just the temperature you want. Then your worries are over.

Night or day, the temperature in your brooder never changes, but holds steady and even, right where you set it. That means no ups and downs in temperature—no frozen or roasted chicks.

What's more, the heat is uniform in all parts of the brooder. There are no hot spots and no cold spots. Chicks don't have to crowd together and trample each other to keep warm.

Big, Strong Chicks

Pure air, unchanging heat, and no crowding will prevent a big part of your usual chick losses. And every chick will be healthier and will develop more rapidly. You will have more and better fowls.

Costs no more than burning oil, and

usually less. But, oh, what an enormous difference in size and vigor of the chicks, in cleanliness, in safety, ease, convenience and peace of mind. Operates from any electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting system.

Strongly built of galvanized iron, with wool felt curtain. 500-chick size, \$25; 150-chick size, \$18.75. Order from this, or write for any information desired. When ordering tell us the voltage of your electric current.

Hatch With Electricity!

Lectro-hatch Electric Incubators have the same advantages of pure air and steady, even heat without bother or watching. You get bigger hatches of better chicks. Day-old electric hatched chicks have the appearance of being a week old. We also furnish electric heating elements for converting old incubators into electric. Easily installed at small cost. Write for full information.

Electric Controller Co.

352 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.

100,000 Chicks Died Last Night **Roup Killed Them**

That's probably true, for that means only one death to every 64 farms in America—a ridiculously small average during Roup time. Millions of chickens killed yearly by this terrible disease. Don't let Roup get a start. Stop it quickly with

(97) Conkey's The Original Roup Remedy

KILLS THE GERM — SAVES THE CHICKEN

Just put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Keep it on hand and use it for prevention. Sold by dealers everywhere.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC **GETS WINTER EGGS**

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK is well worth 50c to anyone who keeps chickens. Sent for 6c in stamps.

THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY **6544 BROADWAY, CLEVELAND, OHIO**



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns

CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

Won Best Display 1922

CHAMPION MALE

CHAMPION FEMALE

First and fourth cockerel; first and third pullet; first hen; second young pen; second old pen. At New York State Fair, 1922, they won more prizes than any other exhibitor. Second and third cock; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, third and fifth pullet; second old pen; third young pen.

Direct Descendant Bred in Line From Pure D. W. Young Stock
LET US SHOW YOU REAL QUALITY

The most wonderful lot of cockerels and pullets we have ever produced are at your disposal. They are bred for Standard qualities combined with egg production. Write for illustrated catalogue.

SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM

Office 23 North Street—Farm at Brighton Station
Box E **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

This SAMPLE INOX Makes 2 GALLONS Dip and Disinfectant

We want you to try this new and better Coal Tar Disinfectant—the only one made in solid form—

Conkey's NOX Solidified Disinfectant

Just dissolve one little cube of Conkey's Nox in a gallon of warm water and you have a gallon of Disinfecting Solution all ready for use. You pay nothing for bottles, barrels or cans; pay no freight on heavy liquid; you have no leaking or breaking.

Destroys Lice, Mites, Ticks

In combating poultry mites and similar uses, Conkey's Nox is undoubtedly the most efficient coal tar preparation known to science at the present time. It should be used constantly for cleansing and disinfecting coops, nests, roosts, incubators, brooders, fountains, etc.

Use Conkey's Nox once and you will prefer it to any other form of Disinfectant, Exterminator or Germicide. Send 10c, coin or stamps, for sample package containing 2 cubes, for making 2 gallons. Circular free.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6544 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
6544 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Enclosed find 10 cents. Send me postpaid sample of Conkey's NOX for 2 gallons of Disinfectant.

Name _____
Address _____

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Hennerly Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 10c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

All About Capons

\$1 Capon Book Only 10 Cents

Just off the Press Writequick—For every copy of the most up-to-date, most complete, profusely illustrated, copyrighted book on Capons ever published, for only 10c postpaid. Don't sell your cockerels at only market price. Caponize them and double your profits. Book tells what caponizing is; proper way to caponize; how to caponize; what instruments to use; tell where to sell capons; everything you want to know about them. Capons grow much faster, bring higher prices, make biggest profit. This special low advertising offer; may not appear again. Send ten cents coin or stamps today sure.

Simplex Products Co., 8 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 6, Chicago

E. & G. Ferrier's WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(Fisher Strain Direct)

WON CUP BEST DISPLAY at Paterson, N. J., Show, Nov. 21-27. 5 birds entered at Plymouth Rock State Meet. won 1-3 chl., 1-2 pul., 3 old hen. Good egg producers.

Have 10 choice cockerels left at \$5 and \$10. 15 choice pullets \$3 and \$5 each. Real value. Booking orders for hatching eggs.

E. & G. FERRIER

Box 76

Riverdale, N. J.

the wick off with a small stick or cloth, don't use scissors.

On the sixth day test the eggs with a strong light, inclosed in a box or case of some kind allowing only a small opening the size of a quarter of a dollar. This will have to be done in a dark room. Hold the eggs up to the light (the large end up), and look through it. The infertile eggs will show clear except for a shadow which is the yolk. Fertile eggs will show a little black spot with red veins extending off from it. Remove all infertile eggs, and return the rest to the incubator. On the fourteenth day test for the second time, and take out all dead germs, which will be detected by a small black spot stuck to the shell with a dark red ring around it. Also take out any eggs that are spoiled in the least.

During the period of incubation supply moisture to the eggs by thoroughly wetting the floor of the room, or by putting a pan of water at about 110° F. in the bottom of the incubator. This is to moisten the air in the incubator so it won't dry out too fast, causing a poor hatch. On the eighteenth day open the little trap door in the front of the egg tray, and remove your pan of water, (that is if your incubator has a nursery). If it hasn't you can leave the pan in, and darken the glass in front by hanging a cloth over the front to keep the chicks from crowding to the light, then close up until the hatch is over. On the 21st or 22nd day open and clean out all unhatched eggs, and shells, and leave the chicks in until the next day, then take them out and put under the hover which you have had fired up for a day or two at a temperature between 100° and 105° F.

Brooding

It is best not to brood in larger flocks than 300 to 500 as it will crowd them too much, and you will suffer great loss. Always cut down the number of chicks below what the brooder is supposed to accommodate. One thousand chicks will range over no more ground than five hundred will, that is if they are all in one brooder. You will get far better results with small lots, than you will with large ones. After putting the chicks under the hover watch that they don't come out, get lost, and chilled, causing trouble of all kinds. They will huddle together in groups in the sun rays, or in a corner, crying quite shrill and loud. When ever you see this push them back under the hover and soon they will learn where the warmth is. You don't want the hover too hot or too cool, as both extremes are harmful. Start at about 105° F. and after the third week gradually lower the temperature under the hover 3 or 4 degrees F. per week, until it gets to 75° F. then hold until weaning. At first limit the range, gradually day by day allowing them a few feet more of the brooder house, and later the runway, out side.

Feeding the Chicks

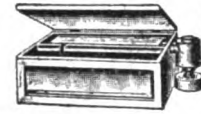
Don't feed the chicks for the first 24 to 48 hours. The first fed should be either sour or butter milk, and feed nothing else for several days. If it is easily obtained at a low price, continue it as long as possible as it helps to hold down the mortality. After the third day feed them five times a day, two or three hours apart, a little hard boiled egg (yolk, white and shell) mashed up very fine, with the same quantity of oat

140 Egg Guaranteed Incubator

Here is the world beating, low price offer on high grade guaranteed hatchery. You waste money to pay more. The Detroit has double walls, hot water heat, copper tank, no cold corners, big nursery, automatic regulation thermometer that can be easily read without opening door and held in horizontal position so chicks cannot break or knock it down when hatching—all features that insure big hatches—strong, healthy, vigorous chicks.

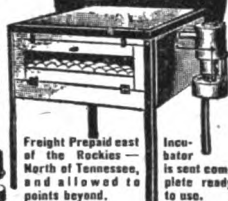
\$12.45

Equal to Incubator Costing Twice the Price



\$7.10 For A 140-Chick DETROIT BROODER

An equally big bargain. Double walls, hot water heat, high class in every way and built to last. Write for complete description. You will marvel at this value. Can't be duplicated elsewhere in America. A triumph of mechanical ingenuity.



Freight prepaid east of the Rockies—North of Tennessee, and allowed to points beyond.

Both Incubator and Brooder \$17.50

This is my record smashing offer—complete hatching and chick raising outfit worth every cent of \$25.00 for a mere \$17.50. This offer is the sensation of the incubator industry. Big low cost production makes it possible. Order early direct from this ad, or send for special catalog giving complete description of both machines. Write for free copy.

DETROIT INCUBATOR COMPANY
Dept. 1, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Address: Windsor, Ont.

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

The Modern Poultry Feed

Used by the class of poultrymen who know the cost of producing eggs and care to keep their stock physically fit as layers and breeders. Send for pamphlet and prices.

R. S. MOSELEY, Distributor

East Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y.

F. P. C. CHICK MANNA

For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Pheasants and Ducks. Provides the same nourishing food elements that nature intended for them. Prevents bowel troubles and carries them safely through the critical first ten days. Fed either wet or dry.

F. P. C. Chick Manna has been the standby of chick raisers since 1884. Only the best of carefully prepared ingredients are used. It is distinctly different from any other chick food. Your money back if F. P. C. doesn't do all we claim for it. Write us if your dealer doesn't stock it.

F. P. CASSELL'S SON
Box 38 Lansdale, Pa.



YOUNG'S DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1923 Booklet.

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. Young Co., 4 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

meal. Don't feed any wet or sour feeds at all, as they will cause intestinal trouble. Mix the eggs and oat meal, just before feeding, and leave before them in pie-pans for about twenty minutes, then remove, throw away all leavings and clean the pans for next time. The chicks should be hungry for each feeding, feed them just enough so they will clean it all up, and be satisfied, if they are starved or fed irregularly it will cause toe-picking. About a week or ten days gradually change to some good finely ground chick scratch feed, and feed just enough that they will clean it up in about twenty minutes. Stand around for about fifteen minutes throwing a little grain in the litter every now and then as they clean it up, until they begin to stop, then don't feed any more, and let the last ones clean up what is left. Don't allow any feed to remain before them after each feeding. Always give them plenty of fresh water, and green feed. After the first week keep before them at all times finely ground grit, charcoal, oyster shell, and bone.

Some say these are not necessary but you will find the chicks do better when they are supplied, and the N. C. Experiment Station has proven that the growing chicks require oyster shell, to supply the calcium that is required in their bones. When the youngsters are two weeks old keep before them at all times a good dry mash, and gradually cut down the number of grain feedings, extending them farther apart, and a little more feed at a feeding. Kill out all sickly and crippled chicks as it does not pay to keep them. Get your chicks to roosting as soon after the eighth week as you can. Place small roosts a few inches from the floor in one end of the house or coop they are in, and they will take to them naturally in the course of a few weeks. Always avoid chilling, huddling, and getting wet. Don't let your chicks out in the wet grasses, they will get the earth worm which the Maryland Experiment Station found carries the gape worm. Hatch early and keep them growing so you can have early broilers; also your pullets will lay winter eggs, and you can get the high prices.

By Carlton Rutledge

Nail the Fakirs

We reprint here in part an editorial appearing in a recent issue of one of the leading farm weeklies of the country, referring to concerns who pose as reliable hatcheries but who, in reality pick up scrubs and mongrels wherever they can find them and send them out as pedigreed chicks from purebred stock.

"You have to take your little chicks very largely on faith in the shipper. The baby chick reveals little or nothing of its sex or pedigree. You feed it to maturity, when it may prove a mongrel or a money-maker. This business is becoming a paradise for fakirs. It is like earning money while lying on a feather bed to pick up cheap scrubs or mongrels and send them out as pedigreed birds. Who can tell what they are during the first 24 hours of their life? The honest men who attempt to sell honest chicks are put at a big disadvantage by these fakirs. They lose sales by being underbid and the business loses reputation when the poor birds mature."

State Agricultural Departments all over the country begin to realize the ad-

Owen Farms

S. C. R. I. RED MATINGS FOR 1923 STAND PRE-EMINENT

THE HEAVIEST PRODUCING FLOCK OF BIG-BONED, TYPY, RICH COLORED REDS IN EXISTENCE IS HERE ON OWEN FARMS.

All my finest hens and pullets are being trapped. Have not broken up the continuity of laying of part of my choicest females in order to exhibit this year. Absolute knowledge of my best producing stars is my first objective this year. All the hens and pullets being trapped laid an average of just over 50% the first eight days of January. Cold stormy dark days with very little sunlight during the period. NO ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS ARE BEING USED. A wonderful egg yield and typical of the Owen Farms birds.

In the large strong class at the Chicago National Show in January, 1922—a class that brought together winning birds at the Chicago Coliseum, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and other shows—my Reds made the outstanding winning of the year.

Winning 1st and 2nd Old Pen; 1st and 4th Young Pen; 1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th Cockerel; 2nd and 5th Hen; 1st and 2nd Pullet; Champion Male and Champion Female both combs competing; Best Display; Shape Specials on Cock; Hen; Cockerel and Pullet; Color Specials on Cock, Cockerel and Pullet.

1923 MATINGS

are superb. Every male and female has great size and bone—grand type—and rich dark even velvety color. The average weight is more than a pound over standard weight. Every breeder is State tested and in perfect health.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

at Owen Farms have been the leaders for 18 years. They have been the foundation blood for nearly every good flock on the continent. Their winnings include more Firsts at Madison Square Garden, New York, than any other flock, and crashing victories at Boston, Chicago, the Club Shows and the other best shows of the country.

1923 MATINGS

are wonderfully fine in quality. The Owen Farms Buffs lead all others in purity and evenness of golden buff surface color, rich sound undercolor, percentage of buff wings and tails, in head points, in true Orpington type and in laying qualities.

Eggs in both varieties from Groups I, II, III and IV are \$25.00; \$18.00, \$12.00 and \$8.00 per 15 respectively. All details regarding America's Premier Matings you will find in my 84 page booklet.

150 superb breeding cockerels at \$10.00; \$15.00; \$25.00; \$35.00 and \$50.00 each. 200 choice hens and pullets to complete matings at half the price of the male. Send your order directly from this advertisement and secure yours before they are all gone. "Your absolute satisfaction means my permanent success."

OWEN FARMS

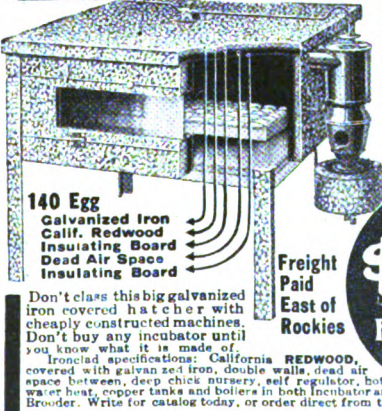
402 Williams Road

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

Ironclad

THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR



140 Egg
Galvanized Iron
Calif. Redwood
Insulating Board
Dead Air Space
Insulating Board

Don't class this big galvanized iron covered hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Ironclad specifications: California REDWOOD, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, dead air space between, deep chick nursery, self regulator, hot water heat, copper tanks and boilers in both incubator and brooder. Write for catalog today, or order direct from this advertisement.

260 Egg Size without Brooder \$23⁵⁰; with Brooder \$32⁵⁰—Freight Paid
IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 43 RACINE, WIS.

BIGGEST HATCHING VALUE EVER OFFERED

For 140 Egg Size—WITHOUT BROODER—FREIGHT PAID Investigate the Ironclad Incubator before you buy. Get my new catalog and learn why the Ironclad is the safest and best incubator. It tells how they are made and why they are better. My special offer of 140 Egg Incubator and 140 chick hot water brooder, only \$19.75.

30 Days Trial
Money Back If Not Satisfied
The greatest incubator offer of the season. You can use the machine for 30 days and if not satisfactory, we will refund your money and pay return freight charges. Both machines come to you set up, ready to use, and accompanied by a

Both for \$19⁷⁵ Freight Paid East of Rockies

10 YEAR IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

140 Chick Brooder

ONLY \$13⁸⁵

Hickoryhill S. C. White Leghorns Eggs and Chicks

Start right this spring. Book your order now for hatching eggs and day-old chicks from our N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. certified or selected utility matings and get in line for eggs and plenty of them next winter. We are pattern-taking breeders of good Standard S. C. White Leghorns, and we will treat you fairly. Our prices are consistent with the quality of our stock. Write for our 16-page mating list.

Hickoryhill Poultry Farm, Box 5, West Shokan, N. Y.

**"fresh eggs
(?????)
per doz."**



How much are fresh eggs per dozen per day? Suppose you could go out and secure them for one-third or one-quarter that price—large, white, uniform eggs, strictly fresh each day? It is the experience of more than a thousand "Famous" owners throughout the wide world that Anconas produce eggs at the lowest cost per dozen of any bird. This is largely attributable to their remarkable vitality, enabling them to produce prolifically throughout the most severe winter weather. In my 100-page illustrated catalog, there are scores of letters proving this one point of superiority on the costs throughout vigorous zero weather in the coldest habitable sections of America. If the subject of fresh eggs is of interest to you—whether you now raise poultry or not—you will find this free catalog a book of tremendous value. I will be glad to send you a copy!

H. CECIL SHEPPARD
Box 6404 Berea, Ohio
Pres. International Ancona Club

visability of registering hatcheries which come up to the required standard and whose business methods are open and above board. Quoting from the same editorial "this will cut out the fakers and put them where people must deal with them knowingly, if at all." In one or two Western states accredited hatcheries are already doing business for their states have registered them and certified that they do an honest business. It is now proposed that the State Agricultural Department of New Jersey take up the matter. The movement is spreading and before long we hope every state in the Union will require baby chick producers to operate under the system, or go out of business.

When the baby chick business was in its infancy shippers were forced to suffer many discouragements, much loss of money and prosecution from outside sources. Not so many years ago it was considered cruel to pack little chicks in boxes and ship them any distance at all. It was not until a very few years ago that selling baby chicks was given serious attention. But, now, since it has been proven that chicks can be transported safely by Express or Parcel Post in large numbers to points hundreds of miles away, the business of hatching and selling and the habit of buying chicks by mail have assumed immense proportions.

In shipping baby chicks conditions that are peculiar to the business, and not encountered in any other enterprise, have to be contended with. Even reliable hatcheries, which outnumber fifty to one the dishonest, cannot guarantee with any great certainty that the chicks will arrive in the same condition they left in. Neither can the hatchery guarantee that the chicks will grow to maturity. It is a matter of co-operation between hatchery and buyer. The hatchery must give honest chicks, the buyer must know how to care for the little fellows from the minute they arrive until the danger point is passed.

During the spring and early summer every year millions of chicks are sold and shipped successfully to distant points all over the country. As it is essentially a mail order business one of the reasons why fakers take it up. Customers cannot see the chicks, nor are they sure the concern of whom they order will give them a square deal. In most cases, except where orders were placed with honest hatcheries the transaction will be a loss whichever way the customer looks at it. If the hatchery is dishonest no doubt the chicks will be mongrels and prove unprofitable or in some cases no chicks will be received at all. Some one asks, "Well, how will I find out whether a hatchery is honest or whether it is a fraud?" "Where can I buy my chicks?" Where else should a poultry raiser look for protection if not to his favorite poultry journal? For years the "Advocate" has published advertisements for the same hatcheries, incubator and brooder manufacturers, breeders and makers of reliable feeds, remedies and equipment. We know these advertisers to be honest and above board, in fact, in cases where the advertiser is unknown to us he is looked up before his advertisement is accepted.

We want every reader to use the advertisements as they would refer to a directory or a telephone book. Each issue of the "Advocate" carries the advertisements of our country's leading poultry breeders, incubator and brooder manu-

TON-GORS

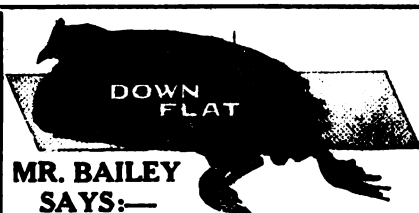
Reinforced Buttermilk in powdered form

Much lower in price yet better adapted than pure for making your own buttermilk mash.

Price of TON-GORS, \$17.00 per bbl. of 175 lbs., delivered your station.

Get it from your dealer or write us for free sample and feeding directions.

M. F. Baringer
The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.



MR. BAILEY SAYS:
"I can highly recommend your Happy Hen Worm Remedy as I have used it for two years with the best results. In 1919 and 1920 I had hard luck with my birds going light and losing the use of their legs. I sent to you for your Worm Remedy and since then they have kept in the best condition all the time. I worm my chicks every month after four weeks old."—A. S. Bailey, Cobalt, Conn.

When your birds go light, have pale faces, and develop leg-weakness, send at once for this lifesaver: worm your breeders to keep them vigorous; worm your chicks to keep them growing; **HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY** is recommended by leading poultrymen everywhere; package postpaid, \$1.10; big flock sizes \$2.50 and \$5.00 postpaid. Valuable Disease Chart free with each order.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY CO.
Poultry Disease Specialists
Dept. 103, 26 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

CHICK RAISERS

Get Away from the Fuss and Worry of Chick Brooding

Millions of chicks are sacrificed each year from bad brooding conditions. Have you tried oil burners that won't work, coal burners that go out in the night leaving death and disappointment in their wake? Convert that coal or oil burning brooder canopy into a brooder that will work. Put a burner under it that delivers the goods. No automatic features that fail to operate at the right time. No overfiring, no leveling, no levers or worthless thermostats. Oil feeds at all times. Apparatus is simple and durable. New style wick tube that screws off, eliminating all wick trouble. Guaranteed to burn without fuss or attention till last drop of oil is exhausted. Cannot go out, flare up, or cause the dozens of annoyances that other brooders do. Remember we are not selling a brooder but simply a burner for same. Use your old canopy or make one from metal. Cut this ad out. Remember it will end your brooding troubles and you can leave your chick content with the assurance that they are properly cared for. Price \$8.75. Order direct from this ad or write for further information.

C. R. STAHLER, Portsmouth, Ohio

36 Styles of Leg and Wing Bands



SURE CLINCH, raised figures.
50 for 10c; 100 for 70c; 500 for \$2.40.

CELLULOID SPIRALES, 12 Colors

	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks.....	50c	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.75
Leghorns.....	85c	1.70	2.90	5.00
Rocks and Reds.....	90c	1.80	3.25	6.00

Baby Chicks at Lowest Prices

Send for Our Complete Poultry and Pigeon Supply Catalogue

ILLINOIS BAND & SUPPLY CO.

355 S. Lincoln Ave.,

Aurora, Ill.



No. 4 No. 6 No. 7
Different Matings Can Be Marked and Brooded in One Lot, Saving Much Labor and Time

No.	25	100	250
4 Baby Chicks.....	\$.30	\$.80	\$1.25
6 Small Growing Chicks.....	.30	.75	1.75
7 Large Growing Chicks.....	.30	.80	1.90

Dark blue, red, yellow, green, white, light blue, pink, amber, purple, black, rose, ruby, garnet, brown, orange, lavender.

No.	50	100	250
9 For Leghorn Hens.....	\$.50	\$.90	\$2.00
11 For Rock and Red Hens.....	.60	1.00	2.25

Not the Cheapest But the Best
The name "Spiralets" is trade-marked. Insist on getting Spiralets at dealer's.
SPIRALET CO., HUGENOT PARK, N. Y.
Largest Makers of Celluloid Rings in the World

facturers, remedies, feeds, all sorts and kinds of equipment needed around every poultry farm. American Poultry Advocate advertisers have our stamp of approval and no reader need fear being defrauded when he places an order for chicks this spring.

Sometimes, of course, differences arise, but in nearly every case we have been able to get together and settle the matter to the satisfaction of reader, advertiser and ourselves.

Iowa State College Wins Armour Cup

The Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, has won, permanently, the sterling silver challenge cup offered by the Dressed Poultry Department of Armour & Company as a result of the Mid-West Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest that has just been held at the Coliseum in Chicago in connection with the Annual Poultry Show. The challenge cup becomes the permanent property of the institution which has won it three times. It is a trophy for skill in exhibition judging. The Iowa team was coached by Professor H. A. Bittenbender, in charge of poultry husbandry at the college, and was composed of three men: L. C. Deal, Ames, Iowa; C. A. Shellabarger, Letts, Iowa, and H. E. Gordon, Lenox, Iowa.

Under present conditions poultry is one of the principal competitors of beef, pork and lamb as a meat food, and its annual consumption averages around 11 per cent of total meat consumption, or about 17 pounds per capita. The volume of trading in poultry and its products, and the special facilities of the meat industry for handling and distributing poultry, have made the large meat packing companies especially strong supporters of the industry and of movements to encourage its development and improvement.

Winter a Poor Time to Cull

Sixty hens laid 14 eggs in 10 days before culling and after culling, the 34 hens left, laid 133 eggs in ten days. This report came from a Lincoln county farm.

That isn't the whole story, however. The culling was done in January. We believe that had the 26 culls been kept they also would have started laying at least by the last of February and would probably have more than paid for their keep until the following June or July.

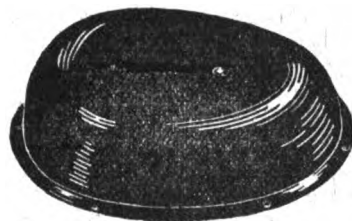
As a general rule a complete culling should not be made in the winter or spring because even the culls will pay for their keep from January until July. It is sometimes necessary to cull in the winter to make more room for pullets when the flock must be confined. That was undoubtedly the case in Lincoln county and probably part of the increase in egg production was due to the fact that the hens left had more room and more food.

Another difficulty in winter culling is that it is very hard to tell which are the pullets when the whole flock is housed together. Many pullets that have happened to be a little out of condition at the time of the culling have been sold when they certainly should have been left in the flock.—J. C. Jamison, Extension Poultry Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.

HATCH STRONG CHICKS

The Puls-Hart Way

With the steady throb of "The Heart of the Incubator"



THE PULS-HART

Crystallizes and softens the shell so that all chicks pipp out with ease, eliminating cripples and dead chicks in the shell.

Increases the strength of the life germ in the egg.

Increases the vitality and strength of the embryo, producing stronger chicks which live and become first-rate layers.

Greatly increases the percentage of hatch.

REMEMBER: To hatch her chicks the hen needs a Heart. To hatch a large percentage of sturdy chicks the incubator needs a PULS-HART.

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE HATCH!

\$4.85 Each

ORDER TODAY
ONE FOR EACH TRAY
and get WONDERFUL RESULTS

Guaranteed for One Year.

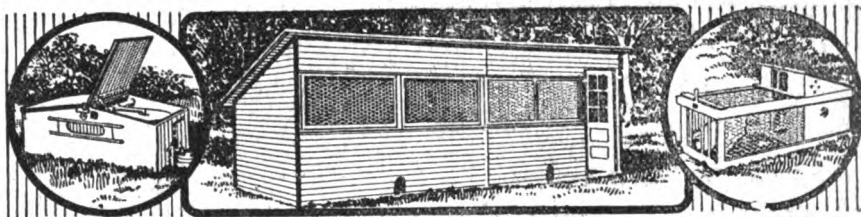
Will Last a Lifetime.

THE PULS-HART CO., Inc.

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Literature mailed free on request.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks

No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 Units

Setting Coop

You Can Have Nothing Better. Poultry fanciers of international reputation prefer and use Hodgson Poultry Houses because they are superior in every way. They are properly ventilated and yet can be comfortably heated in the coldest weather.

Feeding, egg gathering, watering and cleaning can be accomplished far more easily where Hodgson Poultry Houses are in use. And they are practical and easy to erect. Send to-day for catalog T which will be mailed free.

HODGSON Portable Houses

E. F. Hodgson Co., 71-73 Federal Street
Boston, Mass. 6 East 39th St., New York City

EASY WAY TO GET EGGS

Use "OCULUM," the CELEBRATED NEW DISCOVERY, which has stood a 15 year test.

"I was getting 20 eggs a day when I began using 'OCULUM' 3 weeks ago. Today I got 300."—D. B. McNeil, Cunningham, W. Va.

"I would not think of doing without 'OCULUM' if it cost five times what it does."—U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.

A drop a day for each hen in the FEED, that's all.
Bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottle (240 doses) 10c. Booklet FREE.

The "OCULUM" CO.,

Box L,

SALEM, VA.

Dealers handle it. "OCULUM" birds stay well.

HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS

From Barlow's Trapnested Laymore Strain of
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our eleven years of persistent trapnesting and careful breeding has enabled us to develop a laying strain that cannot be excelled for winter as well as summer egg production. The records of ten hens in our Special Pen run as follows: 315, 312, 302, 301, 296, 284, 282, 275, 273, 273. These are mated to a beautiful cockerel, son of Lady Laymore, record 315 eggs. His sire's dam was Lady Virginia, record 311 eggs. Send for our new catalog. Limited number of choice cockerels at \$5, \$10 and \$15.

BARLOW LEGHORN FARM,

SUGAR GROVE, PA.

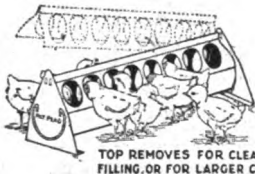
Collins Equipment Raises Baby Chicks



Fountains and feeders that save time and labor and insure cleanliness and health for baby chicks and growing fowls. Collins Mason Jar Pan is the simplest and easiest to use. Grips any Mason jar. Have plenty on hand for your hatching season. 15c each, 6 for 75c, 12 for \$1.40.

Sanitary Feed and Water Trough

for all kinds of feed or water. Chicks can't get feet in or soil the feed. Easy to scald out and refill. Assures chick health. 12 inches long. 35c each, 6 for \$2.00, 12 for \$3.80, 24 inches long: 85c each, 6 for \$3.75, 12 for \$7.00. Words can't tell what a test will prove about the quality of the Collins line; we simply say, if your dealer doesn't sell them, take no substitutes—order liberally direct from us NOW, and if not the best you ever used, return and we will refund your money. Add 5% for delivery east of Miss., 10% west of it, 20% west of Rockies, \$15 orders sent Free east of Miss. Get your dealer to stock \$10 worth Collins goods and get \$1 Hen Feeder free, or \$25 and get \$4 Oat Sprouter free. Write for circulars of Feeders and Exercisers, Sprouters, Oil and Coal Brooders, Non-waste and Grit Hoppers, Fountains, No-Mite Perch Supports, Leg Bands, Trap Nests, etc.



W. H. COLLINS

16A Jay St.,

New York

CHADWICK'S

TRAP-NESTED

WHITE ROCKS

Every Layer Trapped

We breed only from those which are proven producers.

BABY CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

Book your order NOW for delivery when you want them. A small cash deposit will secure delivery date.

Read This—It is only one of the many letters I have on file from my satisfied customers:

Westleyville, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922.

Mr. Joseph Chadwick:

Dear Sir:—I purchased 100 chicks of you last March, of which I raised 94. I made five entries in the Erie show and took 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. The 1st pullet laid August 30th, and during the month of December I trapped them with an average of twenty eggs per bird for the month.

The best production was 26 eggs, the poorest, 11 eggs for the month.

These birds paid \$1.00 profit each during December. I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. L. HENRY.

Treat White Rocks Right—They Will Treat You Right

JOSEPH CHADWICK

Box A.

Newburgh, N. Y.

Before Building Poultry House



Get advice and plans from practical experts which show you how to build it yourself. Every move brings RESULTS. We furnish plans for junior house, size 10x12, which fits the needs of nearly every amateur and professional poultryman. Many unusual and practical features. SPECIFICATIONS and estimates included without cost. You save more than half. Mention this paper and we will include brood coop plan free. Price two dollars for all. CIRCULAR FREE.

BRESSING PLAN COMPANY,

PELLA, IOWA

Boyer's Quis Department

Continued from Page 130

Can you tell me if Charcoal is used in any quantity by poultry raisers, if so, for what purpose, and in what amounts, say per 100 or 1000 chickens, per week or per month? Would be glad to have any information you can give me in regard to charcoal for poultry.

C. W. W.

Charcoal is a blood purifier and aids digestion. It is important in the poultry bill of fare. It may be fed by placing in boxes so the fowls can help themselves at will or it may be fed in a powdered state mixed in the mash. In the latter case, a handful daily in the mash for 100 head of stock, would be about right.

Will you please advise about my chickens. I have White Wyandottes, keep them strictly clean, open front chicken coop, lots of water with oyster shell grit and feed according to the Advocate advice. My chickens have been very healthy, but one has suddenly kept falling down all the time. She can hardly walk. She cast as though her side was very painful. But she looks bright and alright otherwise. Do you think it is something contagious as I don't want anything to happen to the others ones as I have taken good care of them.

N. L. A.

Cases of hens losing control of their legs seem to be very common this past season, much of it, no doubt, due to considerable damp weather and sudden changes.

Usually these cases are rheumatism, although in young stock it may be caused by overfeeding, or the presence of worms.

As a rule when fowls once get this muscular weakness there is little that can be done for them. While they are still in good health otherwise, it may be more profitable to kill and eat them.

Bathe the legs well with warm water, and then rub them briskly with olive oil. Follow this with a half teaspoonful of Epsom salts to a pint of drinking water. The physic may be given every other day for a week, but the olive oil should be used daily for a week or more. Keep the bird separate, well bedded with straw, and feed nutritious food.

Can turkey eggs be successfully hatched in incubator? If so, can I raise them in brooder house with brooder stove? When the hens begin to lay, should I confine them in yards till they have laid? I want to raise a thousand. Should I separate or let them all go in one flock? I have 100 acres in good pasture. I expect to employ a reliable man to stay with them and drive them to new places every day.

Turkey eggs may be successfully hatched in an incubator, but the youngsters cannot successfully be reared in a brooder.

Turkeys hide their nests, and there should be a constant lookout for them. Some poultrymen make barrel nests in secluded places (the barrel is laid on its side and nesting material put in it). Keeping the hens confined until they laid might get them in the habit of holding back many eggs.

They can be left out in one flock. They will separate of their own accord. This has been the practice on most turkey farms.

Will you please tell me what to do for my hens, some of them have blisters on comb and wattles, some have one sore eye, and some have canker in roof of mouth and several have throat nearly filled up with a yellow canker which has a very bad odor? We think it is roup, it started about three weeks ago among about 105 White Leghorn pullets which had been laying for some time. Every day we notice one or two more afflicted ones, although we remove them soon as possible and keep everything clean and sprayed with zenoleum.

The description you give of your fowls is that of chicken pox or sorehead, with a touch of canker.

I have excellent success with the use of permanganate of potash. I take an ounce of permanganate of potash (which can be purchased at any drug store) and put it in a quart bottle of water. I let this stand overnight, and the next morning I add two tablespoonfuls of this solution to a pail of drinking water, so that the water has a color of wine. I give this to both the well and sick fowls. I separate each sick bird and put it in a cage alone. Each day, every sore spot on the face and head is anointed with carbolated vaseline. I have found this treatment not only good for the pox but also excellent for the canker in the mouth—the potash solution gradually eating away the canker.

I give this potash water every day during the entire year and believe it keeps colds, sores and chicken pox away from my stock.

The poultry houses should be sprayed once a month with a zenoleum solution, and the droppings should be gathered at least once a week.

Double Spring Profits

You can raise from 90 to 95 per cent of your young hatches perhaps 100 per cent on

Allen's Full-Nest Foods

Buttermilk Starting Mash.
Buttermilk Nutro Growing Mash
Buttermilk Mash for Layers
Nursery Chick Food.
Growing Chick Food.
Quality Scratch Food.



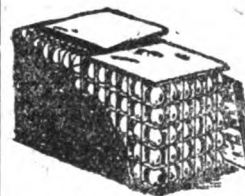
Write for prices of Allen's Guaranteed Foods and interesting literature.

ALLEN MILLING COMPANY

BOX 544

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES

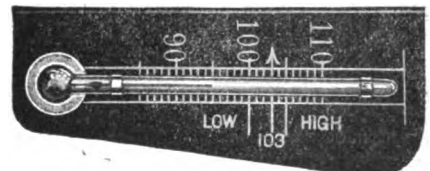


30 doz. size with flats and fliers, excelsior pads, carriers, both peach and tomato, baskets, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. New and second hand excelsior pads. Let us quote you.

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Pierce Standard Incubator Thermometer



EASY READING, LENS FRONT TUBE

A Dependable Instrument

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Delivered Anywhere in United States on Receipt of 60 Cents

Price Quoted for Quantity on Request

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG. CORP.

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Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for the trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

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MR. C. E. BROOKS

We Pay \$7 a Day



Wonderful invention. The SERENOLA does more than machines costing 10 times its price. Orders taken by our agents for over a thousand a week—making from \$7 to \$21 a day. Big demand. Easily carried with you anywhere. Built in just like a suitcase. Fully guaranteed. Low price.

Easy to Take Orders

No collecting. Pay you every day. Get started at once. Territory given. Write for terms.

PERRY-LUDLOW CO., 5,610 DAYTON O.

Prize Contest

Continued from Page 132

they can drink and one quart of mixed scratch grain an hour before roosting time. The calendar that hangs in my feed room with number of eggs marked each day, tells how hens lay eggs if cared for in the right way.

My chickens are not pure bred but fine white chickens from Wyandotte strain. However, this fall, I will have a small number of pure bred S. C. R. I. Reds to start with. They will be kept in quarters as described, but different yard and poultry house. This yard is now being used for baby chicks. The white pullets I am raising will furnish me with eggs until I raise a greater number of R. I. Reds. Every family in the country should raise enough chickens to supply them with eggs. In the south, we have an advantage with mild winters and spring weather in February which is the month to begin hatching. As very few of the prize contest articles are written by poultry raisers in the south, I hope this article will encourage others in the southern states to feed and care for poultry in the right way which can be learned by experience and reading poultry magazines.

MRS. G. W. HEADLEY, JR.,
Uniform, Ala.

N. Y. Co-operative Association

Continued from Page 133

tions of the By-laws of the Association are printed. Some of the articles of the By-laws not printed, relate to the duties of the officers and others are purely technical, required to be there by the laws of the State under which the association is incorporated.

BY-LAWS

Article II. Object

Section 1. The objects for which this Association is formed are for mutual help, not having capital stock or conducted for profit, for the purpose of acting as the agents for its members or any of them, performing for them services connected with the following objects: (1) to encourage the breeding of better poultry by the selection, certification, leg banding and recording of high producing pure bred fowls in the State of New York; (2) to operate testing stations where certified stock can be officially trap-nested and reproduced; (3) to maintain an advanced registry for official production records; (4) to assist in the purchase and sale of such stock.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. Membership in this Association may be obtained as follows. Any producer of poultry within the State of New York may make application for membership accompanied by a membership fee, annual dues and note as prescribed in Articles IX and X, and application for Certification of his poultry.

Section 2. It shall be optional with the directors whether they accept application for membership and certification service. If application for certification service is rejected, all fees and note will be returned to the applicant.

Section 3. In case of discontinuance of membership by expulsion or otherwise, the representatives of the Association shall have the right to enter the premises of such person and remove all bands of the Association from the fowls of the person ceasing to be a member.

Section 7. No member shall sell or dispose of any birds as certified after

Continued on Page 179

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe

Self-Locking Egg Cartons



"The box that Sells the Eggs"

Patented Self-Locking Cover. No further wrapping or tying with string. Seals may or may not be used as you prefer.

A Big Help in getting highest prices for your good eggs. Note how large—how good—the eggs appear.

Suitable for supplying your local customers or for freight and express shipments—or for parcel post. Write for our free circular, "Safest Way to Ship Eggs by Parcel Post." Try a sample lot.

Send \$1.50 (postage extra) for 100 stock

printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your FARM name or BRAND name.

Begin now to market your eggs to the best advantage.

SELF LOCKING CARTON COMPANY

636 E. Illinois Street,

Chicago, Ill.

The First 8 Weeks!
Mean Life or Death



If chick tables of mortality were possible, they would show a very serious mortality in the first EIGHT weeks.



Conkey's

THE ORIGINAL

Buttermilk Starting Feed

Prevents the big losses due to weakness and disease and gives your chicks the quick snappy getaway that produces early broilers and layers. The lactic acid in the buttermilk puts an edge to the appetite; strengthens and tones up the sensitive digestive organs of the little chicks, and helps to sweep away the germs that cause White Diarrhea.

Conkey's is low in fibre and just right in protein, scientifically correct. Does not injure or overtax the sensitive digestive apparatus.

Conkey's is different—it is the only Buttermilk Starting Feed made according to the Original and successful Conkey process. We use Semi-Solid Buttermilk only.

Don't Break the Chain of Conkey's Buttermilk Feeds

Three in number—one for Starting, one for Growing and one for Laying—each one the best for its purpose. Insist on Conkey's in the original package. If your dealer can't supply you with Conkey's, write us. Big Poultry Book sent free.

THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

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STANDARD AMERICAN BRED Single Comb White Leghorns

Baby chicks and hatching eggs from both certified and uncertified stock. Bred for heavy egg production. Strong, vigorous chicks assured. Your satisfaction is guaranteed. Write for circular and prices. Order early as supply is limited.

CROCKETTS POULTRY FARM,

Harold H. Howland, Mgr.,

CROCKETTS, N. Y.



A little mine of poultry information! Years of scientific research and actual poultry-yard experience, make this 100 page manual possible.

It contains workable plans for poultry houses, trap nests, roosts, feeders, and other home-made equipment. Answers the question, "why do so many chicks die in the shell?" Shows how chicks may be made to grow twice as fast as grain-fed chicks. Describes a practical lighting system that pays in extra eggs. Gives you a modern system of culling layers. Contains blanks for egg-records and financial accounting. Get your copy today, free.

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BABY CHICKS

Hatching every day in the week and every hour in the day. We are the world's largest producers.

THREE MILLION FOR 1923


Twelve popular breeds of best thoroughbred stock obtainable, moderately priced; also QUALITY chicks from heavy laying stock at small additional cost.

We deliver by parcel post anywhere east of the Rockies and guarantee 95 per cent safe arrival. Write nearest address, today, for catalog—FREE.

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(Member International Baby Chick Association)



This Book Free

Tells How To Save Money on anything from feed hopper or trap nest to complete fully equipped modern poultry house, if handy with tools. Carpenter help unnecessary. Contains detailed plans, instructions, 74 illustrations, specifications from original blue prints: simple and easy to follow. Shows how to build cheaper, quicker, better. Also many practical methods of making poultry pay more. Book given free with 3 year subscription to

Western Poultry Journal

Monthly, 50c year; 3 years \$1.00. Magazine so good every reader of this paper will want it. Contains exact information the practical every-day poultry raiser and beginner is hungry for but which is so often sadly lacking. Send 50c and get 12 big issues of this splendidly illustrated valuable magazine. Better still, send \$1.00 and get 36 issues, 3 years, and get book free. Write today sure.

Western Poultry Journal, 5115 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Ia.

CREL OLL

For use in the care of poultry during spring months—positive preventive of roup, colds, gapes, cholera, lice, etc. For sale all dealers, or sent postpaid \$1 for trial bottle.

CALEDONIA CHEMICAL CO.
Caledonia, N. Y.

Fowls of Large Size

Continued from page 159

eggs, one that would keep him busy to breed of fine show quality. I wrote him to select "The Dark Brahma." His answer was that he had never heard of such a fowl and asked me to send him a photo of one. This I could not do and the only illustration I could find was in the Standard, so I sent him a copy of that book.

I now have a letter from him in which he writes that it is his opinion that chicken men do not all of them know of "The Bible" for they surely do hide their lights under a bushel. "For," writes he, "I never knew before that there was anything much but Leghorn and Plymouth Rocks." I wrote him to go to the Syracuse Fair. He did and he had a hunt to find the Dark Brahmas. He was told by a chicken man that he could not make a dollar out of Brahmas in a hundred years; that the only fowl for profit was the Reds. This man will, however, try his luck with Dark Brahmas provided he can find some to begin with.

It is about the same with other breeds that are not popular. How many people are there who know that Wyandottes can lay as many eggs as Leghorns? How many know that Barred and White Plymouth Rocks have both won egg laying contests? How many know that Brahmas have to their credit some of the very best egg records? How many know that a plump, clean dressed carcass of a Brahma is the best roasting fowl in the world? Again, how many Orpington breeders know that Buff Orpington capons have sold in New York at the top of the market? And yet, for lack of publicity, the best fowls in the world are held back and hid away for lack of it, while others that are handicapped in the market ride the crest of publicity in every corner of the world.

When I talked to one of our best illustrators of poultry about some work (this was two winters ago) he told me that his time was engaged six months ahead of the winter shows by those who breed and show Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. They are the boys who turn the trend of popularity towards the fowls that they breed. Mr. Shepherd has done the same for Anconas. If one man can build up a breed like the Anconas through the use of beautiful illustrations and well worded and illustrated advertisements, what are the possibilities for the Brahmas as a result of a united effort on the part of all who favor and breed them.

I was told some two years ago by one who then and now keeps Brahmas, that Brahmas had lost their popularity. This is not a fair presentation of the case. The facts are that the Brahma Club and those who breed the Brahmas went to sleep at the switch. When they awakened they found that the new army of buyers and fanciers had never heard much about any kind of fowls outside of the magic circle of American, Mediterranean and English breeds. So far they do not realize that they must keep on continually teaching by illustration and reading descriptions that tell of the real value of the Brahma. All newcomers into the ranks must be taught. If the other fellows get ahead it is your fault, not theirs.

The Orpington has been well received by the whole world. They have been

SOLVED BABY CHICK PROBLEM

After using a Putnam Brooder Heater for a month in a home-made brooder, H. Grant Ivins, Enterprise, Utah, writes: "This little stove has solved my baby chick troubles for me. I would not be without it for many times its purchase price."

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany each Putnam Brooder Heater.

So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 103-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Read the advertisement on page —Adv.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

"SY-FON" Chick Fountain



Fits Any Mason Jar or Standard Milk Bottle

The "Sy-Fon" chick fountain works on the principle of the siphon—perfect water level always maintained. Strong, sanitary, will not tip over. Nothing to get out of order; chicks cannot fall into it. Best for baby chicks.

3 "Sy-Fon" Chick Fountains, postpaid 50c

Single fountain 20c postpaid.

HODGKINS POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
1005 South Salina Street,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PEDIGREED

S. C. White Leghorn

males, directly imported from Tom Barron, head our best matings. Pedigrees 275-285. Our third importation. Our properly hatched baby chicks from these and other matings of grand layers give satisfaction. Safe arrival of chicks and hatching eggs guaranteed. Place your order early as we have never been able to fill all orders. Write for mating and price list.

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MILLIONS IN USE

"Spretsels" Quality Colored Celluloid Leg Bands at LOWEST PRICES in

18 colors: Red, Blue, White, Black, Ruby, Rose, Green, Pink, Purple, Yellow, Garnet, Amber and Light Blue.

Size for	25	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.18	.50	\$1.15	\$2.00	\$3.45
Growing Chicks	.18	.60	\$1.45	\$2.50	\$3.95
Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.25	.80	\$1.80	\$3.20	\$5.25
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.30	.95	\$2.10	\$3.85	\$5.95
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	.35	\$1.10	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$7.25
Turkeys, Geese	.40	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$9.15

Postpaid. State size. Poultry Supply Catalog free.

A. C. MINE, Box 32-V, QUAKERTOWN, PA.



SAVE YOUR CHICKS

Put CHEXIT in the drinking water. Guaranteed preventative. 95% of infected birds live. Pint lasts a month—\$1. by parcel post prepaid. Your money back if not well pleased. You need Chexit now. Send quickly. Chexit Mfg. Co., Box 151A, Frederick, Md.

kept fairly well in mind by good publicity. Their present danger is inside differences as to standard descriptions and judging. If they will get together on both and all of these they can hold and even strengthen their present position. There is one thing very certain and that is there should be only one true Orpington type. All judges should follow that type and the color question should be settled. There cannot be business harmony so long as some breeders support the opinion of the judge and others are almost violent in their opposition. Another trouble that will not down is the question of buff plumage color in all buff varieties. There is the same trouble in all breeds, kinds and varieties, including Bantams. The question is, "What is buff?"

It matters not what the breed may be, it can be made popular and it can be kept popular by illustration and publicity. Those who keep poultry for the profit which comes from them should join themselves into clubs and have a secretary, like the only Rhode Island Red Man Card, and their services will be insured. No matter what breed or variety, just find a man like Card and pay him and he will make your fowls popular to the end of the earth. No non-paid secretary ever has or ever will do such work for it is a full time job.

The Brahmas, both light and dark varieties, are a finished product. No fowl is their superior. No fowl can lay more eggs than they can lay when they are bred, fed and cared for, for egg production. They are naturally a meat producing fowl. At the same time they are a dual purpose fowl of the highest character.

N. Y. Co-operative Association

Continued from Page 177

June 30, until re-certification except by written permit of the board of directors. All bands must be removed from birds sold except when sold as certified birds.

Section 8. The applicant agrees that at any time a representative of the Association appointed by the directors of the Association may enter his premises for the purpose of inspection to determine if any certified birds are no longer entitled to certification and if all rules and regulations of the Association are being complied with. The applicant agrees to furnish any reasonable assistance to the representatives of the Association to permit a proper and thorough inspection for the above purposes.

The present officers of the Association are President, M. C. Porter, Rodman; vice-president, M. M. Griffith; New Hartford; secretary-treasurer, Clara W. Hastings, Homer. The Board of Directors are O. Bacher, Rock Tavern, R. S. Moseley, East Aurora, H. A. Moseley, Buskirk, L. P. Pleasants, Sag Harbor, C. A. Rogers, Bergen and F. A. Salisbury, Phelps. All the officers and directors are practical poultry people and are operating poultry farms in New York State.

The President and the Secretary-Treasurer will be glad to furnish further information to all interested.

The American Poultry Advocate is pleased to lend its unqualified endorsement to the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc., to its work and to its officers. We sincerely believe that the Association will prove of immense value to the entire poultry industry.

SOL HOT CANOPY BROODERS

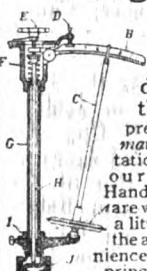


are Years Ahead of All Others

Twelve years ago the first wickless oil burning stove for brooders and incubators was produced—it was a Sol-Hot—it has been in the lead ever since and each year it has been im-

proved and simplified until today the NEW IMPROVED Sol-Hot is as nearly perfect as human skill can produce. The New Improved Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder with its Just-Rite Valve Control—Positive Oil Level Adjusting system and Double Oil Chamber absolutely overcomes all the objections and annoyances that have always been associated with oil burning heaters. This is the ONE Brooder on which you can adjust your flame to meet varying weather conditions. With a Sol-Hot you can set the flame at any desired point and the burner will continue to burn EXACTLY THE SAME without smoking—will continue to burn EXACTLY THE SAME without any danger of flame going out or oil overflowing the burner. For those who desire it we can furnish an Automatic Thermostat Oil Control Regulator that automatically regulates size of flame to meet varying temperature requirements.

Automatic Oil Regulator



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The Madison Square Garden Show

Continued from Page 157

The injuring of the Ferris birds brought to mind the incident in connection with the theft of S. C. White Leghorns at the recent Chicago Show. Why do they always pick on the S. C. White Leghorns?

Frank W. Delancey of the Poultry Press and candidate for President of the American Poultry Association was called home Friday on account of the death of his sister.

A display cage of Lamonas in the center aisle attracted the attention of many of the visitors. Harry M. Lamon, formerly Senior Poultryman for the Department of Agriculture was the originator of this coming variety.

G. D. Tilley, naturalist of the Darien, Conn., had an interesting exhibit of ornamental birds, A. G. Ibbeken of New York, a cage of Runt Pigeons; Brother Wilfred, Le Trappe, Quebec, Canada, a cage of Chanteclers.

Among the display cages the Jersey Black Giants were much in evidence. The American Incubator Co., New Brunswick, N. J., showing 2 cages and Goodflox Poultry Farm, also of New Brunswick, Jersey Giant Farm, Belmar, N. J. and C. M. Page & Son, Belmont, L. I., each showing one. The Jersey Black Giants come in for considerable attention during the show.

The March issue of the "Advocate" will carry the complete list of awards for the Garden Show.

The Cleveland Show

The great Cleveland Show was held in the new million dollar auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1 to 6, 1923. The Cleveland Show is held annually under the auspices of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association Company of which F. C. Stier is president; C. F. Ackerman and Ed. De Mooy, vice-presidents; J. B. Holmden, treasurer; and A. E. Rehburg, secretary. The show committee consists of F. C. Stier, chairman; A. C. Williams, D. H. Hopkins, Dr. J. C. Simon, George Poulson, Charles Rehburg, C. A. Hendricks, C. Swoboda, A. B. Conkey, Dr. S. B. Smith, Otto Woiahn, O. Kirkpatrick and W. G. White. The following judges placed the awards: J. H. Drenstedt, Fred Poetner, M. B. Cosby, F. H. Bohrer, C. S. Brent, J. E. Gaull, A. F. Kummer, Charles McClave, Wm. Budenhagen and H. A. Stone.

A feature of the show was the National meets of the Cornish and Buff Wyandotte Clubs, and the big banquet which was attended by about 200 poultrymen.

The Cleveland Show now ranks among the really big winter shows with all classes fairly well filled and a large and appreciative attendance. The new auditorium in which the show is held contains nearly an acre of space and was comfortably filled both afternoon and evening. We understand the association plans on using both floors another year. We would very much like to publish the list of awards this year. All in all the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association Company and its efficient officers are to be congratulated upon their high class show.

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At Madison Square Garden 1922 Show
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The Boston Show

The Boston Show, long known as the Fanciers' Show, was held January 1 to 5, 1923, in Mechanics Building. The show was again under the direction of Mr. W. B. Atherton, secretary-manager who has so successfully directed the Boston Show for 17 years. The total number of exhibits catalogued, was 5,350. As is customary with the Boston Show, the Asiatic class brought out the largest number of entries, Light Brahmas numbering 117, Dark Brahmas, 57; Buff Brahmas, 38; Cochims, 42; and Black Langshans, 94. Other classes were also well filled; Boston always having a wonderfully well balanced show. The Massachusetts Agricultural College lent their co-operation in an interesting educational program for poultrymen.

The Pittsburgh Show

The Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, Inc., under whose auspices the big Pittsburgh Show is held, opened their twelfth annual show January 8th, 1923. The show closed January 13, and was held in Motor Square Garden, Baum Boulevard and Center Avenue, Pittsburgh.

The officers of the Pittsburgh Exhibition of Poultry, Inc., are Gilbert A. Bell, president; A. F. Cooper, vice president; J. Leonard Pfeuffer, secretary and treasurer; J. Fred Walthers, assistant secretary. The directors are Gilbert A. Bell, A. Callender, Louis J. Haff, J. M. Mohr, A. F. Cooper, J. Fred Walthers and J. Leonard Pfeuffer.

The following judges officiated at the show: A. Fred Kummer, Fred A. Poertner, J. H. Lewis, Chas. McClave, Hugo B. Hark and George R. McDonald, Harry Matzke and Harry A. Stone judged the pigeon classes.

The poultry classes represented the exhibition of nearly 200 different breeders, while the birds of some thirty odd different breeders, made up the pigeon classes.

The larger classes were made up of S. C. Rhode Island Reds with 62 entries, S. C. White Leghorns with 60, S. C. Anconas with 47, S. C. Buff Leghorns with 45, S. C. Black Minorcas with 43, and S. C. White Orpingtons, 42. The competition in all these classes was keen.

The Silver Wyandotte Club of America

The Silver Wyandotte Club of America held their annual meeting in connection with the Boston Show. R. G. Williams of Bane, Mass., proved the big winner in all classes. L. P. Hubbard of Topeka, Kansas, and N. C. Rublee of Fitchburg, Mass., dividing a large portion of the remaining prizes. There were 13 exhibitors and 111 birds shown. Frank H. Davey placed the awards.

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Big Hatch Combination

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Barred Rocks	15.00	8.00	4.25
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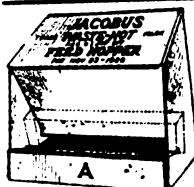
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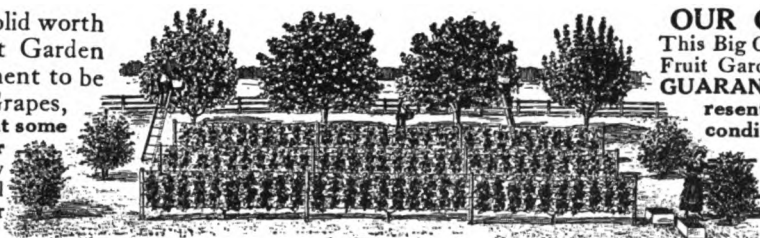
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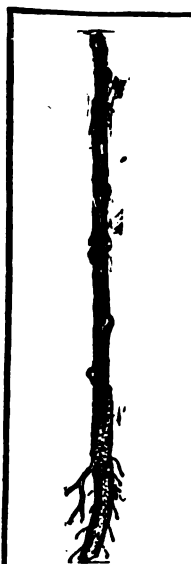


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Actually a small fruit tree, as it has both a trunk and a root system, and can be planted and cared for in the same manner as larger trees. These fruit tree grafts are of superior quality.

4 APPLE and PEAR TREE Grafts 4

Bushels of Apples and Pears

These apple and pear tree grafts are produced by a method that insures every good quality. From bearing trees, the new branches ("scions") are cut, and carefully grafted to a root of the same type. The fruit tree graft, like a little fruit tree, makes rapid growth, and in just a few years bears heavy crops of choice fruit. Each apple or pear tree graft is about a foot in length.

9 Callused GRAPE VINE Cuttings 9

Loads of Red, White and Blue Grapes

Healthy, vigorous "Fruit Spurs" from selected vines in the best Southern Michigan vineyards, are carefully made into cuttings about nine inches long, and buried in pits where they undergo a process called "callusing." The cuttings will then take root as soon as planted. The "Callused Grape Cuttings" in this collection are all produced in this manner. They grow rapidly, make strong, healthy vines, and will bear large crops of delicious red, white and blue grapes for your table.

4 One-Year DEWBERRY BUSHES 4

The Choicest, Sweetest, Juiciest Fruit

The Dewberry plants in this collection have been selected from fields noted for heavy crops. By following the instructions, you can secure new plants every year from these we send you, and extend your planting every season.

Illustrated Cultural Directions

With each "Mammoth Fruit Collection" we send our 6-page illustrated folder, "Planting and Care of the Fruit Garden." It tells, in plain simple language, How to Grow and Propagate Heavy-Cropping Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Berry Bushes. Pictures and diagrams show how each step of the work is easily done.

All Sent Postpaid at the right time for you to plant

17 Apple - TREES - Pear 17 Grape Vines - Berry Bushes FOR A WONDERFUL FRUIT GARDEN

ONE SNOW APPLE

Deep red skin, almost black. Pure white flesh of spicily sweet flavor. Very sweet, juicy; bears large crops in a few years. A hardy Russian variety, worthy of a place in every garden.



One WEALTHY APPLE

Another favorite Russian variety. Yellow, overcast and streaked with red. Flesh is sweet, melting and tender. Slightly tart. Has few equals for every purpose.



Two KIEFFER PEAR

Large and slightly irregular in shape, yellow skin with red blush, when ripe, this old variety is the standard winter pear everywhere. A splendid keeper, at its best in late winter.



4 IMPROVED LUCRETIA DEWBERRY PLANTS

Strong, vigorous vines are covered every summer with immense clusters of big, sweet berries. Rich, delightful flavor. Very juicy. Individual fruits average 1 1/4 inch long and an inch through. A most dependable berry, and perhaps the most profitable berry to grow commercially.



3 Delaware 3 Niagara 3 Concord

These Fine Grape Vines, if grown according to directions, will yield bushels of choice grapes every year, in the beautiful colors of "OLD GLORY."



RED
The Delaware

WHITE
The Niagara

BLUE
The Concord

Large, well-shaped, compact bunches of bright red, beautifully flavored grapes. Makes wine, jellies and grape-juice of the finest flavor and aroma, and requires little or no added sugar for sweetening.

Immense clusters of delicious, waxy white grapes. Remarkably sweet and juicy, and unexcelled for wine, preserves or jellies.

The finest blue or purple grape grown and the favorite everywhere, for every purpose.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Send us only \$1.50 for a two-year subscription, either new or renewal, and get this Mammoth Fruit Collection with complete illustrated planting instructions FREE of charge. If your subscription is about to expire, **RENEW IT NOW**. Get this wonderful collection of fruit trees and berry bushes and have an abundance of fruit every year.

USE THIS HANDY COUPON

American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—

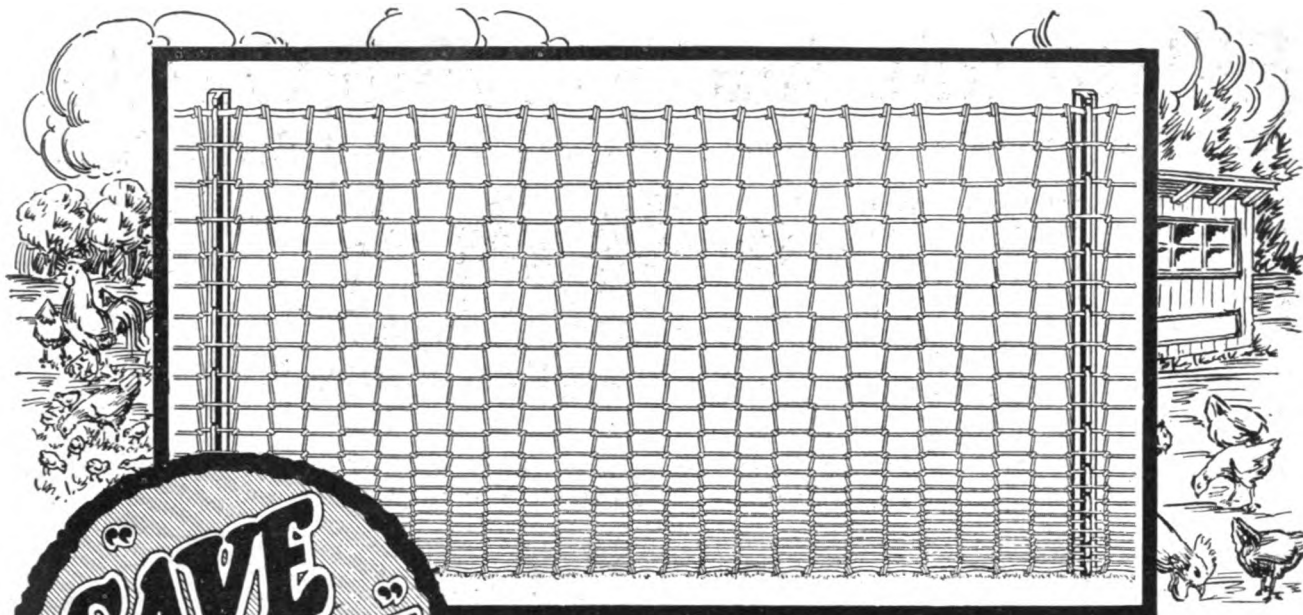
Enclosed find \$1.50 for which please enter my subscription for TWO YEARS and send me FREE and postpaid for planting this Spring your Mammoth Fruit Collection together with full and complete planting instructions.

Name.....

Address.....

NOTE.—If your subscription has expired, or is about to expire, **RENEW IT NOW** and get the Mammoth Fruit Collection FREE.

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These Users Say:

"I saved fully half on the fence bought direct from your factory."

R. O. FIX,
Marshall, Ill.

"I saved just 50 per cent and am more than pleased with the fence."

E. J. SHEPPARD,
Ankeny, Iowa.

"Saved over 50 per cent on two previous orders by buying direct from your firm."

JOS. HOWERTON,
Alexandria, Ind.

Biggest Poultry Fence Value Ever Offered

Cut your fence costs to the bone! **Keep** 25 cents to 50 cents of every dollar in your own pocket! **Buy** direct from our great mills at Lowest Factory Prices!

Here's the greatest value ever offered in Poultry Fence—a strong, durable, poultry-proof fence—**at one-half the usual cost.**

Its line wires are closely spaced at bottom to turn small chickens. Its stay wires are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. It is stronger, heavier than ordinary poultry netting—**yet it costs you much less.**

No top rails or baseboards are necessary where Kitselman Acme Poultry Fence is used. When stretched it serves as its own support without bagging or sagging. Stay wires run from top to bottom and are interlocked with the continuous line wires. Made in 4-foot, 5-foot and 6-foot heights—a height for every requirement.

100 Page Catalog FREE. Write today for this big money-saving book showing complete line of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Rail Steel Posts, Gates, Barbed Wire and latest low prices.

KITSELMAN BROTHERS

America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.

Dept. 22

MUNCIE, INDIANA

KITSELMAN FENCE

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM — WE PAY THE FREIGHT

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

{ March 1923 }

{ 10c per copy }



pratts

Chick Foods

Their QUALITY gives RESULTS

Years ago the introduction of PRATTS revolutionized and made chick raising safer, surer and easier.

pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

is the original "baby food for baby chicks." Correctly balanced, mechanically predigested, appetizing, sweet, pure—it contains everything needed to make chicks live and grow sturdy. Its use prevents losses and insures profits. Having given them the proper start, keep up their health and growth by feeding

pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash

Every ounce is muscle and bone building food supreme. Gives quickest, most uniform and profitable growth.

PRATTS FEEDS—mash and scratch—for all ages—are quality feeds on standard uniform formulae guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PRATTS
IS BEST—
r e f u s e
substitutes. If
your dealer
can't supply
you, write us.

pratts
Poultry Regulator
Remedies
Disinfectants
Lice Killers

America's standard helps to poultry health and profits for over 50 years.
Real necessities in successful poultry keeping.

"Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied"

Write for FREE Poultry Books

PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.



FPRD 208



M.G. STONEMAN,
Founder in 1848

A New Way To End Your Roof Troubles

To every man who has a roof over his head and over his property this advertisement is of vital importance. It presents to him in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement the opportunity to transform his old, leaky, down-and-out roof into a new roof, a handsome roof—an almost eternal roof—at a very low cost. It shows him how to keep in his own pocket the big money he would ordinarily spend for costly roofing materials and high-priced skilled labor.

For many years Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement has been a local proposition. On the homes, farms and estates in and around Albany it has been severely and thoroughly tried by fire, sun, storm and time. It has never been found wanting. We are now ready to nationalize our product; to give to the whole country the benefit of its superior service and its remarkably low cost.

Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

10 Year Money-Back Bond

Made entirely of ingredients created by Nature. Has an affinity for iron, steel, tin, wood, cement, gravel and all other roofing and building materials. Preserves indefinitely the life and wear of nearly everything it touches. It is Fire-Resistant, Water-Proof, Acid-Proof, Sun-Proof, Storm-Proof, Wear-Proof, Rot-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rodent-Proof, Elastic and Everlasting. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

It comes in both Liquid and Plastic forms. The Liquid Form is a combination roof-paint

and roofing-material that penetrates into, and seals forever all holes, cracks, breaks and leaks. It is applied with a brush. "A Dab Saves a Dollar." The Plastic Form is used to seal big holes and breaks. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

When used together the two forms make a combination that will end all your roof troubles. The cost is so low that it is out of all proportion to the perfect and permanent results it gives. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

A Thousand Money-Saving Uses

Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement preserves the life of boilers, bridges, pipes, tanks, poles, gutters, fire-escapes, ventilators, gratings, railings and fence-posts. Is a strong binder on all kinds of cement and concrete

work. Instantly seals holes in mesh wire, metals, etc. Has a thousand money-saving, time-saving, labor-saving uses on farm and estate. Used by roofers as a tough and elastic preparation for flashings.

Save Money—Make Money

FREE

We want to secure instantly a nation-wide interest in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. We know that every trial order will make a permanent customer for our product. We know that every customer will just have to tell his satisfaction to his friends, and so make other customers for us. To secure quick action, we are making it profitable for you to be prompt. We are giving free to those who order early from 10 to 25 pounds, Plastic Form, Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement and also a Country Gentleman Special Roof-Paint Brush. Our circular gives full particulars of the gift offer.

Order by Mail Write Today for Particulars

Don't spend any money for new roofs or for repairs until you give us the chance to prove the merits of Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. Learn how it makes the ideal roof for residence, factory, church, barn, poultry-house, silo, etc. Learn how by simply spreading over an old, leaky, worn roof you can get a new and hand the roof at

a saving of hundreds of dollars. Learn how easily, cheaply and thoroughly you can repair the leakiest roof, even during a storm.

Read our Money-Back Bond. Learn how you are protected to the utmost; how you get your money back without quibble, question or formality if Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement fails you in any way within 10 years.

For your protection—to assure you, and us, that you get the genuine product and that it reaches you pure and unadulterated—and also to save you the middleman's profit—Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement can be obtained only through us, by mail. It is not sold in stores.

Write today for full particulars, prices and details of our "Free" offer. Use the Coupon.

Warehouses located at many points. Instant Shipments and Low Transportation Costs.

M. G. STONEMAN & SON
302 The Plaza, Albany, N. Y.

Mail me at once your Special Offer on Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. This inquiry does not obligate me to buy anything. Please write very plainly.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....

M. G. STONEMAN & SON Established 1848
302 The Plaza Albany, N. Y.



When You Purchase Chicks This Spring, Bear In Mind Three Things:

- 1st You want **LIVABILITY**—the least possible losses from dead chicks.
- 2nd You want **UNIFORM GROWTH**—the fewest possible undersized runts.
- 3rd You want **EGGS**—a flock average which will make your chicken business well worth while.

Three years ago a customer in Canada ordered 30,000 chicks from us. For several years this farm had bought 3,000 or 4,000 chicks each from a number of breeders. After carefully keeping track of the chicks raised, and how they did after they were raised, they found our chicks the most

profitable of any in the States—hence the order for 30,000. Another party in Virginia tried out chicks from all sorts of Leghorn breeders, concentrating in the same way, by sending us his order for 25,000 hatching eggs and 15,000 chicks.

Take advantage of their experience.

LORD FARMS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

are absolutely *dependable*. They come nearer to being 100% *right*, all the time, than any chicks you can buy. We've been building up this *dependability* for 15 years; it is our best asset, and your best protection against loss.

Our prices are not Hatchery Prices, but you'll find that in the long run *the best are the cheapest*. Here are the 1923 prices:

Prices Grade A Chicks

Shipped before May 14th

25—49	\$.30
50—99 .....	.29
100—499 .....	.28
500—999 .....	.27½
1000 chicks or more .....	.27

8c per chick less for shipment week of May 14th, cheaper every week afterwards.


Prices Grade B Chicks

Shipped before May 14th

25—49	\$.27
50—99 .....	.26
100—499 .....	.25
500—999 .....	.24½
1000 chicks or more .....	.24

7c per chick less for shipment week of May 14th, cheaper every week afterwards.

Hatching Eggs about one-half price of chicks.

 Remember, Lord Farms have not increased their hatching capacity this year. They can sell only just as many chicks as they did last year. The demand so far is twice as great as it was a year ago.

Send for our
80-page
illustrated catalog.

LORD FARMS

66 Forest Street

Send for our
80-page
illustrated catalog.

Methuen, Mass.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: To the United States and its possessions, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00. To foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 per year. All subscriptions payable in advance.

March, 1923

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Square Dealing

We use the utmost care in allowing advertisers the use of our columns and we believe all of them to be trustworthy and that they will be fair in all their business dealings. We gladly investigate any well-founded complaint against any advertiser and will do our utmost to adjust your difficulties with them in a satisfactory manner. After doing so, however, our responsibility ceases.

In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

Our Cover Design

For a cover design this month for the "Advocate" we are using something a little different than is usually shown on poultry paper covers. The illustration shows Miss Bobby Breslaw of "The Gingham Girl" company holding a Jersey Black Giant belonging to the Marcy Farms. This bird weighed 18 pounds and was the heaviest fowl exhibited at the recent Madison Square Show. How do you like our cover design?

Has Your Subscription Expired?

Watch your wrapper and see when your subscription expires and then renew it promptly.

No harm is done if you remit a month or two months in advance. Your subscription will be extended from the time of expiration and you will be sure to get each issue without skipping any.

We have made several very attractive clubbing offers recently which you have undoubtedly noticed advertised from time to time in the Advocate. With a very slight increase over the regular price of the Advocate you can have as many as six different magazines sent you each month for a full year. The total cost would be only \$1.35 or \$1.60.

That in itself is a good year's reading for any family and is really a big bargain for the money.

Another clubbing offer which appeals greatly to poultrymen is the American Fruit Grower three years and the American Poultry Advocate one year, both for only \$1.25. The American Fruit Grower Magazine supplies information on all phases of fruit growing and the publishers maintain a correspondence service, similar to that of the American Poultry Advocate, which is free to subscribers, and through which they answer any special queries that may be asked concerning the raising of fruit.

Remit the price for both magazines, \$1.25, direct to the Circulation Department of the American Poultry Advocate.

Have You Bought Your Standard?

If you have not as yet ordered your Standard of Perfection for the year 1923 do so now so that your order will be filled at the earliest moment. Owing to the fact that there is a great demand for every new Standard as soon as it is published, the American Poultry Association finds it necessary to take all orders in rotation, filling them in their

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proper order of receipt, so it behooves you to get your order in early to avoid a long wait and disappointment. Send in your \$2.50 now to the American Poultry Advocate and your order will be placed with the publishers immediately, insuring you getting your copy at the very earliest possible moment.

Wanted: Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs

Have you any Baby Chicks or Hatching Eggs for sale? Several thousand of the 35,000 subscribers to the Advocate are in the market right now to buy various breeds of baby chicks and hatching eggs, and scarcely a day goes by but what one or more of them writes in wanting us to recommend some reliable breeder from whom to buy either stock or eggs, or both.

If you have stock or eggs for sale, advertise them now and keep up your advertising right through June. The American Poultry Advocate with its low advertising rates and wide-spread circulation among poultrymen who are buying and spending money liberally, is the most logical advertising medium for you to use. We will give you every co-operation possible, referring suitable inquiries to you, and giving your ad good position and display.

Due to the fact that we very closely watch out for all unreliable and questionable ads, our readers have confidence in sending money to those who do advertise with us, and this in great measure accounts for the pulling qualities of advertisements appearing in the Advocate.

For best results, we suggest you use at least two inches display, either single or double column. This would cost you only \$8.40 per month, and just one fair

sale would more than bring back the cost of your entire month's advertising.

Following are rates for larger ads:

3 inches display, once.....	\$12.60
4 inches display, once.....	16.80
5 inches display, once.....	21.00
6 inches display, once.....	25.20
7 inches display, once.....	29.40
8 inches display, once.....	33.60

Terms on display breeder advertising are 3%, 10 days from date of invoice. Satisfactory references are required and settlement is to be made monthly.

Send in your order now for the next issue and you will be in time for the big Spring buying season. Take a tip from our other advertisers—use the Advocate and use it regularly month after month. It's a real money-maker for advertisers.

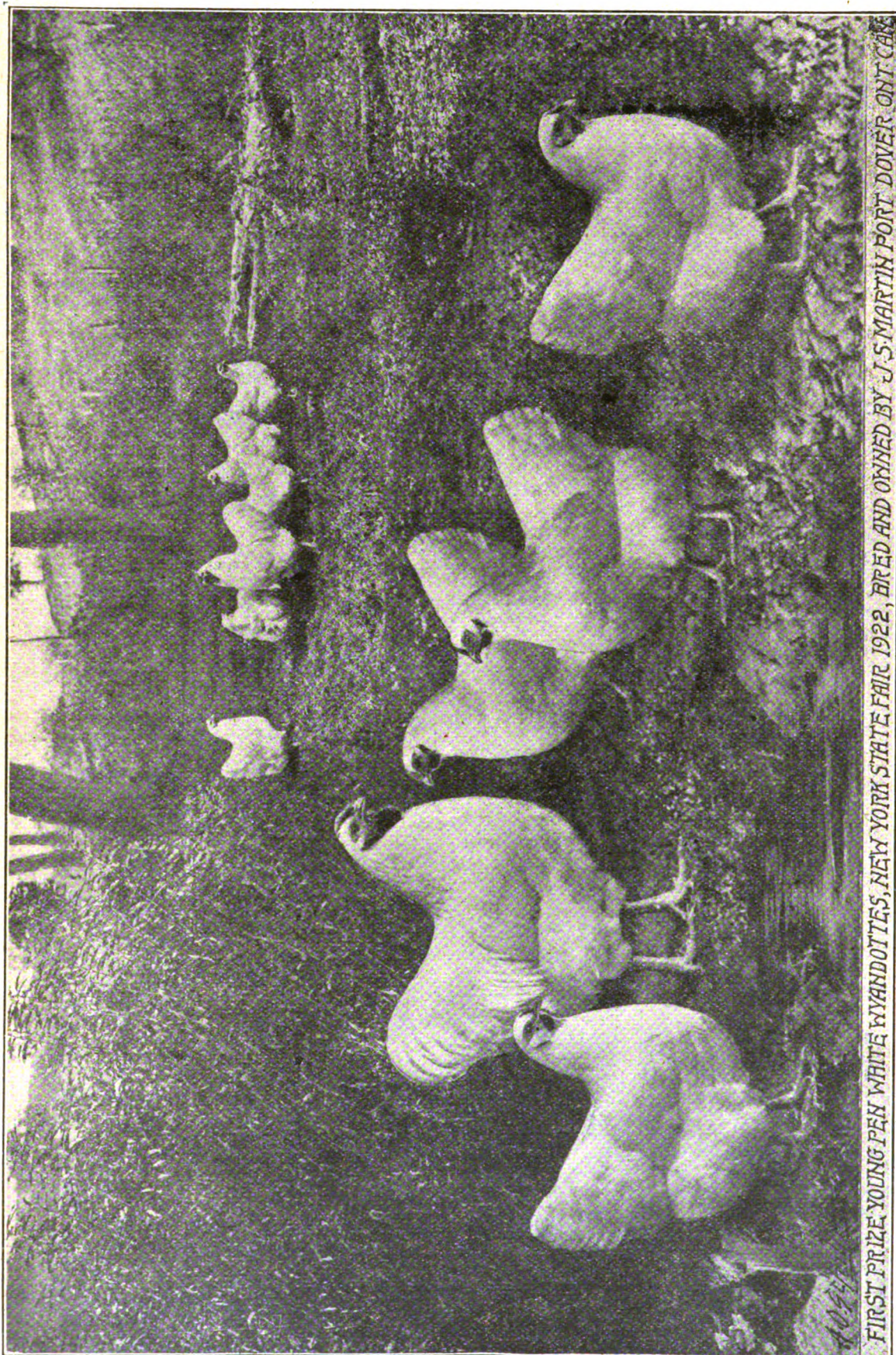
His Friend Should Read the "Advocate"

We recently received a very interesting letter from a subscriber, part of which we are repeating, as follows: "I suggest that you send a sample copy of your February issue to..... N. Y. I asked him last evening if he took a poultry paper and he said he would, only he did not know where to write. I had in mind an article on page 155, February number, that would have been of more value to him than the price of a two or three year's subscription, he having made a radical change in feed and cut down his production from 134 eggs to 70 eggs per day from about 200 White Leghorn pullets."

Have you a poultry friend who is perplexed in his work, who has met with difficulties of one sort or another that he could not overcome? Tell him about the American Poultry Advocate. The chances are he will find a solution to his problems by a careful reading of its articles, or if he does not, we have competent poultry editors who will be only too glad to take up his inquiry personally and give a personal reply to his query.

A Correction

In our writeup of the Madison Square Garden show in the February issue we stated that J. C. Kriner, Harry M. Lamson and Richard Oke were the judges in the "Special Best Pen" contest for \$250. This was an error as Fred W. Otte acted as one of the judges and not Richard Oke.



FIRST PRIZE YOUNG PEN WHITE WYANDOTTES, NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1922, BRED AND OWNED BY J.S. MARTIN PORT DOVER, ONT. CAN.

Illustrating the beautiful type of birds, making up the pen winning first prize at the big New York State Fair held in Syracuse, N. Y., September, 1922. These birds are the famous Regal Dorcas Strain, originated, bred and owned by John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont. Besides the above winning pen, they won at the same show 1, 2, 3 Old Pen 1, 2, 3 Young Pen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Cock; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pullet and Best Display in mighty fast competition. Regal Dorcas Strain is always a big winner in any company, and when it comes to egg laying ability, they are still at home as the ability to lay eggs is also bred in them. The Regal Dorcas Strain of White Wyandottes, possessed as they are with the ability to win in the Show Room and at the same time produce eggs in large quantities, come pretty close to being the ideal fowl.



AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

March, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

Give the Babies a Chance

THE time is not far distant when the atmosphere of express cars, express offices and post offices will be laden with the peep-peep of the motherless little downey fellows bound for their new adopted homes. Some being doomed to a miserable existence in illy kept homes and ill bills of fare while others will experience the luxuries of well experienced and careful "parents."

At this time of the year it is well to devote some time and space for the benefit of those prospective purchasers of baby chicks who for the first time, perhaps, are using this excellent method (buying chicks) of making a beginning in their poultry ventures, or, who may be acquiring new stock in this manner.

Buying Chicks a Good Way to Make a Start.

Advising making a start with a trio of mature fowls is obsolete in these modern days of the poultry game. For those whose ideas of expansion are limited to keeping just a few birds of high Standard Quality this "old advice" holds good for the writer knows of no better method of making a start than by this route. By providing more funds for high quality and less quantity the purchaser is making slow but sure headway.

However, most of us have the "bug" of a one to five hundred hen plant and a "Trio" does not seem to fit in the scheme when the Springtime fever is at its height.

So the proposition resolves itself into buying baby chicks or hatching eggs. The advantages of buying chicks over buying eggs for hatching stands two to one easily.

During the early months the purchaser will have to figure on six eggs for one pullet. A 110 egg incubator of good design will cost approximately \$30. For the person who in the fall wants to put 100 pullets in the laying house two machines will be necessary and with this number hatching will have to start early in order to get the three hatches off to enable proper maturity by October. Here is an investment of \$60 and 600 eggs will cost at least \$72 (\$12 per hundred) or a total initial cost of approximately \$132 besides money spent for kerosene and labor.

By
Prof. L. N. GILMORE

per hundred would be an ample number for this would allow a high mortality rate of 33 and $\frac{1}{3}\%$ which no one should experience unless extremely careless and inefficient. Now figure the difference in initial investment. Of course incubators are not a liability—an asset in every sense but they can come at a later day when the first year's flock has made a financial return and investments more easily made and too, when the poultryman's flock has begun to produce eggs worthy of hatching.

Meager as this argument may be this article will follow out this proposition that the "purchasing of chicks" has won.

Making the Purchase.

There are any number of good reliable hatcheries or poultrymen doing a baby chick business from whom you may make your purchase. The columns of this paper contain the advertisements of men or firms of established and honest reputation. From whom ever you purchase you should insist that the chicks be of good size, liveable and all of the variety you want; that they be from fully matured stock (hens) of profound vigor. Of course you are not paying for any cripples. Order early, set a date for delivery and request that a card or notification of some kind signifying the time of shipment and route be sent to you. You don't want to be hanging around an express office when they may have been sent parcels post. Note the point of destination and leave your phone number or call frequently in order that you may be Johnny on the spot.

Often times chicks have cold cars and slow traveling and immediate action at this time will mean healthier vigorous pullets for the coming laying season.

Brooding Equipment

For those who purchase less than 100 chicks the most economical investment is made in the small box brooders or lamp hovers. The coal burning brooder, however, will prove to be the most satisfactory purchase in the long run

ered in better fashion at a lower cost per chick without the attendant possibility of crowding and piling up.

An abundance of heat at a low cost is furnished when coal burning stoves are used. These stoves may be set up in the house that is to be used the coming season as laying quarters. Such a plan of procedure would obviate the building of special brooder houses the first season.

In order that everything will be in shape when the chicks arrive the brooder should be run at least a week before date of chick delivery. Fine sharp sand one-half inch in depth and an inch or two short cut alfalfa or clover placed on this for litter. Shavings have been found to make good litter. Operating the brooder as mentioned above should thoroughly drive out any moisture that may be held by the sand and litter.

A circle of one-half inch hardware cloth or ordinary fly screen wire six inches in height should be placed around the hover. The diameter of this circle should be one foot greater than that of the hover in order that it may be six inches distant from the perimeter of the hover. Such an arrangement will teach the chicks where the source of heat lies and prevent straying away to the corners and cold spots of the house. Two or three days of this "teaching" should be enough.

At the start 100 degrees of heat at the edge and near the floor will be necessary. As the little fellows grow older the heat may be reduced. The best thermometer after the first few days is the action of the chicks. If at night they circle around the edge with heads stretched out, making no noise you may rest assured the heat is right. If they are noisy and tend to pile up and crowd more heat is necessary and it will pay to stick on the job until you are satisfied they are getting sufficient warmth.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the importance of care at this early stage. One good chill and you can chalk up a loss of half your brood. A chill will not kill them on the spot but wait about ten days and see what happens. Nothing can overcome the effect. The chick's internal mechanism is a delicate one and easily upset. Chills seem to set up a condition of cramps that paralyze the digestive sys-

Editorial Comment

Looking Back Fifty Years

It was about the year 1877 that the late Isaac K. Felch addressed the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, in which he not only pointed out the condition of the poultry business but showed that the poultry fraternity even at that date were advanced in their ideas.

He said in part that regardless of the fact that the poultry branch not only was ahead of any other agricultural product or industry, the people in general considered it of minor importance. He said that when one investigated the egg and poultry product he would become amazed at the amount of wealth annually accumulated by practical poultry keeping.

Mr. Felch then summed up: "Compute the nine millions of families in the States as consuming but two dozen eggs per week, and twenty dollars' worth of poultry per year, and we have (computing eggs at twenty-five cents per dozen) over \$305,000,000. Nor is this all. Large as it is, to it must be added the consumption by the saloons, restaurants, confectionery establishments, our thousands of hotels, together with the medicinal and chemical and exportation demand which will swell the amount to not less than five hundred millions of dollars as the annual product of the United States; an interest worthy of our considerate investigation. When we commence to make figures we become surprised at their magnitude; and that you may not underrate the hotel consumption, we will say that a New York innkeeper offers sixty cents per dozen for three hundred dozen of eggs per day if he can find the party who will guarantee their delivery fresh; and this is for the demand of three hotels only.

"Like in comparison as the giant oak to its acorn origin, is this large product, made up from the small collections from the small flocks of fowls seen about the door of the hamlet and the farmhouse, in numbers of 12, 20, 30 and 50, and where a larger number is seen so rarely that they become the exception."

When the demand for poultry and eggs of fifty years ago is compared with the consumption at the present day, and when we think of a five million dollar industry grown to a billion, and when we compare flocks of thousands with flocks of less than one hundred, surely we must realize that rapid steps forward have been made during the past fifty years.

At that early date the Light Brahma, the Plymouth Rock and the Leghorn were practically all the breeds that could be found on the farms, and they were but a handful to the thousands of mongrels that were everywhere in evidence. Today the mongrel is discarded and a hundred breeds take their place. We have improved our facilities and increased our methods and made of the industry a stable business, and it is a

Prevention vs. Cure

The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," might just as well have been written with poultry in mind as human beings. Practically all diseases common to poultry are far easier prevented than cured. As many of the diseases can be traced largely to improper food—too much, too little, not the right kind or often to moldy or spoiled food, the remedy is obvious—feed properly. Many diseases, as well as vermin on the fowl, can be traced to improper or unsanitary housing. The remedy here is again obvious. Put your flock in clean, wholesome, well ventilated houses, with plenty of sunlight. Use a good disinfectant (there are several on the market that are fine) and spray your house, nests, roosts and dropping boards often. Change your litter as often as necessary, never allow it to become damp. A safe rule to go by is to remember that your flock must be clean, comfortable and contented. When they are disease is rare and increased egg production makes whatever extra work necessary to make them comfortable really worth while.

Baby Chicks

As the baby chick season is now opening the "Advocate" is printing two interesting and authoritative articles on the care of baby chicks in this issue. The "Advocate" is always on the job with timely and instructive articles for the poultryman or woman. We realize that all engaged in the poultry industry for the next few weeks will be as busy as the proverbial bee, but the time spent in reading and studying these two articles will be well worth while to any or all buying baby chicks.

Show Season Ends

Now that the poultry shows are over for another year the principal work of the exhibitor is getting ready for next year. Now comes the months of hard work, study and preparation for another season, and it is the work that has to be done without the glamour of the show room and the inspiration of admiring crowds. Work that must be accomplished more often by the exhibitor alone in his own yards, work that is trying on the patience and oftentimes discouraging, and work that only can be successfully done by the "dyed-in-the-wool" fancier with a real love for the work. True, his experience at the shows should furnish the inspiration and enthusiasm to carry on, for if he is wise he has profited by his shortcomings of the previous year and benefited by his opportunity for the study of the other fellow's birds. As long as we have real fanciers we will have real shows, with the quality constantly improving.

To those who failed to make their objective last season the best advice is to try it again next year. Your past experience in the show room will be of incalculable value to you another season.

Digestion Trials Throw the Light on Bran

Like the trap nest that shows the good from the poor layer, laboratory feeding tests for determining the digestibility of feeds are showing the good and poor feeds for poultry. The true value of poultry feeds is being put before us, and it will not be long before we can have a complete group with which we can safely compose rations that will give us a truthful percentage of their digestive ability. Heretofore, our computations have been based on feeding trials with live stock and no one has felt secure in the efficiency of his rations. But now with digestion coefficients (percentage of digestibility) determined on more than thirty poultry feeds, we can formulate rations which will produce the most efficient and economical results.

To date no work has been done with flour middlings or semi-solid and liquid buttermilk, but conditions promise some reports on these in the near future. The poultry fraternity is indebted to Dr. Kaupt and Professor Quey of the North Carolina Experiment Station for the most recent work in this line. Seven years ago the Nutritional Section of the Pathological Laboratory of the North Carolina Experiment Station undertook a series of feeding and digestion tests. Up to that time only 89 digestion trials had been made. At least only literature covering that number was available. To the eighty-nine 101 were added by these men, making a total of 190 trials, covering more than thirty poultry feeds.

Their work with wheat bran and standard wheat middlings has proven extremely interesting and elucidating. Bran has always been the big standby with the poultryman. It has formed a good percentage of every known good ration, even though we have known it contained a goodly per cent of fiber of which poultry digest but little.

Data shows the composition of wheat bran to be 6.3 pounds ash, 16 pounds crude protein, 9.5 pounds fiber, 53.7 pounds nitrogen-free-extract, and 4.40 pounds fat, in one hundred pounds of the feed. Ten analyses by Kaupt and Quey give the composition of standard wheat middlings as follows: Ash 4.34 pounds, crude protein 15.72 pounds, fiber 7.15 pounds, nitrogen-free-extract, 59 pounds and fat 4.5 pounds.

The percentage of digestibility (digestion coefficient) as determined by Kaupt and Quey show that poultry digest 46.7% of the organic matter in bran and 52.55% in middlings, crude protein 71.7% in bran and 64.52% in middlings, 37% of the fat in bran and 53.59% in middlings, none of the fiber in bran, 8.45% in middlings, 46% of the nitrogen-free-extract in bran and 54.81% in middlings. The preponderance of evidence favors middlings, enough at least to put bran as compared to middlings in a bad light. Though nothing has been done with flour middlings, the indications are that it should be even better than standard middlings, but until the truth on flour middlings is brought out

The Asiatic Fowl

By

T. F. McGREW

I WAS an active member of The Cochinchina Club for more than twenty years. I felt the disappointment keenly when the activities of that club dwindled and its meetings actually ceased. I felt almost as badly when I read in the columns of The Canadian Poultry Review that the Brahma Club of Canada has ceased to exist for lack of attention of the breeders themselves. The facts are, I imagine, that those who keep Brahmas like these, or who kept Cochins, found that there was less chance for profit in them than in other kinds.

To illustrate: A seven pound roasting fowl costs four dollars and twenty cents in my home town. The man who sells the poultry tells me that a five pound roaster and an eight or nine pound capon is about the limit for general sales demand. Now, the question is, how can those who grow Asiatic fowls hope to sell any very great number of them as dressed poultry? There must be a market demand for everything grown or there is no possibility for profit.

I read again, that to be a success, the Jersey Black Giant must be larger in size. We have had the Langshan of almost every shape and form, in size very large, medium and small. I saw Saturday, January 13th, a lot of capons, all of them made from Asiatic fowls. The Langshans were the largest by weight, none of them as plump as they should be, the best of all of them made from Brahmas.

The Use of the Asiatic

It must be admitted that as a general market food, the fully matured Asiatic is rather large in size. No kind are better for broilers, for frying, for cold cuts, for sandwiches, for hotel soup kettle and for the home family table. But this is not general popularity. What fowls are generally popular and why? The fowls that are popular are the ones that are illustrated in publications of all kinds. I live in the district where more papers, journals, periodicals and magazines are printed than in all the rest of the world. I cannot call to mind having seen an Asiatic illustrated in any of them in the past ten years. Even naked-necks have been illustrated, but no Asiatic.

We all know that some such illustrations have been printed in the poultry journals, but not in publications of general circulation. We talk of publicity to make people eat more eggs and chicken

more popularity. If we hope to keep the Asiatic fowls on the map, as they say we must, continue to present their case all the time, because there are a new set of poultrymen in the field at



AT THE GARDEN SHOW

Miss Bernice Goelsing with a White Plymouth Rock one of the Disabled Veteran's Bureaus entries from Ward's Island Farm, show at the recent Madison Square Garden Show.

least every four or five years. There are a few old timers that are always with us, ready to tell how things were carried on twenty years ago. There are many more who have been in the game for a few years and then a large army who come with the blossoms of spring ready to be guided forward in the fancy or utility side of poultry keeping.

The question of importance is: Are the Asiatic fowls of both exhibition and commercial value? If so, be up and doing and tell the world; if not, continue in silence and they will bury themselves out of sight. I see that I am blamed with having done harm to the Java and the Houdan by saying that

again after the winter shows are over and we have the seconds of their popularity as seen through the entry at winter shows. So far as I know, up to January 15th no Houdans and but fifteen Black Javas were entered at Boston.

Asiatics at the Winter Shows

Quite a display of Brahmas and Langshans at Cleveland, Ohio, Show. Boston had the banner class of Black Langshans, 94 of them, as against 62 Jersey Black Giants and 15 Black Javas. You push the Giants for favor and up comes the other black plumaged kinds. Even a few Black Orpingtons found their way into the Boston Show. Boston, as usual, was the big smoke for Asiatics. 117 Light Brahmas; 57 Dark Brahmas; and 38 Buff Brahmas. Now that an effort is on foot to have the Buff Brahma made standard. They will be pushed for popularity. Why should the buff variety have any more chance than the Light Brahma? Mr. Drevonstadt writes of the Buff Brahmas at Boston: The first and second hens and the first and second pullets, when the color markings of the neck, tail and wing sections are compared with the Light Brahmas are fully equal to them. Quite a tribute for quality.

The display of Dark Brahmas at Boston are highly commended; 32 singles and five pens, all of fine form and color. Since writing the above, I have seen another lot of Capons, a mixture of Light Brahmas, two or three Buff Brahmas and a few Dark Brahmas. From their appearance, the latter might have come from a cross with Silver Penciled Wyandottes or Plymouth Rock with Brahmas. The one who had them claimed that

all were from a mixed lot of Brahmas. The Capons were very good in quality. The one thing that attracted me most was the remark made by the seller. It was as follows: Nothing can go ahead of the good old Brahma for high class dressed poultry. We had a Capon for dinner today, a beautiful bird. It weighed nine pounds before it was killed. It had the appearance of being a farm bred Rock. The man from whom we got the Capon purchased the cockerel last summer from a commission man who sells live poultry. He purchased five crates, 250 cockerels of all kinds and character of fowls. They were gathered here, there and everywhere by the huckster who brought

Michael K. Boyer's Page

When There Are Failures

Every poultry failure becomes the butt end of a joke in that community. Where there are no failures the verdict is sure to be a "hand-to-mouth living." How strange that people who know comparatively nothing about the business are ever ready to declare that there is no money in it.

About forty years ago, in the town where the writer resides, broiler raising had its birth. In the same town a boom was created for the growing of fruit—berries and peaches. The storekeepers willingly extended credit to the fruit men, although they had to take a chance on the following year's crop, while the poultrymen were compelled to pay spot cash for feed, the storekeepers not being willing to wait until the present growing stock could be marketed, notwithstanding that they had to extend a longer credit to the fruit growers. It was simply a lack of faith.

I recall one year when the fruit crop was a big failure, sending a number of growers to the wall. The same year several poultrymen failed. No one condemned the fruit business for its shortcoming, it being credited as merely a case of bad luck; but with poultry it was different—"any fool might know there never was any money in chickens."

Even if all succeed there is a demand that will take all the supply. There might be such a thing as a glut in the market, but that is far in the distance, for the demand is growing each year.

Why is it that where there are failures there are also successes? Not all men are adapted to the work. Not all are properly equipped. Some do not have business capacity, and many are lacking in the amount of working capital needed. I believe every man is born with a talent, and if he follows anything else than what that talent dictates he will be a failure. To make a success, a man must have a natural love for fowls; he must be a man that never tires of the sameness of things. Unless a man has pluck, and will not easily become discouraged, he had better look around for another kind of a job.

There are men in this world who are first-class workers but poor managers. They must have a boss. They do not have confidence in themselves. Could such men be expected to succeed in any business? Some men manage business just like some men drive horses—they are constantly jerking on the reins, nearly jolting the animal's head off, but never getting anywhere.

Constant application becomes bore-some to some people. The man who starts with enthusiasm and nothing else, is apt to build air castles, and their plants are generally sold by the close of the year, and at about one-fourth the original cost.

Lack of working capital is another cause for failure. Some start with plenty capital but spend all in making the start. Some are always working and never accomplish anything. The secret of success is to keep everlastingly at work and so shape it that it will suit

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

Quis Department

Is the small spot on side of yolk of egg any proof of attention of male bird, and if it is how is it that same appears on eggs from pen, from which rooster has been removed for three weeks.

D. F. E.

The small spot which you find on the side of the yolk of the egg is what is termed the germ-cell.

If the egg is infertile this germ cell has a whitish appearance, except that little clear spots are distributed here and there over its surface. The fertilized germ-cell has an outer margin which is whitish and within this a small circle containing little whitish dots. This clear, central portion of the fecundated cell is the germ which develops by incubation into the embryo chick.

Will you kindly advise me about my old hen, Lady Washington, of whom I wrote you once before. She was twelve years old last April. There is something wrong about her head. She opens her mouth wide and gaps, much like a chick with gaps, then shakes her head, sometimes so violently she most falls over, then she scratches her ear with her toe. This condition started about a year ago but has grown in frequency until she is greatly annoyed most of the time. I have examined head and ears many times but can see nothing wrong; I have used lice powder well rubbed in, also pulverized camphor and lard well rubbed in head and ear, all to no purpose. Last year from April 1 to October 15 she laid 98 eggs. She molted quickly and well, so she looks as perfect as when she was a young girl. My entire flock of hens, about 110—Reds and White Leghorns—laid 14,769 for the year. Seventy of them were pullets.

Lady Washington's far sight seems to be failing, but near sight is all right. She is in as good shape as a pullet. Has never grown fat. Hoping with all your experience you may know of a remedy for the trouble. In addition to ordinary hen feed she often has sour milk and a little meat or suet in winter.

Mrs. E. S. W.

I believe the whole trouble with your old hen is that she has asthma. In a hen of 12 years it is hardly possible to cure it. In fact, I have yet to see the first complete cure of that disease at any age.

You are to be congratulated to keep a hen that long, and she is certainly a remarkable bird to lay 98 eggs in her eleventh year.

I have a pen of five White Leghorn hens (36) I wish to breed from, and three cockerels. How would you advise me to manage the mating? By putting one cockerel in each day, or would that keep the two in confinement too long. I know that is done when there are only two cockerels, or would 2 cockerels be enough for three dozen hens, alternating the thums? H. S.

It would be far better if your 36 hens were divided into two lots of 18 each, and then alternating, say once a week, as follows:

Start with cock No. 1 in pen No. 1; cock No. 2 in Pen No. 2; and cock No. 3 in a cage alone. At the end of the week take cock No. 1 out of Pen No. 1, and place him in a cage; take cock No. 2 out of Pen No. 2, and place him in pen No. 1; and take cock No. 3 out of the cage and put him in pen No. 2, and so on follow in rotation each week.

But where it is not possible to have two pens, I would suggest that you put all three males in the same pen with the 36 females, if they will agree.

When they step with the right foot the leg twitches. Some days they recover so as to get along pretty well, but in a few days they are worse again. Their appetite is good, combs bright, and they seem normal in other ways.

A. O. A.

The description would indicate rheumatism. Rheumatism has its origin in blood impurities. If these impurities are not removed deposits form in the limbs, which constitute what is known as gout. Fowls are likely to suffer from this complaint when reared in small places where there is not much chance to exercise; or, where kept in damp places, or roost in damp houses, or when there is much damp weather.

Begin treatment with a dose of Epsom salts, 20 to 30 grains, followed the next day with 30 to 40 grains baking soda added to a quart of drinking water, and give 2 or 3 grains of salicylic acid twice a day.

Another recommended treatment is to put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in one quart of drinking water, daily. Place the birds in a quiet, comfortable cage, alone, bedded on straw. Feed plenty of green food.

With either method the legs should be first well bathed briskly with a mixture of turpentine and salad oil; or with a camphorated or carbolic ointment, or with witch hazel.

May I ask you to kindly advise me in matters concerning my flock of about 200 S. C. W. Leghorns?

First, they were hatched May 4th, consequently they should be laying well by this time, but I am getting only about 45 eggs a day on an average.

Second, they have pulled the feathers out of their tails; not more than a dozen or so out of the 200 have full tails, and about 30 per cent of them have entirely bare rear quarters. Would this have anything to do with the lack of eggs?

I have read somewhere about a depulping mite but can't find anything on the subject now. Is this what ails them? If so, will you kindly advise what to do in the matter?

They are well housed in a new building, plenty of sunlight and ventilation, litter on floor, good fresh water all the time. Mash before them constantly and scratch feed, 5 quarts in the morning about 8 or 8:30 and 9 quarts about 4 p. m. Size of house 16x50 feet, plenty of roosts. They are constantly confined as I have no outside run for them.

I had about 175 chicks last season of 1921 raised just the same way as those of this season, but they were not hatched until May 24th. But this time, I was getting an average of seven dozen eggs per day, about double the amount the present season's chickens are laying. They are now just about over the moult and have hardly started laying again. These were also raised in confinement.

Some of this year's pullets also had trouble in laying, having dropped eggs smeared with blood, leaving a bloody vent, this blood attracted the others and if not noticed in time, they would finally kill her.

While your pullets have not given the yield during December that they should, the pullets are not entirely at fault. All through the east this season there has been more or less complaint of pullets slow at laying and hens practically doing nothing. I can see no other reason for this state of affairs than the sudden and severe changes of the weather. From cold to warm and then back again, and vice versa, and it all seems on a jump, is bound to retard egg production. Then in many sections there has been so much rain and consequent dampness, resulting in colds and kindred troubles. Your pullets were laying about 25 per cent, and that is about the average this season in the east.

After the weather becomes more settled, even though it is pretty cold, you will notice a big difference.

2. The fact that you have feather pullers in your flock, and that so many of your fowls are losing their feathers in consequence, is another reason for your egg account being low. You should keep a close watch and the moment you find a pullet pulling feathers catch her and remove her from the pen. Keep this up until you have caught all the guilty ones. If you delay in this, they will eventually be drawing blood and then it will not be long before they will become regular cannibals.

3. The blood you find on the eggs is due to the rupture of a minute blood vessel. It does

Feeds and Feeding

THERE are many ways and many methods of feeding young chicks, but after all is said and done there is in the minds of many much doubt as to the advisability of feeding "little and often", as well as the slogan of stuffing from "hatch to hatchet", and while both of these methods have followers, let us consider some of the good and bad points of both. Corn meal mash and the wet mash users are diminishing with the advance of the popular methods of using dry grains. True, many believe that the "old-timers" had better luck, as they aptly termed it, in rearing chicks than they do at present, but they never have been able to get an account of the numbers that were "quietly buried"; but even so no better time existed or can than "today" for rearing the chicks that have the vim and vitality.

But as to the above methods of feeding, we have had quite a bit of experience with both, and we prefer a combination of the two to either one alone. We like to feed our chicks several times a day until they are at least a month old, as we are then near them often enough to ascertain if anything goes wrong with them and remedy the cause. For a starter we have had excellent results by giving for their first feeds ground oat flakes with the chicks' feeders filled with a buttermilk-starting mash for them to pick at. We used to feed hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, but we like our present method better and it is less work. This is all the food they get for the first few days with plenty of grit and pure water before them all the time. After a few days we begin to scatter a good commercial chick feed in the litter, feeding it sparingly from the start, and at this time start giving them either sour skim milk or semi-solid buttermilk to drink.

After the chicks are a month old we give them a liberal feeding of the chick grains in the morning and evening, a very little at noon, and the buttermilk mash is kept before them all the time as well as both clean water and the sour milk or buttermilk. It is of course to be remembered that the chicks have an abundance of green food and plenty of exercise during this

By

A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

We are of the opinion that it is wrong to stuff a chick in the early days of its life, as he becomes inactive, indolent, etc., and, on the other hand, we prefer to have them have plenty so we feed as above mentioned. No chicks that have plenty of exercise and proper feeding is apt to die of too much feeding. Thousands do die from overeating because they do not exercise. Keep them busy and they are apt not to eat too much. The facts are that about half of all poultry does not have proper nourishment after they are six weeks old.

A grain mixture composed of one-half wheat, one-fourth cracked corn and one-fourth clipped oats, with a good buttermilk dry mash, will grow all young fowls so fed to a quick maturity, provided they will get all they will eat

of them. Barley is good but is not a necessity. Oats for the grain mixture and plenty of ground oats in the dry mash are the very best, next to wheat. Cracked corn is best of all if properly fed, which means it goes best with wheat and oats. This kind of feeding will grow the chicks to maturity. It will make hens lay and helps them through the moult. All poultry must have grit and green feed (this is always conceded) in addition to the grain and dry mash. From 7 to 10 per cent of the dry mash can be made of meat scraps when fed to chickens that you wish to grow for market.

The advice is often given, "Feed only the best grain". The adjective "best" applies only to such grainstuffs as are on sale as poultry foods. It is not intended to convey the impression that milling grain is meant. The poultry raisers need to exercise good judgment in buying foods and should know what is best. The best grain for poultry is good, wholesome, hard grain. Damaged grain is unfit for poultry food whenever it is mouldy or musty or badly damaged, for certain fungi or vegetable germs lurk in mould and must that may seriously affect the health of fowls. Shriveled or shrunken grain, if not diseased, is good feed if clean and sound. Ground feeds and mill waste products

vary more than whole grain. There is also a tendency on the part of the millers to work off as ground feed grain that is too poor to sell readily when whole. The poultry raiser will need to familiarize himself with the foodstuffs on sale in his market and learn which are the best and most wholesome. He will need to exercise his judgment in buying food for his flocks, as it is quite important to know what and how to feed. Wheat, corn and oats are the staple grains for feeding poultry. Other grains can be given occasionally for the sake of variety.

Among the several forms of animal food suitable and acceptable to poultry, green bone is about the cheapest and most universally obtainable. Cut green bone contains, as nearly as does any purely animal matter and in about the right proportions, the elements necessary to induce heavy egg yield; a healthy,

Competing With Ourselves

By J. Ogden Armour

It is hard enough to compete with the other fellow.

But the hardest job any man has is to compete with himself.

There is no mystery about competing with others. They beat you, or you beat them, and that's all there is to it. Everybody sees the results. But a man may be thoroughly outdone by himself without recognizing the cause.

There are several danger signals which we may all watch, however; and they will guide us.

First, we should beware of being dilatory. Putting things off is one of the sure indications that our feet are on the brink of the "slippery slope." It is easy to deceive ourselves. We say we are "waiting for the proper inspiration." Or we allow ourselves to think we are "too busy" to attend to this or that—canwhile sorting out all the easy things to do and sidetracking the jobs that are hard or distasteful.

Inspiration comes from action. It is the result of making up one's mind to take the plunge. Resolve, for instance, that you are going to call today on the hardest prospect you know; see for yourself if that won't start your wits to working, or pick out the hardest job on the schedule, for today's program—and go at it. Then note how mountains of difficulties fade away.

Some men never have "inspiration" and never do big things—not because they lack the ability, but because they can't make up their mind to act.

Another danger signal is losing interest in one's work. This is a red flag that denotes calamity ahead. No one ever yet lost interest in a job at which he really worked up to the limit of his capacity—unless he happened to be a misfit. And the misfits are very few compared with those who grow stale through indolence. Don't ask yourself if you are a misfit. Ask, rather, "Am I doing my work to the limit of my ability?"

It is when we quit working our job and it begins to work us that we get bored. We don't get something for nothing in this world—least of all do we get happiness out of our daily tasks without paying the price of good hard work.

Another danger signal is the hankering after changes. It is the old, old story of pastures that always look greener on the other side of the fence. Some do well as long as their work has newness and novelty. But about the time they have gained experience and are prepared to make their efforts count, they get the "wanderlust." They make good apprentices but not master-craftsmen.

A prosperous business never ceases to grow and make room for those who demonstrate their merit. It is only when the man himself ceases to grow that he finds his opportunities limited, and feels the urge to seek other fields. It is only then that he gets jealous of other men's successes.

How we deceive ourselves when we think that the other man's job is free from grind and drudgery! And if we can't stick to the job we have until we have grown out of it, how could we stick to a larger job that carries weightier responsibilities and sterner exactions?

Being dilatory, growing "stale" on the job and hankering after changes are temptations that come to all men. There are no favored few who escape. Only, some overcome them and succeed, while others yield to them and go down in defeat.

So let's be honest and frank with ourselves by calling these temptations by their right name—which is mental laziness. Let's give heed to the danger signals. Overcome the obstacles within and the obstacles without will be easily conquered. As the old maxim has it, "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

Women's Prize Contest

Team Work Brings Success

First Prize

In January, 1922, my husband and I started our poultry farm, knowing nothing about the business except what we had read and picked up by talking to poultry raisers. Wanting a general purpose bird we selected the Buff Orpington.

Murder! Help! Police! Gee, beg your pardon Rock and the million other breed cranks but listen; the Buff Orpington is absolutely the most clean, fastidious, frugal and refined egg and meat chicken in captivity and any objections are absurd, nonsensical and preposterous, anyhow—

Being greenhorns at the game we opened shop with two dozen young hens and two roosters of a good laying record and now have, just one year later and after scoring closely, 300 laying pullets for this season and have paid our feed bill and running expenses from our birds.

How? First by giving our flock new open front houses, equipped with the best nesting systems we could find, running water, mash before them all the time and scratch feed in deep, clean litter. Every morning the houses are cleaned and everything done to induce egg laying.

We made arrangements with an honest grocer, (there is such an animal if you look around) to handle our output. A sign reading "Fresh Eggs from the Oaks" is placed on the crate and the crate placed where it can be seen. We phone our friends, and customers, telling them we have just delivered fresh eggs and they in turn call and place their order, adding to it for more groceries, thus showing our grocer we are on the job and adding to his business.

Every cockerel we raised was caponized. We expect to increase our laying stock to 1,000 this summer and from all the laws laid down by chicken fanciers we should have 1,000 cockerels. But, we will not for they will be capons. The cost of raising is the same, but the selling price double. During the holidays we sold over sixty New York dressed, at 50 cents per lb. Our leftovers we fattened and sold to our poultry dealer at 30 cents per pound alive, when he was paying 18 cents for young cockerels. There is our reason for capons.

We are in the chicken and squab business and I run the chicken part while "my man" plays with his squab. An accurate record of every cent paid out and every cent coming in is kept, each side of the business separate so that we can tell at any time just what each branch of the business is doing. Everything used on our table is charged to the house account and why not? Don't try to kid yourself into thinking you raised is so there was no cost. You'll lose. It takes about three minutes each day and an hour at the end of the month to keep our records and it's such "a gran' an' glorious feelin'."

Prize Article Contest

The American Poultry Advocate offers prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively for the best articles submitted each month on poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, pet stock, or any topic of real interest to women engaged in farming or poultry pursuits. All articles found acceptable in addition to the three winning articles will be entitled to one year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, either new or renewal. The articles need not be lengthy (not to exceed 1,000 words) but they must be of real interest, and in the main based on actual experience. Tell us how YOU have succeeded in surmounting difficulties in connection with the success of your work, or give us some of your short cuts to quick marketing profits. All articles must be in by the 10th of the month, addressed to the Contest Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

show sales \$7.50 and a feed bill of \$9.80 for the month, no matter how thick that arithmetic membrane is, you know you have a loss and will get up and dust next month to make it up.

Last, but not least, by a whole lot, we bought a small sized Rotospeed machine and run off circular letters and little squibs to enclose in our letters, advertising our goods. We run cartoons on some. For instance, when we put our eggs in the store we ran one with a fellow sitting in front of his soft boiled eggs, eyes toward the ceiling and holding his nose. We said "Two bad, had he asked for Fresh Eggs from the Oaks he would have had two good. Ask for our eggs at Smith & Jones grocery. They have the exclusive sale of our guaranteed fresh eggs." The cartoon are run in separate color from the printing, which is an easy matter at one running, and which we will gladly explain to anyone interested. We also use the papers when we have anything to sell, and try occasionally to get a little personal write up. Fill an editor on the things he likes and he is your friend, and we have found it pays to stand in with the big fellows. We have them out to squab and chicken dinners, which keeps us in touch with the things that count, and also keeps the editor our friend.

Mrs. Georgia H. Lamm,
R. R. No. 3, Box 55,
Danville, Ill.

My Experience With Poultry

Second Prize

After having read the many interesting letters by poultry women in the Women's Prize Contest, thought I would let your readers know of my nearly twenty years experience with poultry away up here in Canada.

My husband and I began life together by buying a ten acre farm (being obliged to borrow some money to be able to buy the place) with the sole idea of making a living with poultry. To say the truth, we were certainly laughed at by the people at the

On this little farm there was a frame house and a small barn. There being no chicken house of any description on the place. My husband had about 50 pure bred white Wyandotte pullets that he brought from his home, (where he had been breeding chickens for a few years) so we had to put them on a part of the barn floor. We put a window and a little curtain in the front facing to the south. This made our first chicken house, but it made a start.

We then bought a 240 egg incubator and a few lamp burning brooders. We hatched quite a few chicks that spring with the result that the next fall we had about 175 nice pure bred white Wyandotte pullets.

The lamp brooders proved to be alright but they had to be watched very carefully as sometimes the wind would blow out the lamps, and so the chicks would be chilled very badly with the result that many of them would die.

During the summer we built a hen house, I having helped to build it so you can see that I often had to do a man's work to keep things going. This house was about 100 ft. long by 10 ft. in width, with a cotton front.

We had such great success with these birds that we were sure that there was good money in poultry.

The next spring we increased our hatching capacity to 600 eggs. That year we sold quite a few chicks.

A year or two afterward we increased the laying house to 366 ft. in length, which made quite a big chicken house. It held over 600 birds.

We also built a brooder house 100 ft. long with a hot water system installed in it to brood the chicks. Its capacity was 2,000 chicks at a time. Under one end of the building we built an incubator cellar in which were installed six lamp-burning incubators, which made our hatching capacity to about 2,000 eggs at a time.

The chicks were raised in the brooder house until they were old enough to live without any heat. The young pullets were then put out in coops made out of organ boxes, which were scattered out over a few acres sown in alfalfa. Here the pullets grew up to be excellent birds as they had lots of free range and there were not many in a flock.

For the last few years we have been trapnesting quite a few pullets and have got some records well over 275 eggs. We only use male birds now that were bred from high producing dams, so as to improve our flock.

Each year we sell a few thousand baby chicks also a number of hatching eggs which brings us quite a little income each year.

From the start we marketed our eggs to grocery stores in Toronto and Montreal. We, in this way, get quite a bit more a dozen for them than if we would sell them to the big packing houses.

Now, we have kept this up for nearly twenty years and we have never re-

Feeding the Baby Chicks

THERE will be no better opportunity to lay plans for the feeding and care of the little fellows, to get everything in readiness, than now, before they arrive. Incubators should be in order, probably a good many of our readers have hatching eggs already in incubators or under hens and it will be only a matter of days before the chicks will break their shells.

At this season of the year a good many are making a start in poultry raising, choosing to begin with baby chicks rather than by any other manner. For these people, and for any of our readers who are not sure what feeds are best for baby chicks, we have collected information from a few leading agricultural colleges in different parts of the country which show the various feeds and feeding methods used by these authorities.

While some of the ingredients which make up the formulas used by these agricultural colleges differ, they all agree that rapid growth in the chicks requires a ration liberal in quantity, easily digested, and rich in the materials necessary for the building up of the body of the chick.

Feeding Chicks— U. S. Department of Agriculture

Young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mashies mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chicks a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition. After the chicks are two months old they may be fed four times a day with good results. Johnnycake, composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named, is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen infertile eggs, or one pound of sifted beef scrap to 10 pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, a tablespoonful of baking soda, and bake thoroughly. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs, and rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats or johnnycake

week; then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat, finely cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent of charcoal, millet, or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above-mentioned ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, at which time they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture.

tain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and the quality guaranteed before they are purchased.

As soon as the chicks will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above-mentioned feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if the given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chicks kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper. Mix 2 parts by weight of cracked corn with 1 part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chicks in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper so that the chicks can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately, it is advisable to wait until the chicks are 10 days old, although many poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chicks at the start without bad results. Chicks confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chicks successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Fine charcoal, grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chicks at all times. Cracked or ground bone may be fed if the chicks are kept in small back yards, but the latter feed is

not necessary for chicks that have a good range.

Feeding Chicks—Rhode Island State College

Newly hatched chicks should be supplied with fine, sharp, bright grit and clean, pure water soon after they are transferred from the incubator to the brooder or from the nests to the brood coops. This grit and moisture prepares their digestive organs for the reception of food. The first meal should be bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixed crumbly with milk and eggs either raw or hard boiled. For the first three weeks all the better methods of feeding involve the same idea; that is, to give the baby chicks a good start in life by building up their constitutional strength and vigor. To do this it is necessary to

(Turn to page 244)

The Ration

Mixture No. 1

8 lbs. rolled oats
8 lbs. bread crumbs or cracker waste
2 lbs. sifted beef scrap (best grade)
1 lb. bone meal

Mixture No. 2

3 lbs. wheat (cracked)
2 lbs. cracked corn (fine)
1 lb. pinhead oatmeal

Mixture No. 3

3 lbs. wheat bran
3 lbs. corn meal
3 lbs. wheat middlings
3 lbs. beef scrap (best grade)
1 lb. bone meal

Mixture No. 4

3 lbs. wheat (whole)
2 lbs. cracked corn
1 lb. hulled oats

Mixture No. 5

3 lbs. wheat
3 lbs. cracked corn

The Method

One to Five Days.

Mixture No. 1, moistened with sour skim milk, fed five times a day; Mixture No. 2 in shallow tray containing a little of Mixture No. 3 (dry) always before the chicks; shredded green food and fine grit and charcoal scattered over feed.

Five Days to Two Weeks.

Mixture No. 2 in light litter twice a day; Mixture No. 3 moistened with sour skim milk, fed three times a day; Mixture No. 3 (dry) always available.

Two to Four Weeks.

As above, except that the moist mash is given twice a day.

Four to Eight Weeks (or until chicks are on range).

Reduce feedings of moist mash to one a day; Mixture No. 4 in litter twice a day; dry mash always available.

Eight Weeks to Maturity.

Mixtures No. 3 and No. 5 hopper fed; one feeding a day of moist mash if it is desired to hasten development.

FURTHER DIRECTIONS

1. Provide fine grit, charcoal, shell, and bone from the start.
2. Give grass range or plenty of green food.
3. Have fresh, clean water always available.
4. Feed only sweet, wholesome food.
5. Avoid damp and soiled litter.
6. Disinfect brooders frequently.
7. Test all beef scrap before feeding. When warmed it should have the odor of scorched, fresh meat.
8. Keep chicks active by allowing them to become hungry once daily.
9. Feed moist mash sparingly.
10. Keep dry mash always before the chicks.

Cornell University Formula

After the chicks are 10 days old, a good growing mash composed of 2 parts by weight of bran, 2 parts middlings, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog flour, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap may be placed in a hopper and left before them at all times. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chicks at all times.

When one has only a few chicks it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but if a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Many chick feeds con-

Small Animal Department

Establishing a Trade in Market Rabbits

The commercial part of the rabbit business is most important, and to make a success in this industry that those who breed and raise rabbits to any extent should know how to handle and dispose of the meat and fur to best advantage. Much has been said and written about this vital question, but the majority of those who raise rabbits for market have not been persistent enough in their efforts to find customers who will take what meat stock they raise. Wherever there is a good and prosperous class of people, a business may be worked up in meat rabbits that will show profitable returns. Many rabbit breeders make the mistake of looking elsewhere than where they live for a market. While the fact is that in most instances the best outlet is right in the home town. In most sections of the country wild rabbits, cotton tails, are very plentiful, and during the game or open season, a great many of these rabbits are killed and used for the table, but beside the fact that a great many of them have been found to have tuberculosis and other diseases, and worms and grubs, these little wild rabbits can not be compared with a grain fed rabbit of either of the three breeds, Flemish Giants, New Zealand Reds or Belgian Hares, and to convince the public of this fact, rabbit breeders have only to introduce the meat, once a well fattened and properly cooked rabbit is tried and a trade is started. I am well aware that in many localities to find regular customers for dressed rabbits is slow business on the start. One or more of a family is frequently heard to remark that they would as soon eat a cat as a rabbit. Such remarks are apt to discourage others of the family in buying, hence, considerable patience and perseverance is required to overcome these objections. A good proposition is to give a dressed rabbit to some of the prospective customers. If they are any judge of good meat they will give their order for more rabbits. A good plan is to get the regular trade from the hotels and restaurants in your town or city provided the first order is satisfactory. Advertising in the local papers, and sending circulars to some of the best and largest families and boarding houses will assist greatly in making sales. Such advertising and circular matter may often be paid for with dressed rabbits. Even if each customer does not take more than 2 or 3 rabbits a month, if you guarantee satisfaction to your customers and handle the meat in a sanitary way, you will soon have a trade that will take quite a large number of rabbits.

Rabbits 3 to 5 months of age make the best eating. At 6 months the flesh commences to get tough but up to one or two years of age, it is by no means unfit for food. Age makes the quality like that of poultry, the young is juicy and tender, while the old stock is drier, less tender and require a longer time to cook tender, but an old rabbit properly cooked, is better than an old hen any

Questions relating to the Care, Feeding, Breeding and Diseases of Small Animals will be answered by the Editor of this department

V. M. COUCH

Ithaca, N. Y.

to whom inquiries should be addressed. When an answer by letter is wanted, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

months old are exceptionally fine eating, like broiler chickens, only better.

Very many people have the idea that the home grown rabbit, like the small, wild rabbits, are unfit to eat in warm weather. It should be remembered and strongly impressed upon the minds of the consumers and the public, that a domestic rabbit is good for table purposes during the middle of the summer, the same as in the winter. Mutton is as good in hot weather as when it is cold, why not rabbit meat? The fact is that a wild rabbit is not as good eating at any season of the year as a domestic rabbit, neither is it as safe a food to eat. Because of their liberty and kind of food they have, the wild rabbit is comparatively thin and the meat is likely to be tough, while a rabbit that is confined and fed grain will be thick meat, and the flesh firm but tender. In sections where people have been educated to rabbit eating, there is a good demand in warm weather, but on the start it is more difficult to work the trade in summer than in winter.

Rabbits can always be disposed of in the large cities through dealers and commission houses, but the breeder who can secure private customers, either hotels, hospitals, restaurants or private families, at home is going to realize much better profits than if he ships them away alive to be handled by a middle man.

Small Animal Quiz Department

J. K. M., N. Y. What of the milk goats, is it a paying proposition? Where can I buy two does to freshen about April first? Is there the difference in goats that there is in cows? Which will give the most milk, Saanen or Toggenburg? How much milk will a good one give and about what is the price of a good milk goat?

Ans. Wherever milk goat dairying has been given a fair trial, it has made good. Toggenburgs are advertised in this paper, and the milk goat journals contain lists of breeders from whom you can buy. There is fully as much difference in the milking qualities of goats as cows. The difference between the Saanens and Toggenburgs as to milk production is more in the breeding and strain than in the breed, generally there is very little difference. The Toggenburgs are most common in the eastern states. The Nubians are considered the heaviest milkers. A good native doe, or a grade, will give two quarts a day, and maintain this flow for three months, and one quart a day up to the eighth or ninth month. A three quarter pure blood grade Swiss will usually give three to four quarts when fresh. The best grades and pure breeds give over a gallon when fresh and yield during the season 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. Among the pure and well bred stock the yield often reaches six to seven quarts, and there are a few eight and nine quart does. Some of the highest seasons yield of which we have records have been from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds. Very good does may be had for \$40 and \$50. It is often possible to pick up a very good milkster for

E. S., Pa. For how long a time or how old may covies be bred?

Ans. This depends upon the frequency it has been bred. If it has raised two or three litters a year, with plenty of time for recuperation and to get in good breeding condition again, it will breed successfully for five or six years. But the cavy as a rule, is in its prime between the ages of one and three years.

E. T.—Me. Is there any money in guinea pigs (covies)? What is the best kind for market? They are giving 50 cents for those weighing 12 ounces, and 60 cents for the 18 ounce pigs in Boston. Where would there likely be the best market for them? Would you give me some points on housing, feeding, etc.? What is the best time of year to raise them?

Ans. Like other enterprises of this kind, the cavy business depends on how successful you are in breeding, raising and marketing them. Properly handled they are easy to raise and many are making it a profitable work. The English or short haired breeds are the best for experimental market purposes. Every medical college, hospital, laboratory and experiment station uses covies for research work. Get a list of these from your doctor, or names and addresses through some of the medical journals. Dry, comfortable houses, out of drafts, where they can get in the sunshine part of the day are the essential points in housing. Clean hutches once a week. They may be kept in outside hutches during the summer, but in cold weather they must be kept inside, a basement is an ideal place. Oats are one of the main feeds, also timothy hay, and this is preferable to alfalfa, the latter being too rich. Dry bread is good, and in the winter carrots and mangels make a fine green food. Most any garden stuff is good in summer, but dandelions are liked best of any green food. They may be bred when from four to five months old, and have from one to six at a litter. They may be bred and raised at any time of the year if their quarters are suitable, otherwise breed only in warm weather.

P. M. S.—Mich. Chicory has been recommended to me as a good feed to raise for rabbits. When is the proper time to plant it? Should it be sowed in drills so as to cultivate? How many cuttings may be had from one growth? Is it considered as good or better than any other green food for rabbits?

Ans.—Chicory should be sown the same as carrots after the ground becomes warm, and in rows about 18 inches apart, so as to cultivate and keep free from weeds. When large enough cut about one inch from the ground, and it will soon come on again. Several cuttings may be had in a season. An ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 5,000 plants, and is found a good feed for rabbits, but not as good as clover or alfalfa.

R. M.—Pa. I have never read anything in the A. P. A. about Blue Imperial rabbits, or the American Blues, but thought perhaps you might tell me the difference in the two breeds, if any? Would also like to know the difference between a Black Flemish Giant and a Black Siberian?

The color of the Blue Imperial is a dark blue, while that of the American Blue is a clear slate blue. The Siberians are racy in appearance more like the Belgian Hare. The ears are long and pointed, with little or no crease, while the Flemish has a thick set bulky body and creased ears. The Siberians have little or no dulp, tail flat and about four inches long.

C. L.—N. Y. How often can a milk goat doe be bred; is there a certain month or time of year? What is a grade goat?

Ans.—Ordinarily goats are bred once a year the same as cows. The breeding season commences in October and lasts until February. Among the best bred and largest producers, there are many does that will give milk for a long time if not bred again, and the proper feed and care is given. Some continue milking for two years, and many for 16 and 18 months, therefore those having long lactation periods need not be bred as often.

Poultry Activities

New Baby Chick Association

Prominent baby chick men of the Mid-West have organized a new baby chick association, known as the Mid-West Baby Chick Association.

The purpose of this association is to protect the chick buying public in the Mid-West states. Only hatcheries that are hatching eggs from real purebred and closely culled flocks can join. No hatchery can remain a member which does not keep all the promises it makes to its customers.

The Secretary writes us that the new association does not wish to interfere in any way with the old I. B. C. A. In fact, he states the new association will be pleased to have its members belong to the International.

Any chick producer in the Mid-West states wishing to join the association, or to learn more about it, should write to the Secretary at once.

Officers of the Association are: President, C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland, Mich.; Vice-President, Walter Burton, Arlington, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, Eden C. Booth, Windsor, Mo. Other directors are Prof. F. W. Katzmeier, Bryan, Texas; E. M. Pierce, Prairie Depot, Ohio; and Geo. Huntington, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The association is now preparing an extensive advertising campaign for the benefit of its members and the buying public.

Black Langshan Club Meet

The National Black Langshan Club held their annual meeting at the Madison Square Garden Show, Friday, January 26th, W. A. Meyer of Bowling Green, Mo., presiding. Over 150 birds, entered by members of the club all over the country, made up the Black Langshan class at the Show, all of fine quality.

Pittsburg was selected as first choice and Cleveland as second, for the next annual club meet. Paul P. Ives, prominent in New England poultry circles and a well known Black Langshan breeder, was chosen to judge the next club show.

The annual dues are \$1.00, payable to Secretary William Buddenhagen, R. 2, Brooklyn Sta., Cleveland, Ohio.

International Partridge Rock Club Elects Officers

The International Partridge Rock Club has been reorganized and new officers elected for the ensuing year. C. M. Bird, Meyersdale, Pa., is the new president; Dr. S. D. Emrich, Pittsburg, Pa., vice president, and T. H. Webster, 903 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., is secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of G. A. Kellogg of Decatur, Ga., Riley E. Smith of Albion, Ind., Dr. W. T. Pirie of Springfield, Va., and George I. Severs of

White Houdan Breeders Organize

White Houdan breeders now have a national organization of their own. White Houdan fanciers in attendance at Madison Square Garden organized the White Houdan Club of America, electing H. F. Goeman of Granwood, N. J., president and H. C. Biertumphen, R. 1, Elizabeth, N. J., secretary and treasurer.

Handsome Club Ribbons will be offered at poultry shows next season for first cock, first hen, first cockerel and first pullet, providing the shows are held under the rules of the American Poultry Association. At the Annual Club Show, to be held either at Madison Square Garden or Newark, N. J., a \$5.00 cash prize on all four firsts in addition to the ribbons, and a silver cup for best display will be offered for competition limited to club members.

A live organization of White Houdan fanciers can do wonders in popularizing the breed. White Houdan breeders should get in touch with Secretary Biertumphen who will supply them with complete information.

Michigan Baby Chick Association

The following are the officers and directors of this progressive association: Louis Van Appledoorn, Holland, president; W. A. Downs, Washington, first vice president; George Huntington, Ann Arbor, second vice president; C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland, secretary and treasurer. Directors: Robert Christophel, Holland; H. P. Wiersma, Zeeland; C. J. Dregman, Holland; Q. DeVries, Zeeland; P. M. Hansen, Muskegon.

Madison Square Garden Show

LIST OF AWARDS

Barred Plymouth Rock—Cocks—M. B. Hickson 1; Brown 2; Ham 4; Brighthouse Farms 3; Green 1; Hens—Green 1; Myers 2-3; Cockerels—Ham 4; Ruggiero 5; Canavan 1-2-3; Green 1; R. C. Pullet—Myers 1-2-3-4; Walden 5.
White Plymouth Rock—Cock—Curry 5; Silliman 3; Wilburtha Farm 4; Davey 1-2; Hens—Silliman 1; Wilburtha Farm 4; Davey 2-3-5; Cockerels—Adam 5; Wilburtha Farm 4; Davey 2-3-1. Pullet—Davey 1-2-5; Wilburtha Farm 3-4.
Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rocks—Ck., and Ckrl. to Barker. Pullet to Hincken.
Partridge Ply. Rock—All to Bird Bros. except 2 hens to W. H. Clum.
Buff Plymouth Rock—Cock—Hudson 4; Vincent 3; Weston 2; Carroll Jr. 5; Duclos 1; Hen—Riker 5; Vincent 1-3-4; Duclos 2. Ckrl.—Riker 1-2-3; Le Gore 4; Noyes 5. Pullet—Foster & Lounsbury 3; Riker 4-5; Vincent 1; Duclos 2.
Columbian Plymouth Rock—Cock—Harrington 4; Jones 2-3; Duffield Farm 1-5. Hen—Harrington 1; Jones 4; Hartman 5; Duffield Farms 3; Enslin 2. Cockerels—Le Gore 5; Jones 3; Duffield Farms 1-2-4. Pullets—Enslin 4; Cocks 5; Duffield Farms 1-2-3.
R. C. Barred Ply Rock Pullet—Baker 1; Green 2.
Silver Wyandotte—Cock—Patrick 3; Davey 4; Charnbury 2; Kogelschatz 5; Williams Co. 1. Hen—Woodland Farm 5; Davey 1; Charnbury 2-4; Williams Co. 3. Cockerels—Williams Co. 3; Charnbury 2; Kiker 1-5; Woodland Farm 3-4. Pullets—Davey 1; Charnbury 2-5; Williams Co. 3-4.
Golden Wyandottes—Cock—Belton 3; Seaman 2; Schmidt 1. Ckrl.—Seaman 1; Rinehard 2. Pullet—Belton 1; Seaman 3; Rinehard 1-3.
White Wyandotte—Cock—Andrews 1-3; Smith 5-4; Davey 2. Hen—Andrews 4; Smith 1-2-3; Green 5. Cockerel—Reynolds 3; Andrews 5-1-4; Smith 4-1-2-3-4-5.
Black Wyandottes—All to Backman.
Buff Wyandotte—Cock—Cook 1-2; Crandell & Wells 5; Howland 4; Howell 3. Hen—Cook 4; Crandell & Wells 1-3; Langdon 5; Bell 2. Cockerels—Cook 3-4-5; Crandall & Wells 1-2. Pullet—Cook 3; Crandall & Wells 4; Ritzell 2; Howell 1; Bell 5.
Part. Wyandottes—Cock—Buck Bros 3; Lester 1; Hunt & Sons 4; Hanly 2; Sheffield Farm 5. Hen—Lester 4; Bender 3; Mollineaux Jr. 2; Sheffield Farm 1-5. Cockerel—Buck Bros. 2-3-5; Mollineaux Jr. 4; Sheffield Farm 1. Pullet—Bender 5; Sheffield Farm 1-2-3-4.
Columbian Wyandotte—Cock—Wilkinson & Wykinson 1-2-3; Mason 5; Gray 4. Hen—Wilkinson & Wykinson 1-2-3; Winter 3; Hall 4. Ckrl.—Wilkinson & Wykinson 1-2-3; Winter 4; Warner 5. Pullet—Wilkinson & Wykinson 1-2-3; Winter 5; Hall 4.
Silver Pencilled Wyandotte—Cocks to Hulse. Hens—Hulse 1-2; Myown Farm 3. All others to Hulse.
Blue Edged Golden Wyandotte—All to Wildwood Farm.
Black Java—Millstone Yds. 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckr., 2 pul. Capt Fish. 1-2 pul., 1 ckr.
Dominique cock to Myown Farm. Pullet to Davidson.
S. C. R. I. Red—Cock—Tompkins 3-1; Smith 4; Watts 2-5. Hens—Tompkins 1-3-5; Watts 2-4. Cockerel—Tompkins 2-4; Watts 1-3; Vanderoff 5. Pullet—Tompkins 2; Watts 4; Tompkins 5-3; Sked Bros 1.
R. C. R. I. Reds—Cock—Tompkins 2-3; Payne Bros. 5-4; Alden 1. Hen—Tompkins 1; Knickerbocker 3; Payne Bros. 4-5; Holmhill Farm 2. Cockerel—Tompkins 1-2; Payne Bros 5; Covert 4; Holmhill Farm 3. Pullet—Tompkins 2; Knickerbocker 1-3-4; Holmhill Farm 5.
S. C. R. I. Whites—Cock—Lewis 2; Caldwell 3; Cumpstone 1. Hen—Lewis 1-3; Cumpstone 2. Ckrl.—Lewis 3-4-5; Caldwell 1; Cumpstone 2. Pullet—Lewis 2-3; Cumpstone 1.
R. C. R. I. White—Cock—Cumpstone 2; Smith 3; Stewart & Byble 4-1; Palmer Jr. 5. Cockerel—Norberg 1-5; Cumpstone 2; Stewart & Byble 3-4. Pullet—Cumpstone 1; Stewart & Byble 2-3-4; Palmer Jr. 5.
Buckeyes—Ckrl. to Happ.
Jersey Blue Giant—All to Gant.
Pea Comb Jersey Black Giant—Ckrl.—Hopla 1; Lockwood 2. Pullet—Sonder 1.
S. C. Jersey Black Giants—Cock—Marcy Farm 2-5; Wilburtha Farm 1; Picturesque Farm 3-4. Hen—Marcy 1-3; Wilburtha Farm 2-4. Pederick Farm 5. Cockerels—Marcy 2-3; Wilburtha Farm 4-5; Colkitt 1. Pullet—Marcy 1; Wilburtha 2; Picturesque 4; Duffield Farm 3-5.
Chantecler—Cock—Milne 1-2; Mi Fav. Farm 3; Hoskins 4. Hen—Milne 2-3; Mi Fav. 1-4-5. Cockerel—Waddington 3; Milne 1-2; Hoskins 5; Maple Leaf Yds. 4. Pullet—Waddington 2; Milne 3; Mi Favourite 4-5; Hoskins 1.
Light Brahma—Cock—Everitt 2-4; Hamer 1; Wallace 3-5. Hen—Curtis 3; Everitt 2-4; Mapes 1. Ckrl.—Gilbert 5; Curtis 3-4; Everitt 1-2. Pullet—Curtis 2; Wilbert 1; Everitt 3-5; Hamer 4.
Dark Brahma—Fruh 5; Everitt 1; Cline 3; Havemeyer 4; Brish Bros. 2. Hen—Fruh 3-4-5; Everitt 1; Havemeyer 1. Ckrl.—Everitt 1-5; Havemeyer 2-3; Tripp & Son 4. Pullet—Everitt 4-5; H. Havemeyer 1-2; Tripp & Son 3.
Buff Brahma—Hallenbeck 1 ck., 2 hen, 2 ckr., 2-3 pul. Marshall—1 ckr., 1 pul., 1 hen.
Buff Cochins—Cock—Ingram 2; Watson 1. Hen—Ingram 1-3-4; Watson 2-5. Ckrl.—Ingram 2; Egg-A-Day Farm, 1. Pullet—Egg-A-Day 1; Ingram 2-3-4.
Black Langshan Cock—Curnow, Johnson & Snaith 4; Gill 1; Hayes 3; Orrison 2; Rahrig 5. Hen—Rahrig 4; Curnow Johnson and Snaith 3; Gill 1; Craig 5; Frank W. DeLancey 2. Ckrl.—Kieffer 3; Gill 2; Craig 4-5; Hawkins 1. Pul.—Rahrig 1-5; Gill 3; Craig 4; Mayer 2.
S. C. Brown Leghorn—hen—Grove Hill Yds. 1-2; Lowry 3; Smelmidine 4-5. Ckrl.—Noble 1; Art Anna Yds. 2.
S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns—Cock—Grove Hill 1-2-3-4; Adams 5. Hen—Mead 3-4; Lowry 1; Lowell 2; Smelmidine 5. Ckrl.—Grove Hill 1-2-3-5; Adams 4. Pullet—Adams 1; Mead 2-4-5; Rau 3.
S. C. White Leghorn—Cock—McKean 1-2-5; Schilling Farm 3-4. R. C. Ck.—Craig 2-5. Hen—McKean 3-4-5; Schilling 1; Smith 2. R. C.—Craig.
Ckrl.—McKean 2-8-5; Schilling 1-4. Pullet—McKean 1-4; Ferris 2; Schilling 3-5. R. C.—Craig 3-4.
S. C. Buff Leghorns—Cock—Phillips 1; Monmouth Farm 3; Merihew 2-4; Lentz 5. Hen—Rex 5; Monmouth Farm 4; Merihew 1-3; Kock 2. Cockerels—Rex 1; Glenwood Yds. 4; Monmouth

The "Advocate's" Forum

Believes in Trap-Nesting

We have kept poultry for years, we have had mixtures, scrubs and full bloods. Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns and we find that any kind of poultry are profitable if the proper care and housing are given. Any variety can be made to do better by taking pains in choosing the best rooster that can be found, one that has a trap-nest record, and by setting eggs from the best layers.

I believe anyone would get good pay to put in trap-nests and keep close and exact account of each hen's record from the time she starts laying in autumn till hatching time. Take the one, two or three best hens and put them in a separate pen to save their eggs only for hatching. In this way you can get a strain of poultry that will bring big profits. How much better it is to have a pen of hens that average from 150 to 250 eggs per year than from a flock averaging from 50 to 100 eggs per head a year.

After one gets the laying strain started, work for the feather without decreasing the egg record. It can be done. If one is just starting a flock, and out of his small pen has only one or two hens that are laying well, I would set their eggs if the birds themselves were not true to feather and shape, but I would try to get a rooster from good trap-nest parents and the next year, grade a little more for the show and eggs both.

We have a strain of Wyandottes that a pen of 33 White Wyandottes that layed 2,056 eggs in the three coldest months (January, February and March, 1916) also have Silver Laced Wyandottes with just as good qualities, also Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns.

When one works up a strain of fowls that have these qualities, there is some pleasure as well as profit. For the past two years, I have taken birds to the fair. This fall, my birds won twenty-eight blues and 6 seconds. Now, doesn't it pay to keep good stock? When you have good stock, you don't have to put many eggs on the market in the hatching season as there are lots of folks that want eggs for hatching.

P. D. Lee, Jr.,
Northfield, Vt.

Likes the "Advocate"

I am including \$1.50 for two years' subscription to American Poultry Advocate.

Please begin with January number. I do not wish to lose any numbers. Illness prevented my renewal reaching you earlier.

I commend you on your corps of writers and the finished product.

No poultry man or woman can afford to be without the "Advocate." It is my "Encyclopedia de Poultryanica." (Copyrighted name) ha! ha

Yours sincerely,

M. E. M. D.

Wet Land for Poultry Raising?

A question that has come up many times, and which will come up many times more, is: "What kind of soil is best for the successful raising of poultry?" The writer has always been of the opinion that high, well drained land is the best and safest for poultry keeping and that it is unwise to keep birds for any length of time on low, flat, wet land.

As I have been interested in poultry keeping for many years, in fact ever since I learned from my mother how to take care of her large flock of hens at my Maryland home in the early '80s, I have tried to keep tabs on several poultry keepers to satisfy myself that I had as good a location as could be had for poultry, and by this study have gained some successful knowledge which I have been able to pass on the others occasionally.

In a town not far away from my little place, there are two large poultry flocks, about 40 birds each, one managed by a man, the other by a woman. Both have been in the business at least ten years. Each flock is renewed yearly by strong, healthy pullets from good breeding stock. Both these flocks are single comb white Leghorns, and what makes it easier for me to hold those flocks up as examples is the fact that the foundation stock which started both flocks came from the same breeding pens ten years ago, and both poultry keepers have held the same strain each year.

The owners are mutual friends, visit back and forth regularly and swap experiences. For this reason I have been privileged to obtain all of the facts at first hand.

Here Are the Facts.

Now, here are the facts as I have found them:

Farm No. 1, as I shall call it, is situated on the summit of a steep hill which overlooks the country for thirty miles. - It is a beautiful situation for a residence. The land slopes so much that it virtually cleanses itself every time it rains. In fact, I once heard a man ask the proprietor of this little poultry farm if he "used grappling hooks to hold on while he fed his hens." The poultry buildings are all modern, well equipped buildings, draft proof and snugly built. They stand at the edge of a woodlot which protects them from the north winds. The open fronts give plenty of fresh air and sunshine at all times and the trees provide shade in the runs during the heat of summer. An apparently ideal location for a poultry farm.

Farm No. 2 is what I would call a lowland farm. It is situated on low, marshy land which is partly under water at times. The poultry runs are in this marshy land and the hens roam through the marsh grass, often wading in deep water after their bugs and other edibles which they find there. These hens look like anything but

The poultry houses on this farm are as modern and well built as on the other farm, draft proof and comfortable. A well-tamped cinder foundation under the concrete floor keeps out the water and makes a sanitary floor. Both flocks have plenty of deep litter.

The poultry houses on this lowland farm are frequently hid from view by fogs which do not reach the highland farm at all.

The Feed

By mutual consent, the same feeding formula has been followed by both poultry keepers for at least five years, the Storrs College formula. The dry mash is kept before the birds at all times and the scratch feed is fed in deep litter.

The Storrs formula consists of Mixed Grain: 200 cracked corn, 100 oats, 100 wheat. The Dry Mash: 100 corn meal, 100 middlings, 100 ground oats, 100 bran, 100 gluten, 100 beef scrap.

The pullets of each flock were hatched early in April and were raised on a buttermilk mash. They were given buttermilk or skim milk to drink in addition to water.

Both flocks matured about the same time and started to lay within a few days of each other. Their owners telephone to each other several times a week and swap reports of progress.

The Results

In November the Highland flock started off with a rush and came very nearly up to standard production. In December they slipped back a little when the cold weather set in. They made barely 15% that month and in January only reached 16%. Then they worked up to 26 in February, 60 in March, 68 in April, 69 in May, 58 in June, 55 in July, 40 in August, 25 in September and 6% in October.

The Lowland flock was behind the Highlands for the first month but in December they passed them by 9% and in January they were producing 37% to the Highlands 16. In February they had 40% to the Highlands 26 and kept ahead of them until July when both were doing about the same. In August the Highland flock took the lead and kept it to the end of the laying year.

See How the Score Looks

	Highland Per Cent	Lowland Per Cent
November	16	10
December	14	23
January	16	37
February	26	40
March	60	69
April	68	70
May	69	70
June	58	59
July	55	55
August	40	25
September	25	10
October	6	0

As will be seen both flocks came out nearly equal at the end of the year so far as total egg yield is concerned, but what I am getting at is this: the egg

Getting the Best Results With the Artificial Hen

THE artificial hen is the essential basis of successful poultry culture on anything like an extensive scale. It is necessary to the poultryman who would control his business whether raising chickens for the market or the show room. It is true that the natural hen will become broody and sit and hatch chickens but this condition does not obtain as early as we like so to make headway in hatching and starting off the new crop of chickens in time to make them most profitable and to get enough of them growing to get the best returns from poultry raising we must invoke the aid of the artificial hen.

In the way of heating there are two kinds of incubators the hot air and the hot water machine. I am not prepared to say which style is the better if there is really any preference for on our farm we have had about equal success with each kind. Some of our neighbors prefer the hot air and some the hot water heated machine. Anyway the main thing is to get an incubator and get busy and the best time to do that is now. Our experience and observation are that either the hot air or the hot water machine is a very valuable addition to the poultry fixtures and necessities that will give satisfactory results when the directions that accompany the machine are carefully followed and is worth a great deal more than it costs other things being equal.

It is essential that the machine distribute an even current of warm fresh air throughout the entire hatching chamber. Where the egg tray is lower in the center it will be found that the center of the machine is warmer than the outside and the low center is made to counteract the effect. If the slope is correct for a warm room it will be wrong for a cold room. The result is a compromise with more or less faulty heat distribution. When flat trays are used it will be found that the eggs are more easily turned the rows of eggs along one side can be removed and the tray tilted a little. This will cause the eggs in the tray to roll and fill the space left vacant by the removal of the eggs from the tray. The eggs first taken from the tray can then be returned to the other side of the tray. This is a simple way of turning eggs and saves lots of time. When the center of the tray is lower than the sides this form of turning cannot very well be done and a slower form of turning will have to be adopted.

Best hatches are obtained when the incubator is placed where there is only a minimum change in temperature and where the wind cannot blow on it—in other words in a place as quiet and secluded as possible. On our farm we have an incubator house of concrete built above the ground and we always have satisfactory hatches. A dry cellar is a good place and so is an upper room where there is no fanning in and out during the day.

To be successful with either artificial or natural incubation it is extremely important to look to the vitality of the fowls from which eggs for hatching are obtained. If male or female are deficient in any way or unable to perform

By
W. H. UNDERWOOD
Tunnell Hill, Ill.

hatch. It does not pay to put eggs of a doubtful quality in any respect in any kind of an artificial hatcher and imagine the machine will pull them through for as a usual thing it does not for it cannot restore lost vitality. The safest way is to know the fowls that produced the eggs. Never, never would I incubate eggs from stock having mixed blood. The only kind of eggs we use are those obtained from purebred stock well nourished, well cared for and properly mated.

During a layer's pullet year she will usually lay one-fourth more eggs than any year following and for this reason we use only eggs from hens one year old. Their vitality is not taxed as severely as that of pullets and the germ in the egg is stronger and produces a more healthy chick. The eggs we select for incubation are medium in size and uniform in shape color and texture of shell. The growing embryo must not be improperly imprisoned and for this reason the color and texture of shell have less to do with the hatchability of eggs than the shape. Eggs which have smooth shells hatch more readily than eggs with rough shells which are uneven in thickness.

Washing eggs removes the delicate film over the shell and causes undesirable evaporation of moisture within. For this reason we never use washed eggs for hatching purposes. Eggs kept for any length of time should be turned each day to prevent the yolk from settling to the shell. If eggs the yolks of which have settled to the shell are placed in an incubator the result will be a lot of crippled or deformed chicks. We do not use any other than newly laid eggs. When the eggs have been carefully selected we place them in the tray at an angle of about 20 degrees standing them on their small end. Standing the eggs on their small ends has a tendency to develop the air cell in the proper place which is the large end of the egg. This also starts the embryo where it is safest from accidents.

Before putting any eggs in the incubator we run it about 24 hours so as to get the temperature properly regulated. In doing this we follow closely the directions of the manufacturer. When the temperature is thus regulated there is little difficulty in maintaining the proper degree of heat. The first week of incubation the machine is run at a temperature of 102½ degrees F. and an average humidity of about 60%. Great care is exercised not to allow the incubator to go above this temperature as the heat would very likely kill some of the germs. After the first week we gradually raise the temperature to 103 degrees where it is allowed to remain until the eggs begin to hatch. Once the chicks begin to hatch we allow the temperature to vary between 103 and 104½ degrees. The increased heat outside will cause the chicks to break through

We leave the eggs standing on their small end in the incubator for about 72 hours after this they are turned twice each day. In a double tray machine the trays are changed from side to side in the morning and end to end in the evening. This is continued until the eggs begin to hatch. The eggs are turned as I have mentioned above. This form of turning lubricates the inside of the shell and keeps the chicks from adhering to the membrane and becoming crippled. Beginning on the seventh day at the morning turning the eggs are left out to cool until the temperature is reduced equal to that of a normal man's eye; that is when we think the eggs have cooled enough we hold two or three to our eyelid and if they feel warm the eggs are left out a little longer; when we find the eggs are neither hot or cold we place them in the machine.

Cooling and airing eggs should not be confused with one another. We cool the eggs once a day in the morning so we have a good chance to regulate the temperature throughout the day. Airing in a good incubator should go on 24 hours each day. This is to furnish a sufficient amount of oxygen to the growing and breathing embryos through the porous shells.

The moisture problem and ventilation are closely connected. After the first week the hydrometer is kept at about 55%. We fill and clean the lamps immediately after the first turning and cooling of the eggs. This is to prevent any oil from the lamp getting on the eggs which would close the pores in the shell and result in the death of the unhatched chick. We keep the lamps from smoking by cleaning the wire gauze with a toothbrush.

The eggs are tested on the 7th and 14th days. We place two trays in front of us one empty and one with the eggs to be tested. As eggs are tested they are placed in the empty tray, all bad ones being laid to one side and the infertile ones are placed in a box and later cooked for feed for the downy chicks.

At the time of hatching a hen sweats heavily and swells out her feathers giving added moisture and for this reason the humidity in the incubator is raised to 60%. This added moisture softens the membrane and shell and prevents them from sticking to the chick.

When we first notice the first egg nipped we close the incubator until the hatching is over. Just before leaving the shell the chick absorbs the yolk in the egg through the navel cord. This furnishes the youngsters with a sufficient amount of nourishment to last them 24 hours and we offer no feed during that time.

After the chicks have been taken from the incubator and dried in the drying box they are ready for the brooder. It requires three or four hours for them to dry after they leave the shell. The temperature of the sleeping compartment of the brooder is kept at about 90 degrees during the first three or four days. We take the temperature about half way between the floor and the top of the brooder. At the end of four days the heat is decreased gradually until the

**140 EGG
ONLY
\$13²⁵
FREIGHT PAID**

Why Pay More?



When Expectation Meets Realization

When expectation meets realization, disappointment is apt to be the third party.

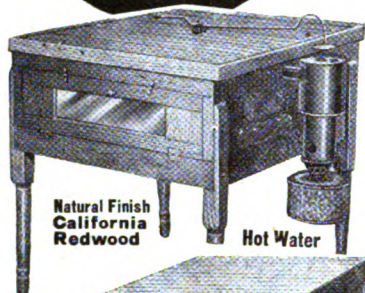
I can remember, and it is not so very many years ago, when it was the usual thing for all advertising to be much milder terms than a great many would, but I feel I am safe in saying it that way. I recollect when it was considered quite good form to advertise in most extravagant terms and expect people to believe it. That many of them did believe the preposterous is one of the curiosities of human nature that was worked to a frazzle.

Since then, times have changed. What was quite right and proper then, would get one into a peck of trouble today. The change is for the better and is due chiefly to the far-sighted vision of a few of the better class of magazine advertising directors. They saw it wasn't right to accept the preposterous and pass it along to their readers, so they took the bull by the horns and promptly and unhesitatingly turned down a tremendous lot of good business. They did this at a time when magazine advertising meant much more to them than it would today, to many their very existence to say nothing of their bread and butter, but these few men had a vision to live up to and so they put their immediate best interests aside for the sake of their future welfare.

I am not quite sure who was the first to attempt cleaner advertising, but I am under the impression that the Curtis Publishing Company, owners of the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal, were the pioneers. If they weren't then they followed mighty closely in the footsteps of the original. They were followed almost immediately by Collier's Weekly, by the Wilmer Atkinson Company, owners of the Farm Journal and by the Rural New Yorker. The journals mentioned did a wonderful lot of cleaning up of their advertising columns. There were others too, but just at this moment their names don't come to mind, but I recollect that at the time there was a regular wave of advertising reform, a regular housecleaning of the undesirable advertisements. No matter how well fixed the advertisers were in this world's good, nor how large their business bulked, if their "copy" didn't sound respectable, it was promptly turned down.

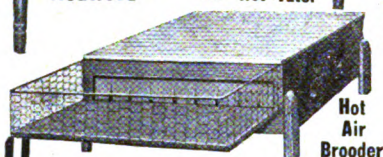
Now, today, this principal which was so revolutionary a few years ago, has become recognized as quite the proper thing for all good publishers to insist upon, and most of them do as a matter of fact. A publisher who doesn't is skating on mighty thin ice financially and must need all the business that can be gotten by hook or crook irrespective of what that business may be, to keep going.

Later on, quite recently in fact, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America have had quite a bit to say about keeping advertising clean. Among other things they have a National Vigilance Committee for the purpose of spotting the advertiser who can't deliver what he promises. Also they have gone to Washington with fire in their eyes for laws applying to fraudulent advertising of every description, and have made considerable progress all told.



Natural Finish
California
Redwood

Hot Water



Hot
Air
Brooder

If you prefer a larger Incubator order our next size machine — another big bargain —

180 EGG INCUBATOR \$15⁷⁵ Only

180 EGG INCUBATOR \$22 and BROODER

Remember we pay all freight charges East of the Rockies. If you want still larger machines we have them up to 500 egg capacity. Below we illustrate the 250 Egg size, and you can see it is a wonderful, well built machine at a bargain price.

250 Egg Wisconsin Incubator, only \$22⁷⁵

250 Egg Incubator and Brooder, only \$31⁰⁰

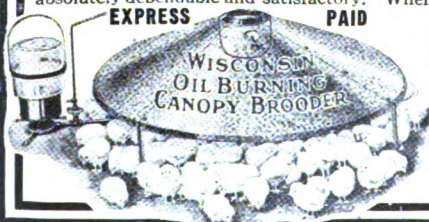
Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators finished in natural color of wood — not painted to cover up inferior material. We have nothing to hide. It pays to find out what materials an incubator or brooder is made of before you buy—then you can tell which are the best values. Our Incubators have double walls, dead air space between, hot water heated, copper tanks and boilers, double glass in doors, roomy nursery, self-regulating. Shipped complete with all fixtures, set up ready to run when you get them. Select the size you want — we give you 30 days trial, if not satisfactory, return them and get your money. Or, write for our New 1923 catalog.



**You Can Order
Direct from This Ad
Money Back If Not Pleased**

Wisconsin Wickless Oil Burning Colony Brooders

Wickless, blue flame, oil burning colony brooders are becoming very popular and the Wisconsin is without doubt the best on the market. Absolutely automatic control, easy to operate, needs practically no attention, can't go out—can't overflow, burns steady flame high or low, absolutely dependable and satisfactory. When Brooders are ordered alone they are shipped



EXPRESS PAID

WISCONSIN
OIL BURNING
CANOPY BROODER

22 inch Canopy, 100 Chick, only \$ 8.95
32 inch Canopy, 300 Chick, only \$15.55
42 inch Canopy, 500 Chick, only \$17.75
140 Egg Incubator and 22" Colony Brooder, \$21.25
180 Egg Incubator and 32" Colony Brooder, \$28.25
250 Egg Incubator and 32" Colony Brooder, \$34.90

Freight Paid East of Rockies

Wisconsin Incubator Co.
Box 28 RACINE, WISCONSIN

Certified Leghorn Eggs and Chicks

Booklet free with prices, description of stock, and cut of Sweepstakes Pullet, won at New York State Production Poultry Show, Cornell College of Agriculture, December, 1922. Also have utility matings of females selected by Cornell College expert, and Certified males. Our eggs and chicks cost more than hatchery stock; but one extra egg next winter pays the difference.

Buy "Production Bred Poultry."

WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM, West Berne, N. Y.

Member New York State Poultry Certification Association

Double Pay CHICKS

12 Best Paying, Pure Bred, Heavy Laying Breeds. Guaranteed strong healthy perfect chicks that grow quick, pay big profit. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postage paid. Big valuable catalog free with order.



JOY'S

ROUP REMEDY for cold, canker and roup. Used with success for 20 years. Your money back if it fails. Price 25c per bottle.

to show the trend of the times. Perfectly clean advertising is coming in time. The man who sells anything by advertising or by mail must live up to his agreements. The time is coming when every advertisement, no matter what, will be looked upon as a proper contract between the advertiser and the reading public which must be lived up to in every particular. He must do exactly what he agrees to do or else get into trouble. If he sells you a 250-egg layer, she must be one, else trouble will go out of its way to get him. That time is coming, be sure of that, and when it does this world will be just that much more comfortable place to be in.

But that time is not here in the present, it is in the offing as it were. It is a recognized point of law that an advertiser can put his best foot forward if he does not exaggerate unduly, but just what is "unduly" hasn't been quite decided. To find out just what "unduly" means, to draw the line between "duly" and "unduly" may prove most mighty expensive for some unwary advertiser whose cupidity gets the best of him.

Although progress has been made along this line, is being made every day, we can help it along if we will. It shouldn't all be left to the publishers. It is putting quite a burden upon their shoulders and while they will profit by it eventually, yet it is most unfair to wish the whole thing off onto them.

In the poultry business, the special breed clubs should get busy and take up some of the burden. They should find some way of assuring the poultry journals and the buyers of stock and eggs that dealings with their members will be strictly "on the square" at all times. The adventurer into the poultry field should be assured that if he buys of a member of any recognized breed club he is thereby guaranteed of getting just exactly what he pays for.

There is only one specialty club that I know of so far that is making any attempt to guarantee the square dealing of its various members and that club is the Rosecomb Black Minorca Society. I am glad there is at least one breed society that is making a sincere attempt to purge itself of the taint of unfairness in its membership. Just how it will succeed in keeping its members in line has not as yet been revealed but some way will be found of putting an effective damper on such members who are fraudulently inclined. The will to do is there and will come to the surface promptly on suitable occasion.

Such efforts are creative. Confidence, good will, loyalty and high morals are the children. This is just the sort of creative work that the various breed clubs should devote some time and study to accomplish. It certainly would pay much better than merely devoting all efforts to seeing how many ribbons it can hang up for the members to strive for. When breed clubs get to doing this in a manner that means business, then membership in such clubs will be a valuable thing to own and will not be lightly thrown aside.

Last year, at the New York State Fair, I drifted onto a man I knew and in conversation with him I found he had gone out of his own variety and into another only to discard it almost at once. Upon further inquiry, I found that he had purchased stock from one of the officers of the breed club of his fancy

It's March! You'll need your brooders quick. We can still make immediate shipment of

NEWTOWN Colony Brooders

NOW it's up to you to hurry your order along. No time to lose. We are ready to do our part — to supply you with the time-tested-and-proven Newtown Brooder that "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost." Write or wire for the catalog today — then act.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION

23 Warsaw Street

Harrisonburg, Virginia

When you buy Baby Chicks, be sure of their vigor — see that they're hatched in the NEWTOWN. Careful, discerning hatcheries everywhere rely on NEWTOWNS.



EVERYTHING ABOUT RHODE ISLAND REDS

Remarkable Book FREE

Valuable Book

"Blue Ribbon Reds"

Sent Free To Everybody
Who Mails Coupon Below

Most remarkable book on R.I. Redsever published. A book no breeder of Reds or anyone planning to raise Reds can afford to be without.

By means of the most remarkable set of Rhode Island Red illustrations ever produced, W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club, and the greatest living authority on REDS, in "BLUE RIBBON REDS," shows in a way so simple that every beginner can understand what constitutes the correct type and color of Rhode Island Reds.

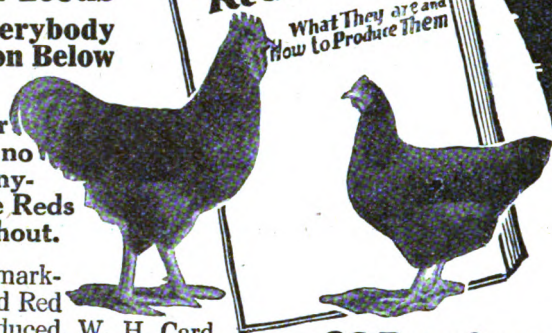
Here are a few of the many subjects in

"Blue Ribbon Reds"

- An A-B-C Course in Judging Rhode Island Reds (in five lessons)
- How Rhode Island Reds Originated
- Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color & Shape
- How to Obtain Fast Growth and Large Size in Rhode Island Reds
- How to Breed up an Egg Laying Strain
- How to Cull Rhode Island Reds
- How to Prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show Room
- Which is the Correct Rhode Island Red Color
- Disqualifications - Standard Weights
- How to Treat Sick Fowls - Linebreeding
- Feeding Poultry at All Ages
- How to Get Rid of Lice and Mites
- How to Build Poultry Houses & Equipment

Blue Ribbon Reds

What They are and
How to Produce Them



26 Drawings

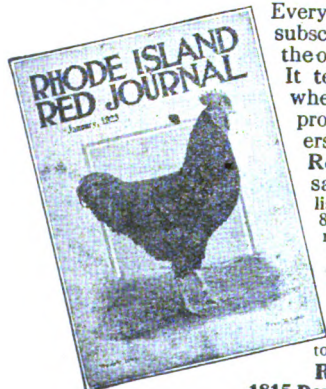
There are twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. These drawings show the ideal Reds, both male and female, as well as the various shape and color defects most commonly found. Mr. Card also points out which defects are serious and which are of only minor importance.

Special Illustrated Features

A picture of Rhode Island Reds in natural colors, suitable for framing, the latest and best ever published, copyrighted 1919. Pictures of many prize winning Reds at National Shows—Description of a common sense window for fresh air poultry houses and detailed illustrations made from blue prints—How to build a practical poultry house for a small flock of chickens—How to make a good home-made trapnest.

"BLUE RIBBON REDS" is a veritable encyclopedia of useful poultry information. Cost \$3.00 to produce. You must see a copy of this book to appreciate its value. Given absolutely FREE with 3-year subscription to the

Rhode Island Red Journal



Everybody who raises or contemplates raising Reds should subscribe to the Rhode Island Red Journal at once. It's the only journal in the world devoted exclusively to Reds. It tells how to make big money with them. Tells you where to buy and sell, how to get greatest pleasure, most profit. Keeps you in touch with all leading Red breeders; tells everything you want to know about R. I. Reds. It is the "Red Breeders Bible." Those who know say they wouldn't be without it for \$5 a year. Published Monthly, 50c a year; 3 years \$1. Each issue contains 80 to 120 pages of intensely interesting and valuable information. There is nothing in the world that will help you make more money with Reds than Rhode Island Red Journal and "Blue Ribbon Reds." This remarkable book is given absolutely free with a 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal at \$1. Don't lay this advertisement aside; but sign the coupon right now. Pin a dollar bill to it. Mail at our risk today. Book and Journal will start at once.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL

1815 Democrat Bldg.

WAVERLY, IOWA

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Gentlemen:—I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your FREE BOOK, "Blue Ribbon Reds," and enter my name for a 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal. Please send book and paper at once.

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"busted" himself to purchase and at the time I talked with him he was most thoroughly disgusted.

I knew something of this man and knew him to be of moderate resources with a growing family to provide for and the money he had paid for this new stock represented considerable sacrifice on somebody's part. Furthermore, he is an exceedingly bright, able and enthusiastic poultry man and a man who would do any breed a world of good if he ever became associated with it.

I also knew the man who sold him the questionable stock. A man of means, long experience, the owner of a large and supposedly good flock and a large advertiser. This man, for the sake of a few dollars additional profit, sacrificed his good name, sacrificed his breed upon which his living depended, sacrificed the club of which he was an officer just as far as this other man and his wide circle of influence was concerned. To me the whole affair was exceedingly deplorable.

The breed club of which both were members was advised quite fully of the transaction, but nothing whatever was done about it, and herein that particular breed club fell down most terribly. They should have taken the matter up, sifted it to the bottom, and the guilty officer and member disciplined forthwith. But they did nothing and that same man is still doing business in the same old way, probably, injuring his breed, his club and his own good name. But in some day, in some way, he will meet his Waterloo.

Here in New York State we have what is known as a membership corporation law which has been taken advantage of very largely by farmer's organizations and so far has been of quite some value in permitting farmers to unite their efforts along various production lines. So far the milk producers have had the most use of the advantages of this law, but apple growers, potato growers, and in our own field of endeavor the New York State Co-operative Poultry-Certification Association (quite in spite of its unwieldy name) have profitably and successfully taken advantage of its provisions.

Briefly, this law provides for the co-operative effort of producers along specific lines, each member joining to pay a certain membership fee, annual dues if the by-laws so provide (which they seldom do) each to sign a contract to faithfully perform certain duties and each to sign a negotiable promissory note which is held as security for the faithful performance of their contract. In the case of the New York State Co-operative Certification Association, the promissory note is for one hundred dollars and is forfeitable if the member does not live up to his contract. This gives assurance that each member will probably live up to his part of the agreement which usually concerns providing various products of a certain grade and standard.

If such a law could be made national in scope, or better yet, international, it would be a splendid thing for breeder clubs to organize under as they could then with impunity guarantee stock, eggs and chicks to be of a specific standard. But such is not possible.

It strikes me that probably the best way for breed clubs to guarantee that the buyer will get just what he pays for is to establish list prices of the various grades of stock as found in the yards of the average breeder, set a fair figure for such stock and give such close descriptions that even the uninitiated can

readily see that he gets just what his money calls for.

I am quite inclined to believe that fully ninety per cent of the dissatisfaction existing between buyer and seller is due more to ignorance of the precise value of various grades of stock, than to any wilful desire to put something over on somebody else. Perhaps this plan of carefully prepared list prices would eliminate the problem so that the major part of the trouble will simply vanish. Even the man who wilfully intends to defraud will find it difficult to go by the standard of prices as established by his breed society. But the trouble will come in attempting to set a perfectly satisfactory standard of prices, a standard that will suit all breeders and the conditions they have to face.

Again, aside from size, shape and color the buyer of hatching eggs is bound to be quite at sea until after the young stock has matured. But then, hatching eggs have the reputation of being about the purest gambling venture known—it certainly was the first. I never could quite see how anybody could guarantee the hatchability of eggs anyway—although mating lists are quite profuse in this particular. Eggs are not a manufactured product and we don't know just what goes into them, so how can we guarantee anything we know so little about. The best we can do is to feed and house just as well as we know how to, and then leave the rest entirely to the hen and hope for the best. The less guaranteeing we do about eggs for hatching, the better we are off. Sell them as a pure gamble and let it go at that.

There are many problems for breed club officers to face before they can hit on a sure-fire method of assuring prospective buyers of getting their money's worth, but I doubt if their time can be more profitably taken up than in making a sincere effort to cleanse their membership from the faultfinding that continually crops up in stock selling. Unwisely worded circulars are responsible for much of the misconception in the mind of the buyer, leading him to expect more than any breeder can reasonably provide, although all intent to defraud was entirely absent from the mind of the writer. Also it is quite in accordance with human nature to consider our own flock just a little bit better than that of our neighbor, and our neighbor thinks the same of his own flock. These are some of the problems that must be sifted sorted and duly provided for.

Henry D. Barto.

The Value of Oats as a Feed for Laying Flocks

Oats for the laying flocks are most essential, fed in any form ground up with corn, whole in litter, steamed hot in winter and sprouted are the best ways of feeding them.

I have never realized the value of steamed hot oats as I have so far this winter. So far, here in the New England States, anyway, we have had a pretty cold and stormy winter. Hardly anyone has had their flocks produce as many eggs as if the weather was more normal, but my own experience this winter has been a fine laying average in my flocks.

I lay it to feeding steamed oats. I feed at 1 o'clock at the rate of 1 quart of steamed hot oats to each dozen hens, feed it in large troughs and the hens are crazy over it. I do not believe there is any kernel wasted. I suppose the oats



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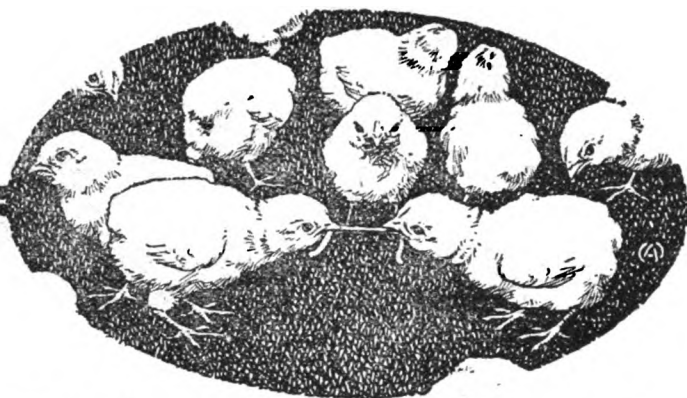
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Start them right—keep them growing right along without any backset.

PAN-A-CE-A gives chicks good appetite and good digestion—helps them develop rapidly—gives them vigor to resist disease.

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PAN-A-CE-A contains the Salts of Iron, so essential to early chick life, and during the rapid growth of feathers.

PAN-A-CE-A prevents and cures gapes, indigestion, diarrhea and leg weakness.

PAN-A-CE-A your chicks and then watch them feather! A Pan-a-ce-a chick will out-feather a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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A. R. CURTIS

thus: I take eight quarts of dry oats, put in a large agate kettle, cover completely with boiling water, cover tight and set on the back of stove one hour to simmer. They swell considerably so that I think there will be 10 quarts or so when done. They absorb all the moisture. When done, I turn into a small tub and stir every fifteen minutes until about the right heat to feed hot, without burning.

Oats are a fairly cheap feed and on one or two occasions, when I have been out of oats for two days on account of the condition of the roads, I have noticed a decided drop in eggs laid the two following days. I know it helps them to make more eggs and large eggs also. Outside of these oats, I have fed in a heavy litter commercial scratch feed at morning and night, and dry mash in their hoppers, sweet milk three times a week and mangle beets three times a week, plenty of grit, shell and water. My houses are all open front type, no windows, just curtains of cloth and burlap. Have not had a sick or wheezy bird yet nor a frozen comb. My neighbors have all these things and lament because they have such ill luck when I have such good luck.

The word luck always amuses me when applied to the chicken business. I have been in it for a good many years and all the good luck anyone gets or has is well earned by their hard work and common sense. People, time and again, who have failed to hold jobs or make good otherwise, decide they will go into the chicken business. They see a great future; just throw out a little feed when you feel like it and take baskets out to fetch in the eggs to market at \$1.00 per dozen. Such a rosy dream. A snap they see, just a nice, easy life and little work and a lot of money.

The chicken business to be made successful, requires grit, carefulness in the little things, determination and the right kind of work combined with plenty of common sense, and a love of the work also. To be highly successful, one must love and enjoy the work and understand their birds and be acquainted with their ways and habits.

Sprouted oats can not be beaten for a green feed. The hens enjoy them so. I have not fed them this winter on account of fuel conditions, but always have before, but the steamed ones held me over. Next year if all is well I have a home made sprouter planned that will give splendid results as I have found it did in the past.

I have always made it a plan for years to keep a hopper of ground oats near my growing pullets. They enjoy them and they help build them up, and occasionally I feed oats in the litter to the flocks but not too often. I seldom feed just corn, just once in a great while at night when the weather is down to zero, I feed corn as it gives the hens more heat to stand the very severe nights.

My birds are the S. C. R. I. Reds and I believe too much corn would fatten and stop their laying. My pullets were April May and June pullets and began laying a fine average so far and of course, will even do better later, as the weather warms up. Of course, they have had good care but even then, without the oats I do not believe they could have done so well. If one has not tried the steamed oats, please do it for a couple of weeks and keep records before and after and see if it does not help the egg yield.

Mrs. Bessie M. Cole,

"Raised 1025 Chicks Never Lost One!"

**So Writes Mrs. Norman D. Wildt, of Pennsylvania —
"I Never Lost a Chick With Bowel Trouble and I
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I positively guarantee that I can show you how to prevent chick losses to poultry raisers who follow the unfailing methods outlined in my new book.
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My 335 chicks at four weeks old look like six or seven weeks. Lost practically none by following your methods.

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I have an exceptionally fine lot of youngsters this year. Raised them according to your directions. I did not have a single case of diarrhea or bowel trouble when I followed your methods.

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SAVED CHICKS

We lost 650 out of 1,500 chicks, but last year we followed your advice and only lost 65 out of 1,600 chicks.

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YOU too can save all your chicks, as it is made easy by the practical application of the simple proven secrets discovered by Prof. Quisenberry, the country's most noted poultry authority. Every time you lose a chick you are out 50 cents. The yearly loss of chicks represents hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is one of the biggest obstacles in the path of successful poultry raising. 46,000 poultry raisers all over the United States and in many foreign countries, have found big profits come easy by following these Quisenberry Methods.

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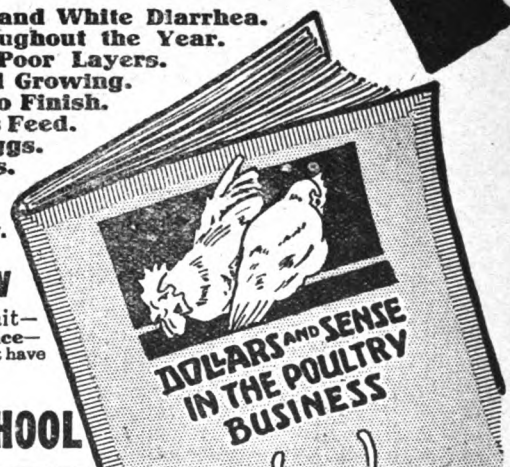
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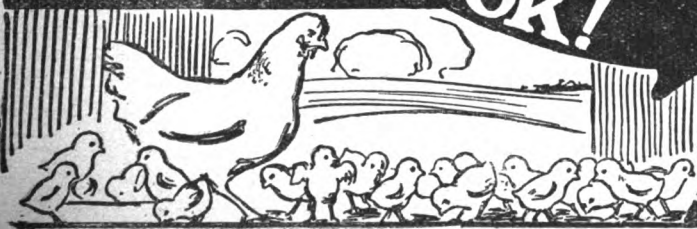
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Spring Work

The breeder has little time to enjoy freedom from the long bondage of shoveling snow, fussing with frozen drink vessels and attending to frosted combs and cases of cold or rheumatism, when he is confronted by the duties and problems which come trooping on the heels of more comfortable weather.

One of the first jobs should be to get rid of the old litter, which in many cases is lying about the houses in heaps where it was thrown through the winter. Remove it promptly before the fowls have a chance to scratch it about and contaminate the ground. Frozen litter is dirty enough, but when the frost begins to work out, it reaches the height of filthiness. Even the odor is fraught with disease, and litter from a pen where there has been roup may serve to spread this dreaded scourge for a long time.

Looking over the yards is another job that annually bobs up with the coming of spring. Sections of fence may have blown down through the winter, gaps come in the wire or hinges or fastenings of gates become broken. These should be carefully repaired before there is a disagreeable mixup of breeding yards or valuable males ruin themselves for the season by scrapping. Guard against water from the melting snows running into the houses or incubator cellars. Twenty minutes' work with hoe or shovel will often prevent loads of future trouble. We have known breeders to be driven out of their cellars by water working in right in the midst of a setting. This, of course, meant the loss of hundreds of choice eggs and several weeks of valuable time in getting out the chickens.

The lice menace which practically hibernates like the groundhog through the winter, speedily becomes rampant with the departure of cold weather. Attack him before he has time to replenish his thinned ranks in his stronghold of the nests, the roosts and the dropping boards and deal him a knockout from which he will not fairly recover during the summer. Brooders, no matter how free they seemed from vermin at the close of last season, should be thoroughly "doctored" for lice and mites before a single chick is intrusted to them. Paint on the outside and a liberal application of three parts of whitewash to one part of kerosene on the inside will sometimes secure immunity from these pests for an entire season. But it is safer to supplement with an occasional spraying, or only a few of the pests are needed to produce a crop of millions if allowed to breed unmolested. A lousy brooder makes a much worse mother than a lousy hen, for the lice will prey in part on the mother hen, whereas in the case of the brooder, they must satisfy their bloodthirsty appetites on the chicks alone.

Never place a brooder in a house or pen that has been occupied by fowls through the winter without a most rigid cleaning. There is nothing better than hot soapsuds for the initial course. Wherever this hits lice or their eggs, there will be no need of a second dose and no matter how hard filth may be pastered down it will be so softened up as to be easily removable. After allowing to dry follow up with the spray pump, hitting every crack.

It is better to be fully abreast of one's work at all times, but to fall behind in breeding season is sure to prove fatal to the highest success. Have your breeding birds mated up and producing fertil-

first order is to be filled. Have the incubator already to receive the eggs as soon as the required number has been saved, rather than have them lying around a week to suffer loss of vitality by evaporation or chilling. And once the eggs are in the machine, set about getting the brooders cleaned and in position for the coming chicks. Some are always behind with their brooders and as a consequence, frequently forced to carry the chicks in the machine two or three days after hatching, which is sure to prove a detriment to the youngsters and at the same time do more to daub and befoul the machines than would half a dozen hatches if promptly removed. The yards should be looked after too, so there will be no delay in getting the chicks out on the ground with the coming of the very first warm days. Loss of appetite, failure to grow and weak legs are inevitable to chicks kept too long indoors.

Tuck a little seed for green stuff into the first corner to become bare of snow. Possibly you have sprouted oats, but no matter, once rape is in the ground, it will take care of itself and in a surprisingly short time will be large enough for feeding. It requires no cultivating but grows profusely on all kinds of soil. A patch ten feet square will yield enough to keep several hundred chicks in condition during the critical stage of their growth, which might have proved a flat failure if confined to a straight grain ration.

Get after the cockerels promptly upon their reaching broiler weight. Not only does their removal make more room for the pullets, but the broiler market is subject to sharp drops as the season advances and a delay of a few days may mean a loss of dollars on a hundred pound shipment.

Never was there a time perhaps when success in business was so dependent upon forethought and action. Delays are dangerous in all lines at any time and in none more so than in the poultry world in breeding season. One should bear in mind that for various reasons, it is rarely possible to get an order for anything at a distance filled accurately and promptly, hence if a new machine or brooder is needed or a part for repair the move to get it should not be put off to the last minute. The lacking of a very small "part" of an incubator may hang it up for a month, and a month means a great deal in the age of a hatch of chickens. The operators of coal burning houses should be particularly careful to secure their fuel as early as possible. For several years now, it has been only with the utmost difficulty, owing to the chaotic state of the coal market, that many using this method of brooding, have been able to get coal enough for their needs, the more dilatory often being forced to pay exorbitant prices.

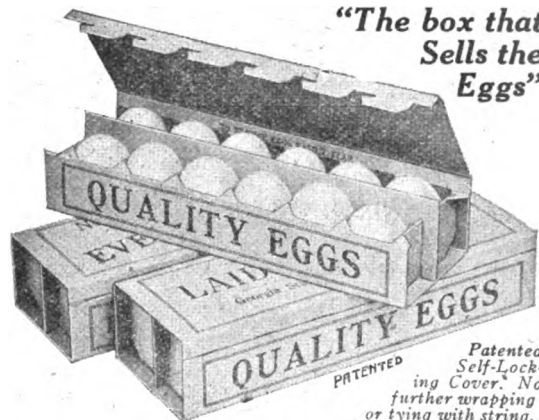
Advertising is another matter where it is fatal to procrastinate. Many wait until the breeding season is fairly on before placing their copy, when the fact is contemplating purchasers of stock, eggs or chicks usually run over the advertisements weeks or even months in advance and have their orders already booked when the later advertiser begins his "drive."

Yes, spring is the busiest of all seasons for the poultryman and on the promptness and efficiency with which he discharges his manifold duties at this important period, will largely depend his success for the entire year.

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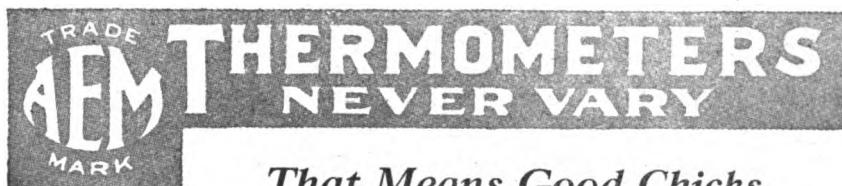
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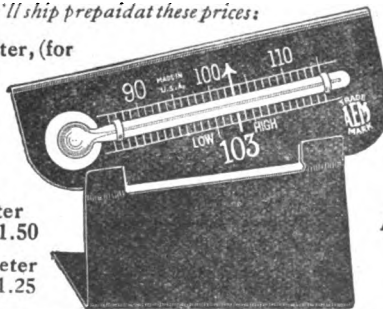
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THE LEGHORN WORLD, 6815 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your free book "All About Leghorns" and enter my name for a three year subscription to "The Leghorn World." Please send book and paper at once.

Name.....State or R.F.D.....

Town.....State.....

In-Breeding and Line-Breeding Where Does the Line Begin

We often hear poultrymen speak about line-breeding. And sometimes I wonder just what they mean. For instance, there is one large poultryman that I know who picks the best out of his flock each year and breeds them to the best, and he says that is line-breeding. The fact of the matter is, a few years ago, he had one of the best laying strains in Southern California, but today it is different. He has many beautiful specimens of birds, and the hens especially, but as for the egg production, well they just are not there. They are good lookers, all right, but that's all there is to them. I also know of a great many other poultrymen who practice line-breeding in this manner: They probably sell the baby chix to someone a few miles distant, and then buy the hatching eggs from them, and select the breeding stock from said hatching eggs, result: they breed right back into their same flock.

It's a cinch that you have to go right back to the real honest to goodness white leghorn hen, that weighs between three and one-half pounds and four and one-half pounds to get real good foundation stock and egg-producers. My idea of line-breeding is to breed within the same blood lines, that is, breed from fowls, that if they are related, it is very remote, and if one will but pick the real type of leghorn hen and introduce new blood through the medium of standard bred white leghorn cockerels, and follow the line and type closely, one will soon establish a real foundation for the pure-bred and much-abused white leghorn hen.

When it comes to in-breeding, there are a great many poultrymen who in-breed so much in their poultry flocks that they are not only ruining the white leghorn hen, but are fostering upon the long-suffering public, chix of inferior quality, of low vitality, and when they grow into pullets, they just naturally are not there when it comes to producing eggs. I know of one poultryman who bred Black Minorca cockerels to white Wyandotte hens, and then bred these hens from this cross, to White Leghorn cockerels. And he calls them a white leghorn strain. Not very much white leghorn about these chickens. And this is done by hundreds of poultrymen.

Let's all get together and breed white Leghorn stock, and establish this wonderful breed as it once was, and not breed a half dozen different kinds of other breeds, and absolutely ruin one of the finest, and most useful strains of poultry in existence.

W. C. DeLapp,
Pasadena, Calif.

Some Egg

L. J. Smock of Cochran, Pa., has a White Wyandotte that recently laid an egg weighing 4 ounces and measuring 8 inches in circumference one way and 6½ inches the other way.

Scrupulous attention must be paid to cleanliness. The litter, such as chaff or peat-moss, must be raked over every morning—as much as possible of the droppings being removed—and renewed when necessary.

Avoid overheating the brooder, since to do so will weaken the strongest chicks. Never, therefore, run a brooder without a thermometer.

FERRIS SMASHES WORLD'S RECORD WINNING AT THE 1922 EGG CONTESTS

5 FIRST PRIZES

OVER ALL BREEDS

MORE than any other breeder has won in one year since egg contests began

Highest Pen at Illinois—

In competition with 100 pens of all breeds



Highest Hen at Nebraska—

1,000 hens of all breeds competing



Highest Hen at Arkansas—

500 hens of all breeds competing



Highest Hen at Illinois—

500 hens of all breeds competing

Highest Pen at Ark. Contest—

100 pens of all breeds competing

The records of the Ferris White Leghorns at the 1922 and previous egg contests demonstrate beyond question that the egg breeding of our stock will insure profitable results in all parts of the United States, confirming the reports of thousands of customers. Trapnesting and pedigreeing on the most extensive scale ever attempted are responsible for these remarkable results. Our winnings over thousands of hens of all breeds at egg contests under Government and State supervision is convincing evidence that you should not overlook Ferris stock if you want the best laying strain. Many breeders claim great records for their stock. Few are willing to put their birds in competition with hundreds of pens from all over the world and prove their statements as we have done.

Double Your Profits You can do it with the White Leghorns that are making such wonderful records at the big national egg contests. Try them in your own yards. Compare them with any other breed or strain. Right in your own hands they will duplicate the wonderful records they make every year at egg contests.

Trapnested We actually record each and every egg laid day by day by the thousands of hens on the Ferris Farms. This is no small task, but we must know just how many eggs each hen lays so we can always breed from the best layers. Prolific egg production is bred into every Ferris Leghorn—this is why our customers make such amazing profits.

Pedigreed Every fowl is marked and through many generations we can trace back the individuals in the Ferris pens. Breeding exceptional layers means more than just breeding from high record hens—it means breeding from blood lines that have shown unusual production for generations. Your profit comes from a high average production and with many generations of good layers back of every fowl the flock average is bound to be high.

For 23 Years Our White Leghorn specialists have been working for years to breed better White Leghorns. Ferris quality is the result of 23 years of constant improvement. Special breeding and record keeping at a cost of over \$25,000 a year—on the most extensive scale ever attempted—is responsible for the wonderful profits Ferris Leghorns are making in customers' hands everywhere.

Write for Catalog and Bargain Bulletin

In 23 years of breeding Blue Ribbon Winners and Record Layers, we have built the world's largest poultry establishment. Our new 1923 catalog and mating list contains a world of information on White Leghorns and Egg Production. It will increase your profits. It is a book you want. Get your copy of this catalog and also our special bargain bulletin absolutely free. Write today to the originator of this famous strain.

GEORGE B. FERRIS, 911 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Southern Farm, West Palm Beach, Florida

\$5.24
Per Hen

Official Profit

This is the average profit of the Ferris pens at five 1922 National Egg Contests

DAY OLD CHICKS

Shipment anytime. Pay only 10% down; balance C. O. D. Safe arrival guaranteed anywhere east of the Rockies. Delivered prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Big, fluffy, vigorous chicks, hatched right, shipped right. Easy to raise. Get your chicks direct from Ferris. Have the best that money can buy.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Big, white eggs, strongly fertile because they come from flocks fed right, housed right and bred right. Safe arrival and a good hatch guaranteed. Delivered prepaid to your door anywhere in the United States or Canada.

EXHIBITION MATINGS

Guaranteed to Produce Winners. For the first time in the history of the poultry industry a breeder has matings so good he can say: "I guarantee every setting of these eggs and every dozen of these chicks to produce a blue ribbon winner." Write for special offer.

EIGHT WEEK PULLETS

Shipment right now or anytime in the spring or summer. Place your order now. Shipped safely anywhere in lots of one or 1,000. Get our catalog and note the low prices.

SALE OF BREEDING HENS AND MALES

Many of the finest hens and males in our breeding pens will be for sale in May. We are booking orders now for birds that we would not sell at any price until the breeding season is over. Low prices, too.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS WIN GREAT VICTORY AT 7 BIG SHOWS THIS SEASON

North Dakota State Fair	Michigan State Fair	Tenn. State Fair	West Michigan State Fair	Chicago Coliseum Show	Grand Rapids Show	Omaha—18 Prizes
Every first prize	Every first prize	Every first prize	Every first prize	All firsts in egg class	Every first prize	New York—Feathers mutilated so we could not show

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Jim Rohan
Pres.

"My Belle City Hatching Outfit is sure building up my Bank Balance"



You Can Bank On A Belle City For Big Cash Profits

Because it will bring you biggest hatches of strongest chicks that will grow rapidly into profit-paying hens

Here's a big money making opportunity for you that requires no experience—no big investment—just a little of your spare time. Over a million satisfied Belle City users have added to their bank accounts.

My new Free Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" tells you the whole interesting story—write for it today—it will prove that I can start you also on the right road to make big profits raising poultry with my

\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Fibre Board Double Walled Construction—Hot Water Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Holder—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg

Tester. \$6.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-Water, Double-Walled Belle City Brooder—Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save \$1.95—order both together—a complete \$18⁹⁵ Hatching Outfit—only

Express Prepaid

East of Rockies and allowed to points west. Gets your shipment to you—Post Haste—in from 2 to 5 days. You are perfectly safe in ordering—today—at these lowest factory prices—thousands save valuable time by ordering direct from my

Prize Offers of \$1000 in Gold

provide easy ways for you to make extra money. Full information comes with "Hatching Facts." Start a profit-paying poultry business of your own. Time means money to you. Order now—or write me today for Free Book "Hatching Facts"—it explains everything. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 44, Racine, Wis.





The Rose Comb Blue Orpington

If we were asked: "Is the Blue Orpington worth while?" we would reply: "Yes, for anything in the Orpington line is worth while." The family name is so good, that any of the children, irrespective of color, are worth the most careful and diligent cultivation. We all know the merits of the breed, for had it not possessed unusual merit, it never could have gained such a foothold in America. But when we come to consider the varieties, there is a wide range, and each one of us may choose the color that most appeals to our fancy, and that best suits our needs. Personally, after having bred to some extent all the more popular varieties, we come to confess that a well-bred Blue Orpington is about the handsomest creation of them all. Blue is the most beautiful color, and that may be the reason why the heavens are adorned with it, but it is also the most unstable color. And herein doubtless lies the reason why the Blue varieties have never enjoyed any great and lasting boom. People in general are not patient and persevering enough to work and wait for results. But these same individuals are quite unconscious of the fact that what is brought forth by patient continuance affords the highest and keenest pleasure and satisfaction. Therefore, in breeding and handling poultry for real pleasure, we shall be wise, if we choose the color the most difficult to produce in its richest and most pleasing effect. The Blue Orpington is pre-eminently the fancier's fowl. But with this they are also brimfull of utility, and will compare favorably with the most productive of any of the Orpingtons. The writer has proved this by experience.

There are two reasons why we feel justified in commending the rose comb Blue Orpington. Not because we have been instrumental in their creation or origination, for we do claim to be the originator of the rose combs, but because, in the first place, there are not a few people who admire the rose comb more than the single, hence for this class the rose comb varieties ought to exist. But the second and best reason seems to be that the rose comb is practically frost-proof, and is especially desirable for the northern states and Canada. In our own experience we have had great difficulty in getting the single comb male Orpingtons through the winter without freezing their combs, and for this reason alone we prefer the rose comb blues, apart from being partial to the rose comb for its neatness and gracefulness.

So far as the color scheme is concerned, we would be in favor of eliminating the lacing, and favor the solid body color of blue with the darker top color, which gives a beautiful appearance to the bird, without the perplexing matter of having just the right lacing. We say this, not because of any indifference to the beauty of the lacing, but in the interests of the Blue Orpington as a variety, that may be saved from the folly of breeding for fine feathers, instead of maintaining their splendid utility value admitted by all.

For why should we consign to its doom a worthy variety, simply for the sake of some artistic adorning? Let such varieties as the Silver Wyandotte be sufficient warning to save us from such defeat. Let the beautiful Blue Or-

For Hatching Eggs

For Baby Chicks

Keipper Safety Carriers

Chicks chilled and weakened in transit and damaged eggs make dissatisfied customers. Keipper Safety Carriers have cut such losses to the minimum. They are positively the safest carriers on the market.

You Can Safely Guarantee Egg Deliveries

by shipping in Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers. Individual containers for each egg. All vibration eliminated by elastic cushion held by rubber bands. Made of jute-lined fibre board, strong and water resistant.

Prices on Parcel Post Prepaid
15 Egg Size ea. .35; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$19.00
30 Egg Size ea. .60; per doz. 4.30; per 100 \$32.00
50 Egg Size ea. .80; per doz. 7.00; per 100 \$51.00
30 Egg Size sold in 1/2 doz. lots at dozen prices.
50 Egg Size sold in 1/4 doz. lots at dozen prices.

No Chilled Chicks—No Crowding in Corners With Keipper Baby Chick Boxes.
Circular inner walls eliminate corners and protect chicks from direct draughts. Made of jute-lined fibre, strong and water resistant.

New Low Prices Parcel Post Prepaid
Special prices on large lots, f. o. b. nearest warehouse.
Address nearest office.
25 chick size each .30; per doz. \$2.05
50 chick size each .40; per doz. 3.10
100 chick size each .55; per doz. 4.50



KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

same as the popular Buffs, except the top color, let that remain as it is, a very dark blue with some sheen in the plumage of the male.

Our line of rose comb Blue Orpington was made with an infusion of Wyandotte and Andalusian blood, to a very limited extent. And so long as all the Orpingtons are very composite in their makeup, this introduction of these varieties cannot possibly be objected to. We first established, some years ago, a line of the regular Blues by crossing the Whites and Blacks, producing the Cuckoo variety, which we advertised and sold for a time. And to these Cuckoos we mated the English single comb variety. Then began a certain amount of out-crossing in the endeavor to produce the rose comb variety. And we are glad to relate that our labor thus far does not appear to have been in vain, for already during this present season there has been a good demand for stock and eggs, considering the newness of the variety, and the fact that we have done but little advertising. Already Canada is awakening to the fact that these rose combs have for their people a great advantage over the single combs. And personally we are most sanguine that the rose comb Blue Orpington will enter the ranks of the Standard varieties, as deserving a place among the best fowls for general utility and beauty.—Geo. B. Edwards, D.D.S., Laceyville, Pa.

Annual Purdue Egg Show Will Be April 30, May 1, 3

The fifteenth annual Purdue egg show will be held April 30 and May 1, 2 and 3 at the Agriculture Hall of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. The show this year is expected to be the largest ever held, and more than 1,000 dozens of eggs are being arranged for. Many new classes are being added and all of the old ones are being retained. The number and value of the prizes are greatly increased over last year's, ribbons and cups are to be given in all classes and cups for sweepstakes, also merchandise and settings of eggs donated by the leading poultry breeders of the state.

Entries are expected from the entire middle western and the other sections will probably be well represented. The competition in the High School class will be strong as the number of Poultry clubs in the state has increased greatly in the last year and interest has increased proportionally.

There are to be classes for fanciers, commercial producers, farmers, high school students and others. A prize will be given for the largest and smallest eggs exhibited, also the most curiously shaped egg will be awarded a prize.

The committee in charge each year is composed of elected representatives of the freshman class at the University and this year the members are: F. A. Christen, Decatur, Ind., president; Lawrence Holloway Colfax, vice-president; J. E. Walters, Marion, Ind., secretary; Ralph Blevens, Linton, Ind., treasurer; M. S. Dresser, Lafayette, business manager; L. C. Skelton, Owensville, Ind., superintendent; Robert Bales, Crawfordsville, assistant superintendent; W. C. Ely, Jr., Terre

"The Layers Win and the Winners Lay"



Regal Dorcas Eggs Bring Success

EGGS SHIPPED 3000 MILES

Mr. John S. Martin,
Port Dover, Ont.

Delano, Calif., April 27, 1922.

Dear Sir:

From the setting of All-Star eggs I hatched eleven nice sturdy chicks. This is fine considering the eggs were shipped over 3000 miles and speaks well for your methods of packing. I can easily see why you are the world's foremost breeder of White Wyandottes. You have the confidence of your customers. "Once a customer always a customer."

Yours very truly,

F. W. NEWTON.

RECORD OF 253
Lincoln Centre, Me.,
Nov. 13, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I am certainly glad I invested my money in your White Wyandottes. One of the pullets from your eggs laid 253 eggs in one year and I hatched 93 chicks from her. From these chicks I raised 38 pullets that have proved to be wonderful layers. At the Lincoln Show I won three Firsts, a Second and a Third, also Grand Champion Male. You have certainly perfected a wonderful strain and I cannot say enough for them.

Yours sincerely,
Bernard Smith.

"MARVELS OF SIZE
AND BEAUTY"

Rochester, Mich.,
Sept. 27, 1922.

Dear Sir:

The birds we hatched from your eggs are marvels of size and beauty. The hatch came off May 5th and now plenty of the cockerels will weigh 7 pounds and the pullets from 4 1/2 to 5 pounds. We have selected fifty of the pullets and will mate up four choice pens. Wish you could see them; you would be delighted with them. We are more than pleased with our success.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. M. J. Smead.

COCKEREL WORTH
\$100.00

Ada, Okla, Nov. 5, '22.

Dear Sir:

From the first eggs we have two good cockerels, one of which I consider worth \$100.00. We also have several extra good pullets. From the last eggs we have one cockerel and ten pullets also extra good. We are well pleased with results and wish you to know that we all appreciate your efforts in the interests of the White Wyandotte.

Yours truly,
J. F. Weldon.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes Are the Ideal Fowl

REGAL MATINGS FOR 1923

For years I have made it a practice to reserve my prize winners. With but few exceptions, my winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Syracuse and Kansas City are all in my breeding pens at Port Dover, as well as hundreds of others of the same breeding, and very close up to them in quality.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO MY CUSTOMERS?

It means that my customers who send to me for eggs will get them from the very best lot of matings in America. No pens reserved. I have always sent out eggs from my best birds, and this fact being generally known, has done more to build up my business than anything else. What other breeder has sent out eggs that have produced First Prize Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago?

For the season of 1923 my 68 Exhibition and Dorcas Matings are the finest I have ever offered, and represent the result of years of careful breeding. FREE—Send for 20 page Catalog fully illustrated, telling all about the Regal Dorcas Strain and my Matings for 1923.

Eggs for Hatching

Dorcas Matings

\$ 5.00 per 15 eggs
\$15.00 per 50 eggs
\$27.00 per 100 eggs

Special Matings

(Exhibition or Dorcas)

\$10.00 per 15 eggs
\$18.00 per 30 eggs
\$25.00 per 45 eggs
\$50.00 per 100 eggs

Special Utility Matings

\$20.00 per 100 eggs

All-Star Matings

\$20.00 and \$25.00 per 15 eggs

2000 Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for Immediate Sale

Special Value

Male and Four Females

\$25.00, \$40.00, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00

Choice Pedigree Cockerels

\$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00

Hens and Pullets

\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box R, PORT DOVER, ONT., CAN.

Mr. Chick Buyer— Buy the best chicks hatched! Go to a Wishbone equipped Hatchery

To raise the best chickens start with the best chicks.

You can be sure your chicks are absolutely the finest obtainable if you buy them from a hatchery equipped with Wishbone Mammoth Incubators. Wishbone-hatched chicks have been proved best by actual demonstration. They are hatched so perfectly that they are stronger, healthier, and livelier from the second they quit the shell.

Take any two eggs produced under identical conditions. Hatch one of them by any method of incubation—artificial or natural. Hatch the other in a Wishbone Mammoth. Time after time, the Wishbone-hatched chick will be livelier; it will grow faster; it will develop into a healthier, better laying, meatier chicken.

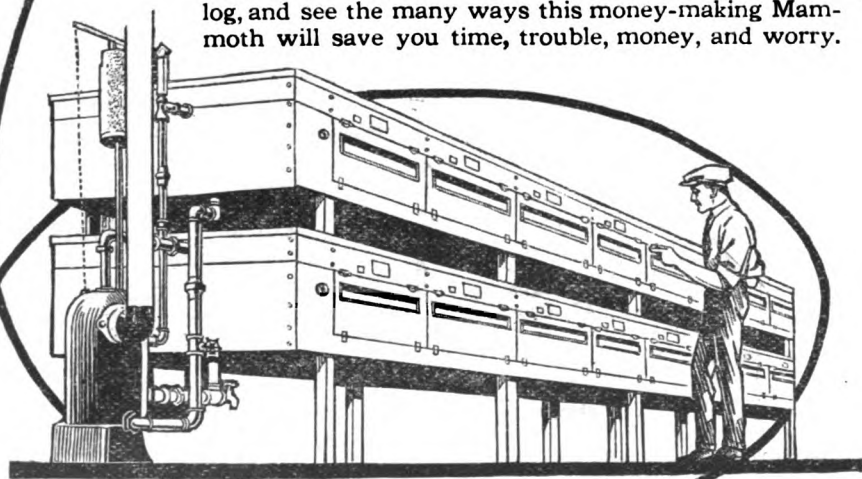
The superiority of Wishbone-hatched chicks, due to the way they are hatched, is proved by the tremendous demand Wishbone equipped hatcheries have for their chicks.

Write for the names of nearby Wishbone Hatcheries

American Incubator Mfg. Co., 154 Neilson St., New Brunswick, N.J.

HATCHERS!

Because Wishbone-hatched chicks are better, they are easier to sell. Sooner or later, you will own a Wishbone. It is vastly superior, much less expensive, much easier to operate than any other form of incubation. If you already own a Wishbone, let the people in your neighborhood know it so that they may have the benefit of buying your chicks. If you do not own a Wishbone, write us for a catalog, and see the many ways this money-making Mammoth will save you time, trouble, money, and worry.



Kicks, Kickers and Kicked

At this time of year any poultry paper has its hands full trying to keep everybody happy and peaceful when these chicks died or those eggs didn't hatch although guaranteed to come off ninety-nine and one half per cent. And by the way, folks, before we go any further with this little yarn, I want to say that no one in the Advocate office suggested it; it comes out of a clear sky simply because it has been my luck at times to sell eggs and day old chicks; also at other times to have bought the same. I have had kicks, heard kicks, and made kicks, and from the combined combination of toe power, I have come pretty much to the conclusion that there are generally two sides to every river.

There is one thing we are all after, poultry, poultry papers, and fanciers, and that is the fake, the person who can't produce the goods and who has no intention of doing so. I can't help recalling the concern that came thru this section last spring and booked many orders for chicks. When the money was all taken in the company vanished. Your protection, therefore, when you buy stock ought to be in the advertising columns of your poultry paper. Just as it is your help and other chicken world, so it can put before you the best in the chicken world that is for sale in the way of chicks and eggs.

One thing it cannot do: raise your chicks or hatch your eggs! That is up to you and if you are in the chicken business at all, big or little, you ought to be willing to assume this responsibility. And this is generally where all the kicking starts. I can not say it too plainly or emphasize it too much but above everything else be sure to examine every shipment of chicks and eggs with the greatest care upon their arrival. If you can do it in a warm room, open your package in the presence of your post master; you have a right to insist upon this with any shipment of live chicks. If they are in bad shape it lies within your power to reject them then and there, and you have someone of good authority to vouch for their condition upon arrival. Under such circumstances any reliable firm will be glad to adjust your claim or if the damage is in the shipment, ought to be glad to co-operate in getting the claim from the postal authorities. The trouble often starts because a customer receives an order in poor condition and begins by not trying to put his complaint thru at once. If you have received that package, acknowledged it, and do not complain until some time after its receipt you have absolutely no redress, and you have no right legally to try to collect from your dealer. I cannot stress this point too much because if arrival is safe and chicks are in good condition, care and nothing else will determine the outcome, except in one case which I will deal with further on. Likewise count your chicks; there will probably be a few dead ones, but most dealers make an allowance for this and if you do not have the correct number of live, sturdy ones, you should advise them so they can make the loss good.

Many concerns request information regarding how a shipment arrives. This, of course, makes opening a package unnecessary in the post office, but you are under the same obligation to examine the shipment and make a

prompt reply. A mistake made or a slow reply if the shipment was not O. K. tends to lessen the chances of a good adjustment.

So much for the receipt of packages and the power of rejection. The rest of the job is up to you and you have got to do your share. I can't help recalling a little experience I had last spring. A person ordered a couple of hundred chicks for such and such a time. As it was nearby I left them in the machine as long as possible assuming that he would be already to feed them when I reached his house. When I got there he didn't even have a fire in his brooder house, and he was ready to blame me when the chicks didn't do well. If you have ordered some chicks be ready for them; keep the home fires burning for a couple of days before they come just to make sure everything is in good working order. Nobody eats dinner before its ready, and nobody will get far in the chicken business unless they get busy before the chicks come.

This raises one other point. A great many customers have trouble with disease in young chicks. A firm who sells diseased stock of any kind ought to be sent to state's prison. They are not only crooked but they are a constant danger to the poultry welfare of any community. There is only one disease that can be bred and born in young chicks and that is White Diarrhea. This disease goes thru a cycle; old hens carry it, lay eggs containing the germs, and the egg hatches out a chick infected with white diarrhea. "Conclusive evidence has been produced," say Pear, Surface, and Curtis in Diseases of Poultry, "That it is only during the first few days of its life that a chick is liable to infection with this disease. It has been shown that the greatest danger of infection lies within the first 48 hours (while the chicks are still in the incubator) but that infection may take place up to four days or occasionally later in the case of weak chickens." That is, one chick with the disease is capable of infecting many more during this period. The chicks may continue to die over a long period; other birds may pick up the germs and carry them altho they never develop white diarrhea, but as far as actually catching the disease is concerned, that period is over in about five days. I have stressed this disease for two reasons: first, because it is a disease for which your dealer is responsible and you ought to be able to collect dollar for dollar from him; secondly, white diarrhea is not very common, and a great many complaints are made about this disease that are never white diarrhea at all. Chilling, poor food, sour ground, etc., almost any of these things are enough to set up a diarrhea condition in chicks, but these conditions are your fault and you have no right to complain to your dealer. If you think you have white diarrhea—I am going to be personal enough to tell about an experience I had last spring.

I ordered five hundred Rhode Island Red chicks for a firm last spring. (The advertisement did not come from the Advocate I am glad to say.) They came thru in good shape but by the end of the second day many began to droop and develop bowel trouble. I did all that could be done for two weeks without stemming the tide of mortality in the brooder house. It was thirty

Putnam Home Made Brooder



\$4.75
Postpaid

Costs Only
\$4.96
with Brooder Heater

In Successful Use for Years

YOU can make a better brooder than you can buy. A 14-year-old boy can do it in an hour with only a saw and a hammer. Your brooder complete with Putnam Heater, ready to receive the baby chicks, need not cost more than \$4.96.

This home-made brooder will care for 25 to 60 chicks. F. W. Severance, Ancona specialist at Fountain City, Tenn., writes: "We had 65 chicks in it. They were hatched September 20th, raised in a Putnam home-made Brooder until they got too big. One of the pullets laid an egg on January 18th. She lacked two days of being four months old."

The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere—in the house, in an open shed, or a roof can be provided and the brooder set out of doors. The hover is so constructed that the chicks find the exact temperature they need. The hover can be adjusted to suit any season.

The Putnam Brooder is constructed upon the principle of an open fireplace. It carries out the foul air and draws in fresh invigorating air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from above upon the backs of the chicks, just as with the mother hen. Indeed, Mrs. F. A. Smith, Cherokee City, Ark., writes that she finds the Putnam Brooder "better than an old hen; it doesn't have to be run after when it rains."

The Putnam Home-Made Brooder is easy to clean. You simply lift out the hover and the heater. The floor of the Brooder is even with the ground; the chicks have no steps or inclines to learn. They don't get lost or cold.

The Brooder Heater is made of brass and heavily galvanized iron; it is practically indestructible. The Heater holds one quart of oil and burns ten days without refilling or trimming; every other brooder must be filled and trimmed every day.

HOW TO ORDER

I sell the Putnam Brooder Heater only. The price is \$4.75. Within every Brooder Heater are easy-to-follow directions for making the Home-Made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask him for it. If

he doesn't have it, send me \$4.75, check or money order; I will ship one at once, postpaid. In ordering, please state your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE

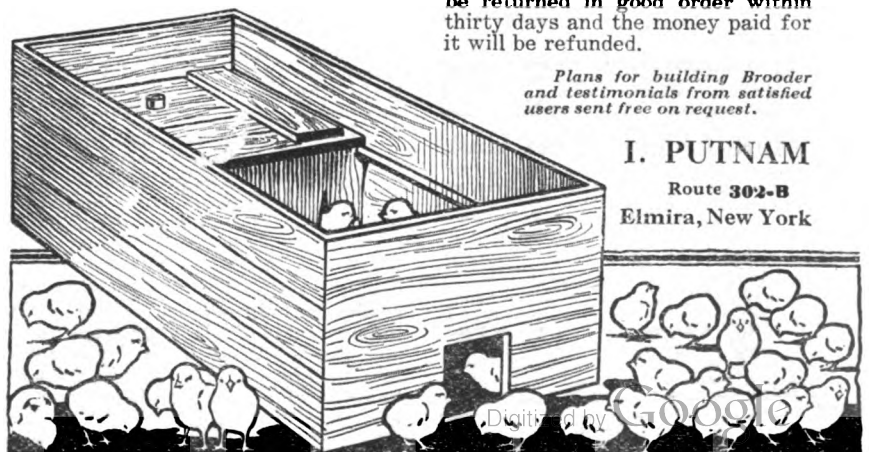
I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within thirty days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

Plans for building Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM

Route 302-B

Elmira, New York



Save Your Chicks From Lice

Safe—effective—quick in its action. Sprinkle it on the roosts—in the cracks—in the dust bath—on the young chicks—use it on lousy stock—it's a sure lice destroyer.

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

kills lice on poultry and farm stock, also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc.

Sold in sifting-top cans—guaranteed—1 lb. 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c; except in Canada and the far West.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



CHADWICK'S

TRAP-NESTED

WHITE ROCKS

Every Layer Trapped

We breed only from those which are proven producers.

BABY CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

Book your order NOW for delivery when you want them. A small cash deposit will secure delivery date.

Read This—It is only one of the many letters I have on file from my satisfied customers:

Wesleyville, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922.

Mr. Joseph Chadwick:

Dear Sir:—I purchased 100 chicks of you last March, of which I raised 94. I made five entries in the Erie show and took 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. The 1st pullet laid August 30th, and during the month of December I trapped them with an average of twenty eggs per bird for the month.

The best production was 26 eggs, the poorest, 11 eggs for the month. These birds paid \$1.00 profit each during December. I am.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) B. L. HENRY.

Treat White Rocks Right—They Will Treat You Right

JOSEPH CHADWICK

Box A, Newburgh, N. Y.

others only ten or fifteen died. Finally after trying everything I took ten or twelve samples and motored over to Ithaca where I had the state veterinary college make a complete examination. The verdict was white diarrhea. The firm who sold those chicks refused to make good. Well, I was out the money but folks I have always kicked myself because I did not sue them because I had a clean case against them, and I think a law suit once in a while would help clean up some of the crooks who get away with murder in the poultry business. The sooner the poultry press of today co-operates in the listing of undesirables the greater will be the advance in the industry. We don't want crooks and the sooner we can prove it the better off we will all be.

White diarrhea then is a disease for which any firm ought to take full blame, but it takes an expert to decide upon this disease. You cannot do it, I cannot, and you need the very best of authority for making the claim. When you come right down to it, with the exception of this disease, and provided the chicks were received in good condition, there is very little you can blame the dealer for; the chicks received in good condition are your responsibility; the dealer and the Advocate have done their part and the rest is up to you.

As regards hatching eggs the matter is more simple. If they receive bad care along the route, the broken ones tell the story. If they are received in good condition then you are all right and ready to set them, but be sure you test them for fertility in from five to eight days holding them in front of a light or candling them as it is commonly called. An infertile egg will be clear whereas one that has a germ developing will have a spot in it resembling to some extent a spider, a small body with feelers or legs going out from it. If the fertility is poor or below what was claimed for the eggs the matter should be adjusted with ease. Many times it is advisable to return the eggs just as they are for the dealer's examination. On the other hand if the eggs show good fertility and yet do not hatch, it is the fault of the customer and there is no ground for complaint. When you buy hatching eggs you are buying fertility and hatchability. With these factors present you ought to be able to do the rest and get a good hatch out.

After all it is well to remember that we are all doing our best. When you think of a young chick and how delicate it is it is remarkable to think of the thousands that are sent about the country annually with very satisfactory results. The firm or dealer today that has the most friends is the one who stands ready to adjust differences. It is their business policy to make friends; they send you the best they have got. If your examination shows the goods are poor in quality or in poor condition generally, then and not later is the time to make your complaint. When you buy eggs you are buying fertility, and when this factor is present, remember it is up to you. The Advocate, the dealer, any experiment station stands ready to help you raise those chicks, but they cannot do your work for you, and don't blame them for your own fault, which reminds me of a friend. He bought some eggs and hatched some chicks. One day I asked him how they

MANKATO INCUBATORS

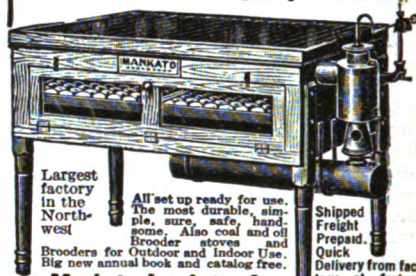
FACTORY
TO USER

THE OLD RELIABLE HATCHER

with a record. Made by experts of 28 years' experience building and operating incubators and raising poultry. Wonderful special features, makes the Mankato the leader of all incubators. It hatches the highest per cent of strong chicks in any climate, winter or summer. Sold at lowest price under strong binding guarantee. It is the one high class hatcher that is made right and sold right. Don't experiment, get the dependable quality Mankato that has stood the test of time.

NO BETTER INCUBATOR MADE

Well made of best material in natural red wood finish, three thicknesses of walls, heavy pure copper hot water tank and boiler, perfect automatic regulator, correct ventilation, safety lamp, large oil tank, one filling to hatch, high nursery, tested thermometer, etc. Heavy, well insulated wall construction and special double heating system insures uniform temperature and highest percent hatches.



Largest factory in the North-west

All set up ready for use. The most durable, simple, sure, safe, handsome. Also coal and oil Brooder stoves and Brooders for Outdoor and Indoor Use. Big new annual book and catalog free.

Shipped Freight Prepaid. Quick delivery from factory at factory prices. Write today for free book.

Mankato Incubator Co.
Box 732 Mankato, Minn.

\$3 DOWN
Brings you a genuine

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

Latest model—Shipman-Ward rebuilt, like new. Shipped anywhere on ten days' free trial—only \$3 down. If you can tell it from a brand n w machine in looks, action or quality of work we'll refund every cent paid by you, in low fast-ry price. Guaranteed five years. Unbeatable easy payment proposition.

Send for Our Free Book

A postal will bring you our big typewriter book in colors and gold—FREE. Every step in famous rebuilding process illustrated and explained. Let us show you how you can save real money.

Write now—no obligation.

Shipman-Ward Mfg. Co.

Typewriter Emporium

1563 Shipman Bldg.

Montrose and Ravens-

wood Avenue,

Chicago



Make More Money

With a draft-free, warm, dry, easily cleaned, vermin-proof poultry house of Natco Glazed Hollow Tile, you increase your egg yield and have healthier chickens. Easily erected at reasonable first cost with no upkeep expense afterwards.

Write for the new Natco on the Farm Book.

NATCO DOUBLE TILE

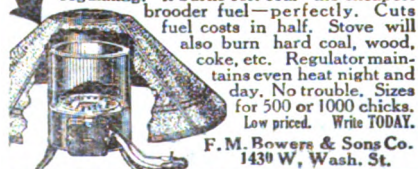
NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
1377 FULTON BUILDING :: PITTSBURGH, PA.

68 BREEDS Fine, Purebred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Northern raised, hardy and beautiful, 10,000 prices, Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Incubators at low prices, America's finest poultry farm. Large catalog 6 cts.

BOWERS Colony Brooder

More Chicks—Less Cost

This brooder is a chick-saver and a money maker. It raises more and better chicks, at less cost than other brooders. Stove is best in the world to hold fire—air-tight and self-regulating. It burns soft coal—the cheapest



F. M. Bowers & Sons Co.
1430 W. Wash. St.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

got white diarrhea." I saw the chicks a couple of days later; I saw the way they were being kept—well, folks, and this is between you and me. I wondered, not at the chicks, not at the pen or the food, not even at the filth and dirt and sour, wet ground—I just plain wondered why there were any chicks at all.

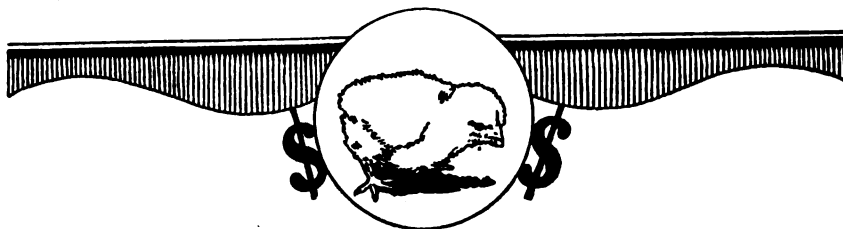
L. Harris Hiscock,
Skaneateles, N. Y.

Shipping Eggs For Hatching

The season will soon be at hand when many will be buying and selling eggs for hatching. It is, therefore, important to know the best methods of shipping eggs which are intended for hatching. Interior packages and carriers, and careless ways of packing the eggs are not, however, the cause of very much trouble in the way of poor hatches. The average poultry breeder knows how to prepare hatching eggs for shipment. Usually the cause of much of this trouble lies with the receiver, who does not give the eggs proper attention when they arrive at their destination. Eggs shipped from quite a distant point are frequently placed under a hen the same day they are received. This should not be. Eggs after being handled or shipped, should remain undisturbed for 24 hours before setting them. It is inevitable that the delicate cells and germs get more or less disturbed in transportation, no matter how well they may have been packed, or how carefully handled.

Last year, for the first time, we shipped eggs for hatching by parcel post, packed in potent shipping boxes. Most of them went through all right, but some did not. Shipping by express in an ordinary market basket, having a handle, has given us best satisfaction. Many of the boxes sent by mail arrived with the handles broken or pulled off which with the package used, could not have been done except by rough handling. It is seldom that we find, even one egg cracked in a basket that has come by express. Yet it is also true that long distance shipments are made by parcel post and the eggs arrive in good condition and hatch well. There are several egg shipping boxes or cartons now in the market that carry eggs with a considerable degree of safety and are more convenient for packing and preparing for shipment than baskets, but our experience is that they are more likely to be handled carelessly or broken than a basket. One reason for this perhaps, is because they are smaller, and another that a basket will stand more crowding or jamming than a box without damaging the eggs. All packages containing hatching eggs should be plainly so marked no matter in what way they are sent.

In packing a basket with eggs, we first line it with newspapers, and then put about an inch of excelsior over the bottom and half way up the sides. Then wrap each egg separately in soft paper and place them in the basket, the small end down and about an inch apart, and carefully press excelsior down in all spaces. Next put on another layer of excelsior, a layer of eggs and more excelsior between them as before. The point is to so pack the eggs that they will not come in contact with each other or against the side of the basket during the trip. The top should be rounded up and covered with burlap, sewing it to the basket all the way around. We never have complaints of eggs being



Reduce that costly chick loss

THE surest way is to provide proper feed. Don't feed little chicks raw, indigestible grain mixtures—it's like giving raw beefsteak to a baby.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

Ask your dealer for Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed or mail the coupon today.

Feed Dept. 3
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

The
H-O
Cereal
Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

SEND ME
FREE sample,
price and literature
on your Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick
Feed.

Name

Address
1-3-23

BEST FOR BABY CHICKS

Jar Holder Top Has 8 Holes



Easily separated to fill or clean without removing jar.



Cone shaped bottom prevents clogging.

For Feed, Grit, Milk or Water
Use AMERICAN PANS

WILL fit any Mason Jar.

FEED flows down as chicks eat.
WATER or milk can't flow over.

Made of "tight coated" rust proof galvanized iron (also japanned) in two sections. No screws, soldered parts or wires to break. No chance to clog—chicks cannot crowd or get into pan and pollute contents. Jar need not be removed to fill or clean. Use JAPANNED PANS for feeding sour milk, buttermilk, etc. American pans are recognized as the Universal Standard Baby Chick Feeders. Do not accept imitations. Sold by AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 139-523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois. The Oldest, Largest and Best Poultry Paper. 1 year, 75c 2 years, \$1.00 5 years, \$2.00

Attach any Mason Jar to Top.



3 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID 75c
Japanned Pans 15c extra

6 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID \$1.25
Japanned Pans 25c extra

12 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID \$2.00
Japanned Pans 50c extra

\$1.00 Buys 3 Galvanized Pans and American Poultry Journal for 4 months
\$2.00 " 6 Galvanized Pans " " " 1 year
\$3.00 " 12 Galvanized Pans " " " 2 years

Chanteclers at Madison Square Garden 1923 Show

Poultry shows, like all business enterprises appealing to the public, require good press agents. Press agents require attractive news items to arrest public attention. Madison Square Show in 1922 heralded far and wide the new Lamona poultry breed developed by H. M. Lamon, while he was connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This year Madison Square Garden Show used considerable publicity with such news items as the New York World, New York American, Daily News and others to describe the work of the Canadian Trappist Monk, Brother Wilfrid of Oka Agricultural Institute and his Chantecler breed, that he has developed after fifteen years of constant matings.

Perhaps a hundred thousand people in the vicinity of New York and New England have read about Chanteclers, Madison Square latest breed. While new perhaps at the Garden, they are not unknown elsewhere. Chanteclers were shown at Chicago 1920, Providence and Newark, N. J., 1922 and Boston, 1923, American Shows and at the principal Canadian Shows 1919-20-21 and 23.

They have aroused considerable interest because not only of the birds exhibited, the claims made of the merits of the breed, but of the careful painstaking work of the originator, Brother Wilfrid. Chanteclers are the result of over fifteen years of application and study of Brother Wilfrid to produce his "Ideal Fowl." We quote various parts of the Canadian Chanteclers Breeders' Manual to give a short history of his work.

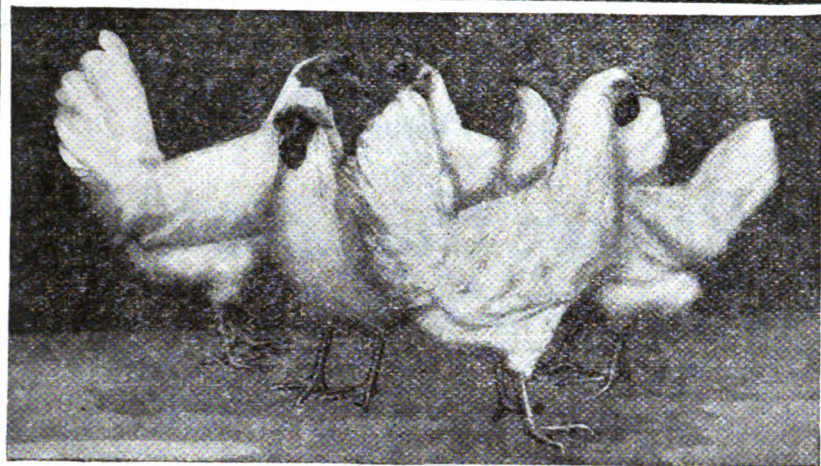
"Knowing by experience the damage done to the combs of male birds by the intense cold of the winters, he wished to obtain in his breed a small closely set comb with wattles in proportion. His pronounced taste for white plumage decided him to adopt that color. Finally he wanted to develop a heavy bird with good egg production qualities all year round. Familiar with the qualities of almost all of the existing breeds; the Cornish Game seemed to him the type of bird to give the future fowl a vigorous temperament, an abundant supply of delicate meat and the decided type of comb and wattles, the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock, the additional weight, developed shape and help in winter egg production.

In the spring of 1908, Brother Wilfrid mated up his first crosses of a Dark Cornish cock and a White Leghorn hen; and a Rhode Island Red cock and a White Wyandotte hen. The result confirmed one of his theories—that the female transmits the color and the male the shape.

In the spring of 1909, he crossed a cock of his Rhode Island-Wyandotte matings with the selected whitest females from the Cornish-Leghorn matings.

In 1910, he added new blood by mating a White Plymouth Rock cock with the pullets from his previous matings that approached most nearly the ideal color, shape and comb, striving for.

Continual selection, culling and mating continued for three years. In 1913 he divided his flock into two parts, introduced additional Wyandotte blood



Our Prize Pen of Champion Layers
You Raise Pullets Like These From Our Egg Bred Chicks

Chicks! Chicks! Chicks!

The Famous Egg Basket Strain

Single Comb White Leghorns
mated to

Hollywood and Beall

250 to 300 Egg Pedigreed Sires

Profits in Large White Eggs and Plenty of Them When Prices Are High. That's what you want, and that's what you get in the Famous Egg Basket Strain.

Our parent stock is selected with the greatest of care by experts, as to their laying ability and health. They are of large size, long, deep, wedge-shaped bodies, with keen, alert eyes, and large lopped combs.

These wonderful Pedigreed Sire Matings, combined with our fifteen years of skillful breeding produce our Egg Basket Strain Leghorns, famous all over the United States for their large size and great laying quality of large white eggs.

Large Successful Egg Farms Depend Upon Egg Basket Strain Chicks From Us For Their Yearly Supply, and Take No Chances

Our large, sturdy, vigorous Egg Bred Chicks of quality, full of vitality, and well hatched from this proven and tested strain have been the source of all the profits enjoyed by thousands of our satisfied customers in nearly every state in the Union. Because of the great egg-laying quality our chicks possess, they are excellent winter producers with very high flock averages of large, white eggs. They are proven layers and winners for our customers at leading shows and Egg-Laying Contests.

Our Hollywood Pedigree-Sired Egg Bred Grade A Chicks

Are chicks of supreme quality. They are from selected and tested hens of long, deep, wedge-shaped bodies and large lopped-combed record layers mated with these famous Hollywood Pedigreed males. Chicks ready for delivery at \$20 per 100; \$90 per 500; \$170 per 1000 chicks postpaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Grade B Chicks, \$17 per 100; \$80 per 500; \$150 per 1000.

Q. DE VRIES, Grandview Poultry Farm, Box D, Zeeland, Mich.

Buys \$200 Worth Egg Basket Strain Chicks Offered \$1500 For Them When 4 Months Old

Mr. L. L. Jessing, Cincinnati, O., writes, "On March 9th I purchased 1200 grade A Chicks from you and have at present over 600 pullets, four months old. I was offered \$2.25 a piece for them by a buyer from Oxford, Ohio. They are exceptionally large pullets, healthy and vigorous, and were raised with less than 5% loss. I doubt if there are any finer pullets in the State of Ohio."

Order Direct From This Ad For Immediate Delivery

We guarantee satisfaction, and ship to every state east of the Rockies by parcel post. Send for our descriptive circular and free catalog giving prices of Chicks, Hatching Eggs, eight-week-old pullets. Catalog tells all about our large breeding institution and all about its wonderful layers. Write today.

You Need this Handy Sprayer

Use the Auto-Spray No. 1 to disinfect incubators and brooders and to clean out lice and mites in the poultry house. Prevent blights and destroy insects in the hot house, cold frame, garden and on the lawn.

Whitewash the cellar, stables and other outbuildings faster and more evenly than with a brush. Wash windows, bugles and motor cars quickly and thoroughly. There are nearly 40 other styles of Auto-Spray—big and little.

Write for Free Spraying Calendar and Catalogue.

The E. C. BROWN COMPANY 855 Maple Street, Rochester, N. Y.



64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. America's great poultry farm. 30th year. Valuable new 100-page book and catalog free.
R.F. NEUBERT Co., Box 812, Menasha, Wis.



RAISE GUINEA PIGS
For us. We buy all you raise. Profits—large demand—easy sale. Pay better than poultry or rabbits. Particulars and booklet how to raise GUINEA PIGS. Write: Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

the other. In 1917 he made his last addition of new blood, using a White Plymouth Rock cock weighing 10 lbs. The Brother then selected his best cockerels from this last mating and mated them in 1918 to the best hens of the two flock lines followed until then. As he had foreseen, among the offspring there were a few birds with single combs, but the elimination of these was more than compensated in the others.

The new breed "Chantecler" was introduced and warmly received by the Canadian Poultry public, and a Chantecler Breeders' Association was formed of about 90 members in March 1918, to increase breeding, perfection and interest in the Chanteclers. Among the original agreements made were: All birds were to be examined at an annual meeting by competent judges and birds unfit for breeding were to be killed. No birds or eggs should be lent, given or sold to any persons except members of the Association. All birds were registered that were passed upon as fit for breeding by the judges.

These agreements served to eliminate defects and improved the breed. Egg flock production was improved and breeders report averages of 208 up to 250 as yearly records with individual hen records exceeding 290.

The breed was improved, but the same agreements preventing the sale to the outside public held back expansion in numbers. Later on the articles were changed and when the Chanteclers were admitted to the A. P. A. Standard of Perfection in August 10th, 1921, the bars were cleared away to all poultry people to secure specimens. In the meantime the Canadian Chanteclers Breeders' Association had increased over 300 members and shipments had been made to the United States, France, South America and all parts of Canada.

No new breed was developed to such a high point of perfection before being marketed as was the "Chanteclers." The average breeder does not have the time, patience and resources that Brother Wilfrid had.

The Madison Square Show was the first competitive exhibition of Chanteclers shown in the United States. Four Canadian breeders and one from the United States exhibited and shared in the prizes.

Wm. Milne, Toronto, exhibited eighteen birds and won 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 2nd and 3rd Hen, 3rd Pullet, 1st Old and Young Hen.

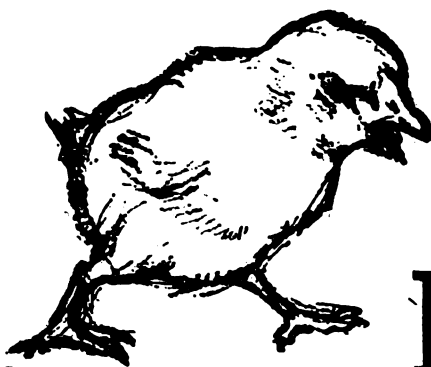
Frederick G. Hoskins, Brantford, exhibited four birds and won 4th cock, 5th Cockerel and 1st Pullet.

L. and H. Waddington, Lorne Park, exhibited two birds and won 3rd Cockerel and 2nd Pullet.

Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, London, exhibited one bird, taking 4th Cockerel.

Mi Favorite Poultry Farms, Keansburg, N. J., the only U. S. entry, exhibited 17 birds and won 3rd Cock, 1st 4th and 5th Hen, 4th and 5th Pullet and 2nd Young Hen.

All of the Chanteclers shown were nice white in color, wide chested and headed like the Cornish ancestors and had weight and body development that would indicate the large egg production claimed for. It is seldom that a new breed gets introduction to the U. S. poultry world with such publicity and



Stop Chick Losses

White diarrhea, bowel trouble, leg weakness are the great enemies of baby chicks, and they are caused by poor feed or improper feeding. You can raise 90 to 95 per cent of all chicks hatched by feeding the old standard reliable buttermilk mash, endorsed by prominent and successful poultrymen everywhere.

Blatchford's Chick Mash

(A Milk and Buttermilk Feed)



Chicks like it, thrive on it, because it contains all the ingredients required for rapid healthful growth—



Dried Milk Albumen, Meat Scraps, Fish Meal, Blood Flour, Bone Meal, Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Wheat Middlings, Cocoa Shell Meal, Locust Bean Meal, Rice Polish, Old Process Linseed Meal, Coconut Meal, Wheat Flour, Barley Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

The All-Around Feed for Chicks Starts—Grows—Matures

In 100-lb., 25-lb. and 10-lb. bags, and 4-lb. cartons. Ask your dealer.

Blatchford Calf Meal Co.

In business over 120 years
Waukegan, Illinois

FREE Picture Chart "How to Grow Chicks"

BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL CO.
Waukegan, Illinois

Dept. 16

Send me Free Picture Chart—"How to Grow Chicks."

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____



Dog Kennel

No. 4 Poultry House for 200 hens—5 units

No. 3 Poultry House for 30 hens

BEST FOR PROFITABLE EGG PRODUCTION. Much of the risk is taken out of poultry raising if your chickens are kept in Hodgson Poultry Houses. They guarantee comfortable, healthful, sanitary living conditions for your stock and less

work and trouble for you. Hodgson Poultry Houses are weather-proof and vermin-proof. Shipped in sections that you can erect quickly and easily by using

HODGSON Portable E. F. Hodgson Co. 71-73 Federal Street

Owen Farms

S. C. R. I. RED MATINGS FOR 1923 STAND PRE-EMINENT

THE HEAVIEST PRODUCING FLOCK OF BIG-BONED, TYPY, RICH COLORED REDS IN EXISTENCE IS HERE ON OWEN FARMS.

All my finest hens and pullets are being trapnested. Have not broken up the continuity of laying of part of my choicest females in order to exhibit this year. Absolute knowledge of my best producing stars is my first objective this year. All the hens and pullets being trapped laid an average of just over 50% the first eight days of January. Cold stormy dark days with very little sunlight during the period. NO ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS ARE BEING USED. A wonderful egg yield and typical of the Owen Farms birds.

In the large strong class at the Chicago National Show in January, 1922—a class that brought together winning birds at the Chicago Coliseum, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and other shows—my Reds made the outstanding winning of the year.

Winning 1st and 2nd Old Pen; 1st and 4th Young Pen; 1st and 2nd Cock; 1st, 2nd and 4th Cockerel; 2nd and 5th Hen; 1st and 2nd Pullet; Champion Male and Champion Female both combs competing; Best Display; Shape Specials on Cock; Hen; Cockerel and Pullet; Color Specials on Cock, Cockerel and Pullet.

1923 MATINGS

are superb. Every male and female has great size and bone—grand type—and rich dark even velvety color. The average weight is more than a pound over standard weight. Every breeder is State tested and in perfect health.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

at Owen Farms have been the leaders for 18 years. They have been the foundation blood for nearly every good flock on the continent. Their winnings include more Firsts at Madison Square Garden, New York, than any other flock, and crashing victories at Boston, Chicago, the Club Shows and the other best-shows of the country.

1923 MATINGS

are wonderfully fine in quality. The Owen Farms Buffs lead all others in purity and evenness of golden buff surface color, rich sound undercolor, percentage of buff wings and tails, in head points, in true Orpington type and in laying qualities. Eggs in both varieties from Groups I, II, III and IV are \$25.00; \$18.00, \$12.00 and \$6.00 per 15 respectively. All details regarding America's Premier Matings you will find in my 84 page booklet.

150 superb breeding cockerels at \$10.00; \$15.00; \$25.00; \$35.00 and \$50.00 each. 200 choice hens and pullets to complete matings at half the price of the male. Send your order directly from this advertisement and secure yours before they are all gone. "Your absolute satisfaction means my permanent success."

OWEN FARMS

402 Williams Road

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

Madison Square Garden Awards

(Continued from page 203)

2; Merihew 5; Cisco 3. Pullet—Glenwood Yds.
1; Monmouth 2; Watson 5; Oswalt 3-4.
S. C. I. Black Leghorns—Cock—Davison 1-2;
Wadsworth 3-5; Lapp 4. Hen—Davison 2-5;
Wadsworth 1-3-4. Ckrl.—Davison 3-5; Wadsworth 2; Conniscliffe Farm 4-5. Pullet—Gugel 2; Trapp 1; Wadsworth 4-5; Heinrichs 3.
R. C. Light Brown Leghorns—Cock—Strong 2; Stadler 1; Shelmdine 3; Smalley 4. Hen—Strong 3; Stadler 1; Smalley 2-4-5. Ckrl.—Strong 2; Modern Yard 5; Gifford 3; Stadler 1; Shelmdine 4. Pullet—Strong 4; Gifford 2; Smalley 3-5.
R. C. Dark Brown Leghorn—Cock—Strong 3; Diddell 2-4; Blackburn 5; Gus Stadler 1. Hen—Liddell 1; Blackburn 2. Cockerel—Kerlin Farm 1-2-5; Liddell 4; Blackburn 3. Pullet—Jewell 1-2-3-5; Modern Yds. 4.
R. C. White Leghorn Cock—Dabon 3-4; Chase 1. Hen—Damon 2; Chase 1. Cockerels—Damon 1; Davis 5.
R. C. Buff Leghorn Ckrl. to Vosburgh.
S. C. Black Minorca—Cock—G. K. R. Farm 1-5; Anderson 3; G. K. R. Farm 2; Williams 4. Hen—G. K. R. Farm 2-4-5; Brish Bros 1-3. Ckrl.—Anderson 1-5-4; G. K. R. 2; Hook 3. Pullet—G. K. R. 1-2-3-5; Anderson 4.
S. C. White Minorca—All to Hamilton Egg Farm, all except 1 pul., 1 ckr. to Shapley.
S. C. Buff Minorca—All to Ingraham.
R. C. Black Minorca—Cock—Madill 1; Eagle Cds. 2. Hen—Madill 1-2; Eagle 3-4; Cockerel—Madill 1-2; Eagle 3. Pullet—Madill 2; Eagle 1-3.
R. C. White Minorca—Cock and hens to Wilkins. Ckrl.—Wilkins 3; Buckley 1-2.
R. C. Buff Minorca—All to Van Dael.
W. F. Black Spanish—All to Stepath.
Blue Andalusian—Cock—Bird 2; Koons Farm 3; Stillwagon 4; Dobe 5; Steadman & Son 1. Hen—Bird 3; Koons Farm 5; Stillwagon 1-2; Dobe 4. Cockerel—Sweetzer 5; Bird 2-3; Dabe 4; Brightome Farms 1. Pullet—Dobe 5; Koons Farm 1; Bird 4; Sweetzer 2-3.
S. C. Ancona—Cock—Sheppard 1-2-4-5; Solli-day 3. Hens—Sheppard 1-2-4; F. Stier 3-5. Cockerels—Sheppard 1-4-5; Nivichols 2; Stier 3; Nichols 2. Pullet—Sheppard 2-3-4-5; Stier 1.
R. C. Ancona—Cock—Sheppard 1-2-3-5; Kamensky 4. Hen—Sheppard 1-2-3-4-5. Cockerels and pullets all to Sheppard.
Scotch Grey—All to Glen.
Buttercup—Cock—Eddy 5; Howe 2; Rose Lawn 3-4; Cook 1. Hen—Howe 2; Cook 1. Ckrl.—Eddy 3; Howe 2; Cook 1. Pullet—Howe 3-4; Rose Lawn 5; Cook 1-2.
S. C. Orpington—Cock—Seitz 1; Campbell's Soup Farm 2-3-4; Duff 5. Hen—Campbell's Farm 3; Hooker 1-4-5; Lorenz 2. Cockerel—All to Campbell's Farm. Pullet—Campbell's Farm 1-2; Henrietta Hooker 3-4; Lorenz 5.
S. C. Black Orpington—Cock—Purdy 1-2; Hillcrest Yds. 4; Allen & Son 3. Hen—Purdy 1-5; Hillcrest 4; Allen & Son 3; Heavener 2. Ckrls. all to Purdy. Pullet—Purdy 1-3-4; Allen & Son 4.
S. C. White Orpington—Cock—Jill Farm 1-2; Moore 3-5; Robadil Farm 4. Hen—Loree 1-3; Jill Farm 4-5; Robadil Farm 2. Cockerels—Hoyenman 1; Jill Farm 2; Moore 3-4-5. Pullet—Van Atta 3; Loree 1-5; Jill Farm 2-4.
S. C. Blue Orpington—Cock—Allerton 3; Cook & Sons 1-4; Manette Hill 2; Korkendall 5. Hen—Manette Hill Farm 2-3; Korkendall 5; Martin 1-4. Ckrls.—Cook and Sons 2-4; Brightome Farm 3; Colonial Farm 5. Allerton 1. Pullet—Cook & Son 2; Manette Farm 1-3; Colonial Farm 4.
R. C. Blue Orpingtons—Cocks—Korkendall 2; Winters 1. Hen—to Egg-A-Day Farm. Cockerels—Edwards 2; Winters 1. Pullet to Winters.
Silver Gray Dorkings—Edwards 4 cks., 2-3 cockerels, 3 pullets. West fall all others.
Colored Dorking—Ck. to Bock. Hen to Mrs. H. T. Bock.
Dark Cornish—Cock—Andrews 1; Hutchinson 2; Dorrance 3; Jones 4. Hen—Andrews 1-3; Hptchinson 2-4. Cockerels—Andrews 1; Hutchinson 3; Dawn to Dark Farm 4; Coleman 5; Kirk 2. Pullets—Andrews 1; Hutchinson 2-3-4-5.
White Cornish—Hen to My Own Farm. Cockerel and pullet to Smith.
Buff Cornish—Ckrl. to Frock.
Speckled Sussex—Cock—Tarbox 2-4; Willow Farm 1-5; Preece 3. Hen—Tarbox 1-4; Willow Farm 3-5; Preece 2. Ckrls.—Tarbox 3; Wittem 2; Willow Farm 4-5; Preece 1. Pullet—Tarbox 1-3; Willow Farm 4-5; Preece 2.
Red Sussex—Cock to Pine Tree Lodge Farm. Hen—Pine Tree 1; My Own Farm 2-3. Ckrls. and pullets to Mamanasco Farm.
White Crested Black Polish—All to Master Woodrow Wilson.
Non-Beaded Silver Polish—All to H. W. Schriver.
Silver Hamburg. Spangled—Wolfe all cks., 1-2 hen, 1 ckl. Mayo 3 hen, 3 pul. Fruh 1-2 pul., 3 ckl.
Lackenvelder—All to Wildwood Farm.
Houdan—All to Wildwood except 1 pullet to Mackay.
White Houdan—All to Goemann.
Silver Campine—Wilson 4 cks., 5 hen. Homestead Farm 1-2-3 cks., 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pullet. Frantz 5 pul., 4 ckl.

Complete Protection for Buyers of BABY CHICKS



This emblem—or the words "Member International Baby Chick Ass'n"—identifies producers of baby chicks who pledge themselves to fully observe this fair-play

Code of Business Ethics:

"We pledge our earnest co-operation with and protection of the public through honest, truthful advertising—honest, up-right business methods—honest production and sale of chicks as represented."

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International Baby Chick Ass'n

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Bred to lay from flocks selected for standard quality and production, we offer exceptional values in the following varieties: S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Anconas. Our prices are right when quality is in consideration as this should be the main point in view. Get our catalogue of baby chicks and how to care for them after you have them. "FREE." Address

Battles 2-4. Hen—Perry 1-4; Battles 2-3. Ckrls.—Perry 3-4; Brainerd 5; Battles 1-2. Pullets to Perry.

Black Breasted Red Ex., Red Pyle—All to Francis Morris.

Black Sumatra—All to Clark Farm.

Black Sed Pet Game—Cock—Wildwood Farm 1-2; Thorncroft 3; Tate 4-5. Hen—Wildwood Farms 2-3; Thorncroft 1-4. Ckrls.—Wildwood Farms 1-2; Thorncroft 3-5; Tate 4. Pullets—Wildwood Farm 1-2; Thorncroft 3.

Brown Red Pit Game—All to Wildwood Farms. Blue and Blue Red Pit Game—All to Bright-home Farm.

Red Pyle, Duckwing Pit, Hennies Pit.—All to Wildwood Farm.

Claybourne and White Hackle—All to Logan except 2 ckrls., 1 ck., to Wildwood.

Japanese Shamp—All to Bassett.

A. O. V. Pit Game—All to Brighthouse Farms.

Golden Disston—All to Disston.

PENS

B. Ply. Rock young to Elmo Brown. White Ply. Rock Old—Wilburtha Fm. 1-2; yougn 3-4; Days 3-4-5 old, 1-2-5 young.

Partridge Plymouth Rock—Old and young to Bird Bros.; 2 young to Hartman.

Columbian Ply. Rock—Duffield Farm 1 old and 2 young. 1 old to Harrington.

Silver Wyandotte—Young—Davey 2; Williams 1. Old—Wilkinson 3; Nixon 2; Davey 1.

W. Wyandotte young—Brown & Wilkinson 3; Faulkner 4; Andrews 2; Nixon 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Old—Cook 3-4; Crandell & Wells 1-2; Spalding 5.

Young—Bell 5; Crandell & Wells 1-3; Cook 2-4.

Partridge Wyandotte—All to Sheffield Farm. Columbian Wyandottes—All to Wilkinson & Wilkinson.

Blue Edged Golden Wyandotte—1 young to Wildwood Farm.

S. C. R. I. Reds—Old—Brooklake Fm. 3; Watts 1; Scott 2. Young—Tompkins 2-5; Watts 3; Lester Tompkins 4; Hanchett 1.

R. C. R. I. Reds—Old—Tompkins 1; Payne Bros. 3; Vanderloef 4; Holmhill Farm 2. Young—Tompkins 1-3; Payne Bros. 2; Vanderloef 5; Brokaw 4.

S. C. R. I. Whites—Young to Lewis. Old—Cumpstone 2; Stewart & Byble 1.

R. C. R. I. Whites—Young, Cumpstone 1.

S. C. Jersey Black Giant—Old—Marcy Farms 1-4; Brooklake 5; Wilburtha Fm. 2-3. Young—Marcy Farm 2-4-5; Wilburtha Farm 1-3.

Chantecler—Milne 1 old and 1 young; My Favorite Farm 2 young.

Light Brahma—Old—Everitt 1-3; Wallace 2. Young—Everitt 1-3; Brown 4; Kinnelton Farm 5; Hamer 2.

Buff Brahma—Old to Hallenback.

Black Langshan—Old—Mesick 4; M. Barker 2; Craig 5; De Lancey 3; Meyer 1. Young—DeLancey 3; Mesick 4; Keasbey 1; Craig 5; Meyer 2.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns—Old—Grove Hill Yds. 1; Werdner 3; Spearman 2. Young pens—Grove Hill 1; H. Myers 4; Adams 2; Becker 3.

S. C. W. Leghorns—Old to Grove Hill.

S. C. White Leghorns—Old—McKean 1-3; Schilling 5; Hindman 4; Smith 2. Young—McKean 1-3; Schilling 5; Smith 4. Craig 1-2 R. C.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—Old—Monmouth 4; Harris 3; Merihew 1; Cisco 2. Young—Monmouth 3; Merihew 4; Heinrichs 5; Cisco 1; Simpson 2.

S. C. Black Leghorns—Old—Gugel 2; Wadsworth 1. Young—Davison 2; Wadsworth 1.

R. C. Light Brown Leghorns old pen to Liddell.

R. C. Dark Brown Leghorn—Young—Kerlin Farm 1; Modern Poultry Yds. 2; Blackburn 3.

R. C. White Leghorns—Old—Damon 1; Craig 2-3, R. C.

S. C. Black Minorca—Old—G. K. R. Game Farm 1-5; Anderson 2; Hook 4-5. Young—G. K. R. 1-3; Anderson 2; Hook 4-5.

R. C. B. Minorca—Young to Madill.

Blue Andalusian—Old to Dobe. Young—Bird 2; Dobe 1.

S. C. Ancona—Old—Bird 2; Dobe 1. Young—Sheppard 1-3; Hall 5; Stier 2-4.

R. C. Ancona—Old—Young—All to H. Cecil Sheppard.

S. C. B. Orpingtons—Old—Campbells 1-2; and young. Egg-A-Day Farm 3 old.

S. C. Black Orpington—Old—Purdy 1-2 and all young. Imperatori 3 old.

S. C. White Orpington—Old—Purdy 4; Loree 2; Jill Farm 1-3; Moore 5. Young—Purdy 4; Van Atta 5; Loree 2; Jill Farm 1-3.

S. C. Blue Orpington—Old to Manetto Hill Farm.

Dark Cornish—Old—To Barnes.

Speckled Sussex—Willow Farm 1 old, 1 young. Tarbox 2 young.

Red Sussex—Old to Pine Tree Lodge Farm. Young—Ferond 1.

Lackenvelders—Old—To Ball. Young—To Wildwood Farm.

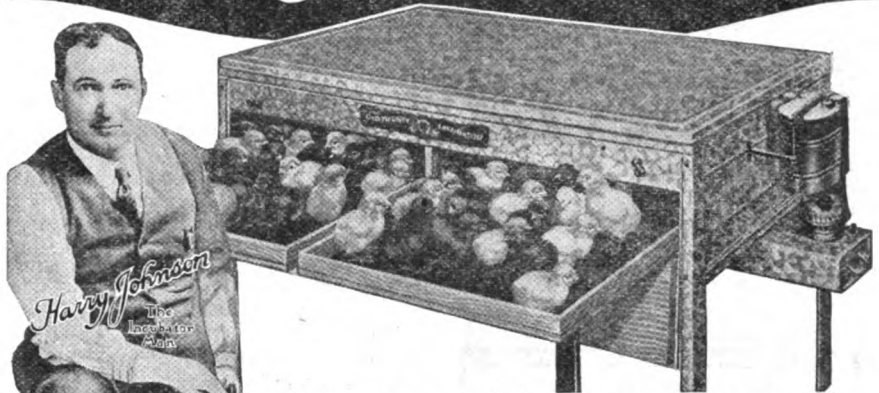
White Houdan—Young—To Goemann.

Silver Campine—Young to Homestead Campine Farm.

Golden Campine—Old to Mrs. Brainerd. Young to Thos. Perry.

(Turn to Page 240)

Make Old Trusty Your Partner for a Big Income This Year



You've seen my ads in this poultry paper before. Probably you have read one of my catalogs. But, Reader, have you ever given real serious thought to what Old Trusty will do to increase your income during 1923? Reading about Old Trusty will never fatten your bank account. You cannot form a money-making partnership with Old Trusty unless you take Old Trusty into your home—start your eggs on the way to hatching right now.

There are now more than a million people getting a profit from Johnson-made incubators. Recent reports received from Old Trusty owners located in 22 different states show that almost one-half the hatching records were above 90%; three-fourths were above 80% and not one hatch was less than 71%.

Old Trusty is a common-sense incubator built to get results, yet Old Trusty isn't high priced. Made by any other concern, anywhere else, Old Trusty would cost a lot more money. But the Johnson family are recognized incubator specialists. We believe in doing one thing and doing it well. Clay Center is a small town where living costs are low and there are no rules against working farmers' hours.

Old Trusty Gets Results—At a Price You Can Afford

We make a profit from making Old Trusty, yes, but it is only a very small profit on each Old Trusty turned out. We depend on "quantity production"—making thousands of Old Trustys at a small profit and at a price you can afford, not on making only a few Old Trustys at a fancy price and a big profit on each.

There are four handy Old Trusty sizes and all have our new improvements such as easy-sliding, substantial metal egg-trays, improved ventilation tubes, etc. Old Trusty is built with a pure-copper, hot-water heating system and from clear California Redwood with triple sides, top and bottom. Everything about Old Trusty is dependable, durable and efficient.

Write Today For The Old Trusty Book—FREE

There's a lot of information in this Old Trusty book that will help every poultry-raiser. It is a combined catalog and Poultry Book, but only one fifth of the total number of pages are devoted to a description of Old Trusty Incubators and prices. The remaining pages of the book are packed full of practical poultry wisdom—no fancy theories or untold ideas—just plain common sense information that we gained from our own experience and from helping more than a million Old Trusty owners to make more money with their flocks.

The time is now getting short for you to get the biggest profit from this season's hatches. Make up your mind right now to take Old Trusty into a profit-making partnership. Write for my Poultry Book today. I will send it to you by the next mail.

HARRY JOHNSON, "Incubator Man"

M. M. JOHNSON COMPANY, Clay Center, Neb.



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303 Eggs in Pullet Year

We guarantee the fertility of all eggs and we replace all the infertiles FREE. We guarantee safe delivery anywhere. Catalogue on request. We will give you exactly what you pay for and a SQUARE DEAL. YOURS FOR SERVICE.

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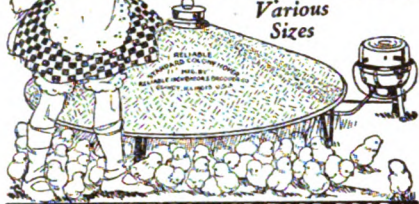
English Leghorns

The Big Kind—Whitney-Barron 300 Egg Strain

No runs in our flocks—all fine birds. Hatching Eggs at greatly reduced prices. Order early so we can reserve your shipping date. We have been trap-nesting and pedigreeing for eight years, every day in the year, and WE HAVE THE HEAVIEST LAYING STRAIN OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS IN AMERICA.

EVERY BIRD ON THIS PLANT IS PURE TOM BARRON STOCK and bred to the highest state of perfection and they are making good in every State in the Union and in Canada and in many Foreign Countries; and they will make good with you.

RELIABLE Standard BLUE FLAME HOVER



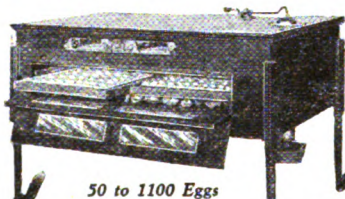
—a typical Reliable invention.

Widely imitated, but never equalled. No bother—no coal—no soot—no dust—no clogging—no overflows on an even oil bestos Lighting Ring oil consumption 33½ Burns oil or kerosene hours without refilling. no attention—light it and leave it. Shipped ready to attach legs and operate.



Reliable Standard Coal Burning Brooder

Built of heavy gray cast iron—strongly bolted together. Improved feed pouch, increases coal capacity 10%. Has special



50 to 1100 Eggs

screw plate draft on ash pit door for burning soft coal when necessity demands. Equipped with two double disc wafers, insuring positive, accurate heat regulation. Specially designed fire bowl keeps grate clean at all times. Self-ventilating canopy radiates clean, fresh, pure air. Needs the least attention, and produces chicks of greatest strength and vitality.

Reliable Standard Incubator



J.W. Myers, Pres. —the leader of them all because it always lives up to its reputation—always performs up to the standard set by its makers nearly a half a century ago. No matter what your incubation problem may be there is a specially built Reliable design to meet your particular needs. Let us show you the remarkable results thousands of large and small poultrymen are obtaining with Reliable Incubators.

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It's full of valuable information. All Reliable Products sold on a positive money-back guarantee.

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Box 2 QUINCY, ILL., U.S.A.
Reliable Because Right

Heavy Breeds of Fowls Preferred by Dealers

The practice of dealers in paying a lower price per pound for hens and spring chickens of the lightweight breeds, such as the Leghorn, than for the heavier breeds is becoming more general throughout many poultry producing sections of the United States, according to a survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during September and October, 1922. Returns were secured from poultry buyers in 35 States, more than three-fourths of whom are making such a difference.

The less desirable table quality of the smaller breeds and the consequent lower price received for them when sold are the chief reasons given by buyers for making a price differential in favor of heavier fowls. The difference in buying prices for light and heavy hens ranged from 3c to 12c per fowl, with the most common difference around 3c to 4c per lb.

Two General Classes

The most usual classes recognized in buying hens on a weight basis are: (1) Under 4 lbs.; and (2) 4 lbs. and over. The lightweight class is composed of Leghorns, Anconas, other Mediterranean breeds, and much of the smaller mongrel stock. The Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, and Rhode Island Red are the most common breeds of the heavier chickens.

In buying spring chickens it is as common practice to pay less per pound for those of the lighter breeds as it is in buying hens. One of the principal reasons is that cockerels of the lightweight breeds mature early and become staggy or hard fleshed when comparatively light in weight, and in this condition they sell at a lower price. In view of this fact producers should make every effort to market the cockerels by the time they weigh 2 lbs. and are still soft fleshed, instead of holding them until they reach a heavier weight, as is so commonly done.

Wholesale quotations on the terminal markets definitely show higher prices for the heavier hens. In some markets, but not in all, a marked difference in price is made for heavy springs also. Market quotations on the whole seem to be in line with the practice of country buyers in paying less for the lightweight hens and for springs of the lighter breeds after they have passed the broiler stage.

The prices charged by retailers do not show such a general price difference between the two classes as prevails in the wholesale market. Some retailers make a difference in price while others do not do so directly. Even where light and heavy fowls are displayed for sale at the same price per pound, however, the preference which most consumers show for the heavier birds results in a picking over of the stock and forces the retailers to dispose of the less desirable fowl left on his hands—the greater part of which are lightweight hens—at a concession in price or through some special lower-priced channel. Practically all retailers report greater difficulty in selling the lightweight hens.

There is an undoubted recognition throughout the trade, and to a considerable extent among consumers, of the difference in value of these and the heavy

Hatches Every Chick

Be Sure of
Your Poul-
try Profits
This Year!



Don't lose money through careless hatching when you can know there's ABSOLUTE RELIABILITY in the

Favorite Incubator

Most scientific machine on the market today. "I got 79 chicks out of 79 fertile eggs with a Favorite," says John Klesner, Alton, Ill. 119 chicks from 121 eggs is the record of Mrs. Myrtle Dundas, Geneseo, Kansas. Users all over the country report SUCCESS in every hatch. The one Incubator that is sold on a Liberal Binding Automatic heat control with heavy copper GUARANTEE heating system, double-walled throughout, removable trays, convenient chick nursery AT A PRICE YOU CAN'T OVERLOOK.

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the larger breeds compared to those of the smaller breeds. The designation in market quotations of the lighter weight fowl as Leghorns undoubtedly works some injustice to that breed, since the light-weight class is not composed exclusively of Leghorns. It would seem more proper to quote hens by weight classes regardless of breed and to designate the less desirable springs as Mediterranean, or some other descriptive name, rather than as Leghorns.

A majority of the dealers indicated that they consider the Leghorn a desirable breed for egg production but some were careful to add "for egg production only." The principal objection to the breed for this purpose is the small size of the egg.

The most important point to remember in connection with rearing early chickens is that they must have reasonable protection from the elements without being coddled. Even in April chickens may take harm if they are exposed to heavy showers and kept on wet ground, but at this time of the year weather conditions are permanently unfavorable, and we must contrive to keep the chickens dry and to ensure a dry run. That does not mean that we must coddle them indoors, but where there is an open-fronted shelter facing south, or, better still, south-east, that shelter will make an ideal place to set the coops and brooders and to give the chickens dry quarters, and at the same time to bring them up strictly on the fresh air plan.

Take a look round the poultry run during the week-end and see if any fences or house are in need of repair. Gate posts, if not properly stayed, are liable to work loose, especially if gates are unpegged and are allowed to swing and bang. Make sure that the post is sound at the foot, in which case ram the earth round it and put a stay to it, or else drive a shorter post into the ground alongside it, spike the two together and ram the soil, finally ramming some stones into the ground all round the post. See that all gate and door hinges and fastenings are secure. A lot of time is wasted every day through having old-fashioned and inefficient gate fastenings.

At the beginning of a new season we generally make fresh plans and launch enterprises, and this year circumstances seem to lend themselves to business developments, since industrial conditions are gradually settling down more and more in favor of the poultry-keepers. We anticipate that the demand for eggs for hatching and day-old chicks will be greater this season than it has ever been, and as the bulk of this demand is for high fecund and vigorous stock, there are business opportunities, even for the smaller breeders who possess the right class of stock. Why leave good hens unmated and sell their eggs for eating when by mating them with a suitable cockerel their eggs would at least be trebled in value?

With regard to feeding, it is always desirable to avoid giving much soft stuff to young chickens, but it will be found that bowel trouble is more prevalent among badly-hatched chickens or those from immature stock, and, therefore, lacking in constitutional vigor. In such cases the trouble is probably not due to the food, though at all times it is necessary to be cautious in selecting food for chicks.



**No work. No worries. No crowding.
No fumes. No hot or cold spots.**

Electric heat in your brooder does away with all filling of lamps, trimming wicks, shoveling coal or carrying out ashes.

There are no fumes, no smoke. Your chicks breathe fresh, pure air all the time.

And it is so easy, so simple for you. Connect the Lectro-hatch Brooder to any electric light socket and turn an adjusting nut until the thermometer shows just the temperature you want. Then your worries are over.

Night or day, the temperature in your brooder never changes, but holds steady and even, right where you set it. That means no ups and downs in temperature—no frozen or roasted chicks.

What's more, the heat is uniform in all parts of the brooder. There are no hot spots and no cold spots. Chicks don't have to crowd together and trample each other to keep warm.

Big, Strong Chicks

Pure air, unchanging heat, and no crowding will prevent a big part of your usual chick losses. And every chick will be healthier and will develop more rapidly. You will have more and better fowls.

Costs no more than burning oil, and 952 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.

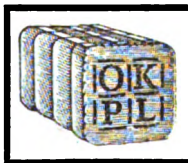
usually less. But, oh, what an enormous difference in size and vigor of the chicks, in cleanliness, in safety, ease, convenience and peace of mind. Operates from any electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting system.

Strongly built of galvanized iron, with wool felt curtain. 500-chick size, \$25; 150-chick size, \$18.75. Order from this, or write for any information desired. When ordering tell us the voltage of your electric current.

Hatch With Electricity!

Lectro-hatch Electric Incubators have the same advantages of pure air and steady, even heat without bother or watching. You get bigger hatches of better chicks. Day-old electric hatched chicks have the appearance of being a week old. We also furnish electric heating elements for converting old incubators into electric. Easily installed at small cost. Write for full information.

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Time, labor, money by using "O.K." Litter. \$1 brings you sample bale prepaid. Covers space 8 sq. ft. 2 in. deep. Large bale \$4.00 F.O.B. principal cities. Covers space 80 sq. ft. 2 in. deep. Get our New Book too.

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Please send me two (2) bales of "O.K." Poultry Litter. As far as my experience goes your "O.K." Poultry Litter has no equal.

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BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

BIG, STRONG CHICKS hatched from high class, bred to lay stock. A 10 per cent deposit will book your order for future delivery, and you will get your chicks when wanted.

Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas.....	\$18.00 per 100
White Wyandottes.....	\$22.00 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns.....	\$15.00 per 100
Broiler Chicks.....	\$10.00 per 100
Pekin Ducklings.....	\$32.00 per 100

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NUNDA POULTRY FARM, NUNDA, N. Y.



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Insures **YOUR** Success

Baby Chicks

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S. C. White Leghorns

You can make big money next winter with lots of high priced eggs if you order Kerlin-Quality chicks now. You can make more net profit than ever before, if you will own K-Q stock. Bred 23 years for strong constitutional vigor and high egg production, Kerlin-Quality S.C. White Leghorns are unsurpassed when it comes to making profit for their owner.

Flock Averages Over 200 Eggs

Never before have we had so many repeat orders as right now. This is the best evidence that K-Q Chicks and K-Q service satisfy. For the individual who orders 25 chicks and the big commercial egg farm that buy 5,000 chicks or more every year, K-Q chicks have made good. Quality and skillful breeding count. That is why K-Q chicks are so hardy and easy to raise, grow fast and so many lay well over 200 eggs in their pullet year.

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Write Quick! Get our gold-mine of information free catalog. Learn more about K-Q stock. Learn what K-Q service really is! How our free feed, free copyrighted formulas and methods, and free advice help you to raise 95% to 100% of your chicks and to make big money with them. Advice and help worth many dollars to you. No obligations whatsoever. Write today sure.

Don't neglect to place your order early for eggs and chicks. Two-thirds of our output is already sold. Hundreds will be disappointed by ordering too late. Send your order at once. Make sure that you get all the money-making K-Q chicks or eggs you need. Liberal discount if you order right now.

Orders Best Chicks on Earth Five Consecutive Years

"You will find enclosed my order for 200 of the best chicks on earth. This is the fifth year I have bought from you. My repeat orders speak their own praise. Please ship as soon as you can; let me know what date you ship, so that I can be on the lookout for them."

(Signed) C. A. Stone,
Johnstown, Pa.

**75% in November,
98% in December,
In Canada, Too.**

"Please quote me on a choice male bird. Pullets raised from K-Q Chicks received from you May 22nd, last, laid 75% in November, 98% in December, and now there is only one pullet not laying. This is the best record in this community. Let me have your 1923 catalog. Many of my friends and neighbors will order from you shortly."

(Signed) C. Lee,
Ontario, Canada.



Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Draws: 4-C Center Hall, Pa., U.S.A.

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let
"Kerlin-Quality" Chickens Keep You

KERLIN - QUALITY



Give the Babies a Chance

(Continued from page 195)

tem in such a manner as to cause serious bowel trouble that later results in death. Fatal white diarrhea is caused by a bacterium known as bacillus pulorum and must not be confused with the bowel trouble caused by chilling the chicks. Bacillus White Diarrhoea however, causes comparatively few deaths. Parent stock of low vitality, improperly incubated eggs, improper brooder temperature as well as exposure or chilling cause the vast majority of deaths from bowel affliction. These causes are preventable and outbreaks developing from them should be charged to faulty management and not to the chick.

Feeding.

During the latter days of incubation the yolk of the egg is absorbed by the embryo chick and this furnishes food for 48 to 72 hours after hatching. It might be well to mention here that high temperatures in the incubator tend to cook or harden the yolk rendering it less digestible and causing intestinal trouble mentioned above.

It is a kind providence of nature that furnishes food for the chick in this manner for without such an arrangement the baby chick business would be nil and the poultry business a fraction in volume of what it is today.

Sixty hours is not too long to wait before giving the first feed. Too many feed too early after hatching but when chicks are shipped any distance over 100 miles, 36 to 48 hours usually elapse before they are in the new owners' care and the danger of too early a feeding is obviated.

There are a hundred and one good methods used in feeding chicks. The main thing to consider is that the chicks must be kept growing every minute and in order that this may be done good clean feed of the right kind, properly fed and comfortable, sanitary surroundings are necessary. Chicks must be fed scantily but often. Keep them busy every minute. Feeding abundantly at one feeding will overwork the digestive system and cause a sort of stupor that renders the chicks quite susceptible to general disorders as well as chilling due to their inactivity. No one wants lazy chicks for laziness breeds disease every time.

It is the writer's firm belief that a chick cannot be properly grown to healthful maturity unless milk in some form has been given in its diet. Sour skim milk liquid or semi-solid buttermilk are ideal forms in which to feed this product. It has been found that in addition to furnishing an easily digestible form of protein, milk renders other feeds in the diet more digestible. It is a great preventive of intestinal diseases. Milk should be kept before them in clean, frequently sterilized dishes from the time of the first feed until maturity and after that if possible. There is no feed to take the place of milk in the diet of the chick. Remember that and make an effort to give the little fellows this treat.

For the first week the scratch grain should be fed five or six times daily dividing the day into equal periods and giving the heavier feedings as the last one. Scatter thoroughly in the litter around the edge of the hoyer and feed

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND GROW BIG"



White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, 12c and up. Write today for FREE Baby Chick Book.

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Hickoryhill S. C. White Leghorns Eggs and Chicks

Start right this spring. Book your order now for hatching eggs and day-old chicks from our N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. certified or selected utility matings and get in line for eggs and plenty of them next winter. We are painstaking breeders of good Standard S. C. White Leghorns, and we will treat you fairly. Our prices are consistent with the quality of our stock. Write for our 16-page mating list.

ings; this can be done if the grain is mixed in thoroughly with the litter.

A good commercial scratch feed may be used, or equal parts of fine cracked corn, fine cracked wheat and steel cut oats.

After the first week two of the grain feedings may be substituted with dry mash feedings. There should be a morning and afternoon feeding of this mixture; gradually increase these feedings until at the second week the mash may be kept before them at all times. Unless gradually broken in on mash the

chicks are liable to digestive trouble. They like mash better than grain and are apt to overeat on it. It is a good plan for the first few feedings to follow the grain with the mash. Use low flat trays and permit plenty of feeding space.

A good dry mash may be composed of three parts flour middlings and one part cornmeal. This formula will satisfy very well when milk in some form is given. One half of sifted meat scraps or fish meat will if absolutely necessary substitute for milk.

A noon feeding of green-feed of some sort is necessary. Feed all they will clean up. This may be of oat sprouts, cut lettuce, fine cut clover or alfalfa. Lawn clippings will answer.

Sharp grit, charcoal and bone meal should be kept in some sort of hoppers before the chicks at all times. for the first six weeks.

An article in the April issue of the American Poultry Advocate will continue the feeding methods through maturity.



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We sure
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Eggs for **Hatching.**
We guarantee
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guaranteed to reach you
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Eggs, eggs, eggs and more eggs are what Puritas Springs Leghorns are bred for and they sure do lay them. They are also beautiful. We have the American strain. There is no English blood in our Leghorns. We have bred our Leghorns for so many years for heavy egg production and large white eggs that they can't be equalled for laying in winter as well as in summer. And they lay large white eggs which bring highest market prices. Let us supply you with eggs for hatching and baby chicks. Then you will have Leghorns that will lay and pay you well regardless of weather conditions. They are bred that way and can't help but lay and they lay large white eggs. Can supply you with eggs and chicks from our wonderful layers for March, April and May delivery, the three best months of the year. Have Puritas Springs Leghorns and you will have the world's greatest layers. Send for our big free 1923 catalog. It describes our stock, gives prices for baby chicks, eggs for hatching and stock and much other valuable information. Let us know your wants. We can supply you with the best. Write us today.

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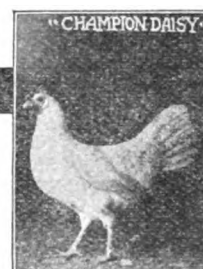
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is the proved successful food supplement, supplying the necessary proteins and minerals for more profit from your poultry. Made of fresh, whole fish, finely ground—clean and wholesome. Write today for a copy of our valuable feeding instructions—free.

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Common Causes of Deaths Among Little Chicks

Moldy Feed. Very often heavy losses among little chicks are due to feeding chick feed or mash which is moldy. If there is the least doubt as to the freshness and wholesomeness of the feed on hand, do not use it. In most instances, this spoiled feed is the feed which has been held over from last year either by the retailer or the flock owner. It is easier to detect the moldy odor if a sample of the feed is heated.

Moldy or Excessively Dusty Litter. It is advisable to use extreme care in choice of litter. Unwholesome litter has even been known to kill laying hens. Finely cut alfalfa or clover is probably the most practical litter for chicks.

Unsanitary Drinking Fountains. Very frequently chick losses can be traced directly to infected drinking vessels. It is advisable to wash and disinfect drinking vessels very frequently, once a day when milk is being used.

Contaminated Ground. Chicks will do better if raised on ground which chicks have not run on for a year or more. This is particularly true of there has been disease in the flock recently.

Lice and Mites. It is easier to control lice and mites when all the chicks are hatched and reared in incubators and brooders, and kept in a brooder house away from the old fowls. Where this cannot be done, extra precautions must be taken to keep them under control.

Head Lice on little chicks can be controlled by applying a little lard, vaseline or mixture of 1-3 blue ointment and 2-3 vaseline to the top of the chicks' heads. Apply very sparingly as there is danger of the chicks becoming chilled, particularly if they run in the wet grass afterwards.

Where different aged chicks are brooded together the young ones are usually weakened, some will die and many of the remainder will be stunted.

Overheating or Chilling in Incubators or Brooders often causes heavy losses. When this happens there is little that can be done to save the chicks. They usually continue to die in large numbers for several days afterwards.

Bacillary White Diarrhea. This disease is transmitted by the hens through the eggs. The disease is usually spread by the infected chicks during the first two or three days of their lives. By the time the chicks begin to die, the danger is done, that is most of the chicks which are going to die already have been infected. To overcome this disease buy eggs from healthy flocks.

When a flock becomes badly infected with bacillary white diarrhea, it becomes very difficult to rear chicks from it. The eggs usually hatch fairly well but the majority of the chicks die within ten days to two weeks of the time they are hatched in spite of the best care and management.

Keep Dry Mash Before the Hens

Do not allow your hens to run out of dry mash during the spring and summer months. This cuts down the egg production materially and in some instances throws the birds into an early summer molt.

Lack of dry mash not only causes the poor layers to discontinue laying early, but it also slows up the production of the heavy layers, thus preventing the whole flock from making the records which they otherwise would have made.



No. 4 No. 6 No. 7
Different Markings Can Be Marked and Brooded in One Lot, Saving Much Labor and Time

No.	25	100	250
4 Baby Chicks.....	\$.20	\$.60	\$1.25
6 Small Growing Chicks..	.20	.75	1.75
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Dark blue, red, yellow, green, white, light blue, pink, amber, purple, black, rose, ruby, garnet, brown, orange, lavender.

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Stop paying high prices for Strawberries. Write for our beautiful, big, new Strawberry Book. See how easy and profitable it is to grow your own big red berries. Book pictures in color the many prize winning KELLOGG THOROSSED STRAWBERRY PLANTS—also describes six Kellogg Bargain Strawberry Gardens at Special Low Prices, from \$2.85 up. Tells how thousands of families are picking Strawberries from May until snow flies, from Kellogg's Everbearing Gardens and making big cash profits besides. Also tells about the most wonderful berry ever brought out—Kellogg's.

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Various sizes. Thousands and thousands in use. Write for free folder.

METAL EGG CRATE CO.
992 Wolfe St. Fredericksburg, Va.

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 199)

vigorous growth in young fowls and aids to a high per cent of fertility in the eggs from breeding pens. It should be fed sparingly at first, until the fowls, especially the laying ones, become accustomed to its use, an ounce per fowl every other day being about the correct proportion for laying hens in winter. When fed on this basis it is best to cut the bone freshly for every feeding. During the summer the allowance of green bone may be reduced by giving this same amount about once a week. During the moulting period, however, it should be fed in the winter time proportion. With growing birds about three months old, especially birds of those large framed breeds, as high as an ounce a day per bird, irrespective of season, may be fed in safety and with good results.

After one commences feeding it, it should be fed with a certain degree of regularity to give the best results, until its feeding is stopped entirely. A good bone cutter is not just an expense, as so many farmer poultrymen view it, but it is a dividend returning investment, just as is a cream separator or silo to a dairyman. In buying a bone cutter, get one large enough to do the work easily, better larger than necessarily too small.

It is very desirable that there should be considerable variety in the foods used for poultry. Fowls are omnivorous; naturally they feed on insects, grains and grass. Variety keeps the appetite keen, promotes digestion, and assists in maintaining good health. This points to the desirability of green food, alike in winter as in summer. And emphasis must be laid on the value and importance of clean, fresh water and a certain amount of exercise and grit. Assimilation must be preceded by digestion and for vigorous digestion in the fowl there must not only be grit supplied, but a strongly muscular gizzard to do the grinding; for the latter exercise is necessary. Great stress is laid in some parts on the feeding of a balanced ration. A ration is usually understood to be made up of two or more feeding stuffs, and it is balanced when the mixture contains the various nutrients in such proportions as to enable the animal to thrive and perform its functions, whether it be producing milk, meat, eggs, muscular energy or the power of work, without great waste of food material.

Protein, fat and carbohydrates are the nutrients referred to, and they are contained in varying proportions in all feeds. These have not all the same functions in the animal body. Protein, the chief nitrogenous constituent, furnishes material for building up of tissue generally, the manufacture of flesh, of the casein of milk, of the albumen of eggs; fat produces fat in the animal and is transformed into energy and heat, and the carbohydrates (starch principally) have the latter function more particularly, though when fed in excess they may be partly converted into fat. The requirements of animals in these particulars will vary with the function of the animal, and the skill of the feeder must be exercised in providing such a ration that will furnish the nutrients in approximately the proportion that can be utilized to advantage by the animal. The nearer he can approach this idea the better balanced is the ration.

Wide and narrow rations are often

Big Hatches with Lots of Vitality



That's the Kind It Pays to Raise

Don't waste time and money on half-hatched chicks—too many of them die before they get really started. While large hatches are important—and the Queen delivers them—please remember that it is not how many you hatch out that counts but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

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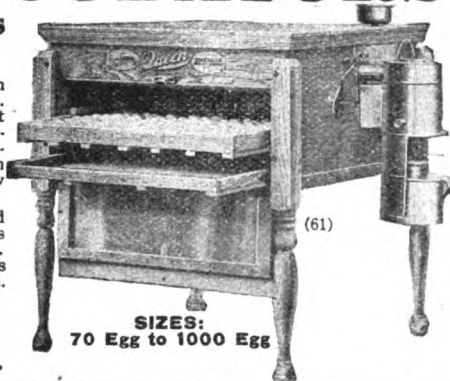
Hatch Strong Healthy Chicks That Live and Grow

They are famous the country over. The Queen is accurately regulated and properly insulated. It maintains an even temperature throughout the hatching period, practically without attention. Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and you will be surprised to see how much more vigorous they are and how quickly they develop.

The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is *cheap in the long run*. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

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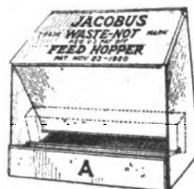
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S. C. Leghorns, White and Black.....	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$17.00	\$80.00	\$160.00
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Thousands of them are being used all over the United States with best of satisfaction. Every one Guaranteed. Made in four sizes—120, 240, 360 and 700 egg capacity. Write for Free Catalog about Incubators, Brooders, Brooder Stoves, Poultry Supplies.

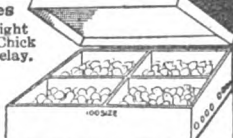
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Ship Eggs and Chicks Without Loss



In Brower's Save-All Chick and Egg Boxes Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand weight of five men. Approved by International Baby Chick Ass'n. Order from advertisement and save delay.

EGG BOXES	per doz.	CHICK BOXES	per doz.
15-egg size, \$2.40		25-chick size, \$1.55	
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Sample 15-egg or 25-chick box, 40c. postpaid. Special discount on quantity orders. Write for catalog of poultry, hog, cattle supplies, seeds and sprayers. BROWER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 145 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



SAVE YOUR CHIX Use Worm Emulsion--Increases Vitality

Decreases Mortality; Prevents Disease; Makes fine birds by worm control
\$3.00 gallon, postpaid; 5 gallons \$12.50, 10 gallons \$22.50, freight prepaid
Send for Booklet T. S. O. BARNES & SON, GARDENA, CALIF.

spoken of, and they depend upon the proportion of digestible protein to digestible non-nitrogenous matter. By non-nitrogenous matter is meant fat and carbohydrates. Rations rich in protein are said to be narrow and those rich in carbohydrates and fat are wide rations.

The grains, wheat, oats and barley, green bone, beef scraps, meat meal, skim milk and buttermilk all have a high protein content and any mixed would form a narrow ration. On the other hand, such feeds as corn and cooked potatoes are rich in fat and carbohydrates and so help to form a wide ration.

The poultry raiser need not trouble himself very much about these things, but he should know the meaning of the terms. The ordinary grains which are fed to poultry, together with what they pick up, will be balanced to some extent by the birds themselves. It is more particular that the composition of foods be borne in mind when some special ration is needed, and it should always be remembered that feeds like corn and potatoes should be fed sparingly at any and all times, as they tend to put on fat and lazy good-for-nothing birds result.

Laying ducks require good feeding but one must be careful not to overfeed. A fat duck is a poor layer and a fat drake is unsafe as a breeder. Feed for eggs and not for fat. Three feeds a day of ground grain and cooked vegetables may safely be given until the arrival of grass and insects, when one feed a day will be sufficient. Until the arrival of grass the layers may be given about all they will eat as long as an abundance of grit is supplied. Don't make the feed sloppy, just moist enough to cling together well. Some green food is necessary for ducks the year around and it should be provided at least once a day at this season. Give grit separate from the food, for when the two are mixed the fowls may be forced to eat more grit than they require. Drinking water should always be kept near the feed troughs.

When the breeding stock is deprived of the proper amount of mineral food the egg content will soon be imperfect and the supply diminish. As a result chicks die in the shell or the eggs produce weak chicks. There may be a good egg yield and still an imperfect egg content from lack of mineral matter other than lime. Lack of suitable mineral food may also be a factor in causing poor fertility or even sterility.

Mineral food not only supplies the fowl's body with mineral nourishment necessary to maintenance, repairing and upbuilding of the various parts, but it also assists in the active process of nutrition by promoting cell metabolism—the actual act or process by which living cells take up and properly use food material brought to them and reject or throw off waste material and is aided by the presence of essential mineral foods.

It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the amount of mineral matter needed daily by the normal fowl. Not less than two pounds is needed for eggs alone in a year. A large amount of that which is eaten is not usable and must be passed out. The droppings of a healthy fowl for one year will yield from eight to ten pounds of mineral matter. The fowl's digestive organs select what can be used and is required and reject the balance.

All Successful Poultrymen Use Trapnests

They know from years of experience that the trapnest is the only sure way of building a line of heavy producing birds—and they are the only kind that pay a decent profit. In the Never Fail Trapnest Front we offer poultrymen a new, inexpensive and useful device which meets a popular demand and places trapnests within the reach of all. Made of best quality galvanized iron, simple in operation, with no small loose parts to get out of order. Can be easily fitted to any orange or ordinary wood box or coop. Made in one size, dimensions 11 inches wide by 12 inches high.

Complete, 20 cents. Per Doz., \$6.00. Postpaid

mineral food for an adult fowl is about half an ounce, or in one year approximately not less than eleven or twelve pounds. A failure to supply plenty of oyster shells and cracked bone to laying hens will result in soft shelled eggs and a tendency to egg eating. When a fowl eagerly eats stone, glass and other gritty substances it is striving to satisfy a craving for some needed mineral food with which it is not supplied. A very small amount of the hard grits is assimilated by the digestive organs of the fowl and serve for little purpose. The fowls should be supplied with plenty of oyster shells, fine gravel or coarse sand, ground bone and grit.

Growing chicks need plenty of mineral food to supply the needs of their rapid growing bodies. They particularly need shells and bone to supply material for bone making and other tissues. They need sand to supply material for the feathers. If the chick is deprived of these, weak legs, slow feathering, crooked breast bones and other deformities result.

When purchasing feed for your chicks do not figure how much you can buy with a certain amount, but how good you can buy. It pays to buy the very best of everything for them. Poor food is expensive in the end, and many times causes sickness, which results in the loss of several valuable birds. Figure to buy the best of grain at the lowest possible cost but never buy a poor grain because it is cheap. Buy the best you can get. What will a few cents on the price of a hundred pounds of grain make when you consider quality. Damaged grains have a great deal of their food value removed and there is no sense in buying burnt wheat when charcoal is so cheap. This same thing is true in beef scrap. Fifty cents on a bag may seem to some to be an inducement to make the purchase, but when you examine the difference in quality you will find that it would be more profitable to buy the best. It is better to buy a good grade of anything than to pay a little less and get something of inferior quality.

Pointers on Feeds and Feeding

Improperly fed, the hen is a poor producer.

It is difficult to overfatten the laying hen.

For increased egg production there is nothing better than a moist mash.

Looseness of the bowels is often produced by an excess of bran in the mash. An oversupply of middlings has a tendency to make the fowl costive.

Water should always be on hand when the fowls are eating dry feed.

Kaffir corn is a fairly good substitute for wheat.

An ounce of salt for every hundred head of stock should be added to the mash.

Indigestion and liver troubles follow a too liberal feeding of corn.

Oats make muscle. Wheat grows feather and so does bone meal.

For flesh-forming it will require seven pounds of skim milk to equal a pound of lean beef.

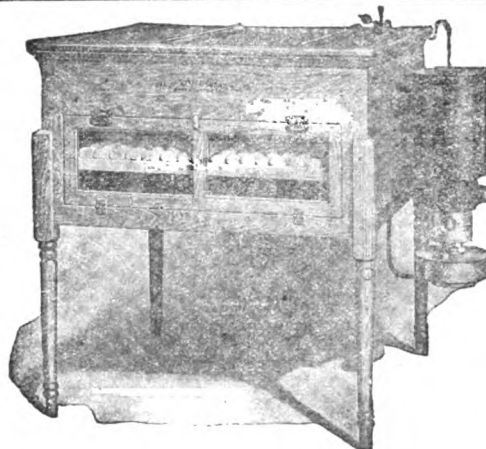
The smallest seed lying on the ground is quickly detected by the hen.

Sunflower seed should be fed sparingly as the seed acts as a laxative.

Avoid the use of wet slops and feed for young chicks. Such food is only fit for pigs.

Mangel wurzel beets make an excel-

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Save Those Chicks!

Don't let dreaded White Diarrhea first weaken, then kill off your youngsters—keep the dangerous disease out of your baby flock. In their first drinking water, give the chicks

Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets

to overcome the trouble if present—to prevent it from appearing. Even if you think your chicks are free from it, play safe. Costs but a trifle—may save you many chicks and many dollars. If your dealer hasn't Pratts, send 25 cents for a package to

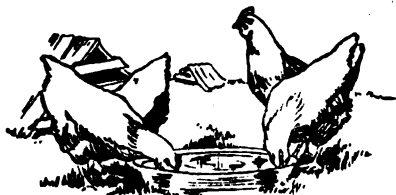
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MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts
Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow
Faster and Increase Egg Yield.

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water, all



lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 810, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Liceostat". No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **HANG UP THE BOTTLE.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Liceostat vapors. It will not injure chicks.

Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50; 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid



Chicken Mites Filled
With the Life Blood
of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

AMERICAN CHICKEN COMPANY, INC., CHICAGO, ILL.

compel the birds to jump an inch or so to reach them.

There is more bone-forming matter in a gill of linseed meal than there is in a pint and a half of corn, and as much nitrogen as three gills of corn.

As for nutrition, a gill of linseed meal to a pint of corn will increase the value of the feed to equal two pints of corn.

To produce feathers, bone and muscle, besides minerals, lime, soda and potash are needed.

Food that will produce the greatest number of eggs is the cheapest at any price. Cheap food cannot be estimated by the price paid for it.

Regulation and moderation are key-notes for successful feeding. Not only must the feeding be regularly performed, but it must be seen that the food is wholesome. Overloading and crowding the digestive organs with more than can be easily digested must be avoided.

Boiled oats is a treat as an occasional feed in winter.

A fowl's physical condition can very well be determined by its appetite.

All uneaten soft food should be removed from the troughs one hour after feeding, as it is apt to sour and cause bowel troubles. Better feed them only what they will eat up clean in a half hour if you feed a moist mash.

Green stuff intended for mixing with the soft bread should be cut the very finest it is possible to cut it.

Overfeeding leaves the blood full of material that will furnish a good foundation for sickness.

Meat in some form should be a part of the diet for laying and growing stock. But in either case the amount should not exceed 25 per cent of the total amount of feed given. When too much meat and bone are allowed a laxative of the bowels is produced and the digestive organs are apt to be impaired, causing soft-shelled, thin-shelled and infertile eggs.

Don't feed the chicks until about forty-eight hours after they are hatched and dry. One of the first things should be sour milk or butter-milk and sand.

One of the best things for your young chicks is good tender lettuce, which you can plant in most any corner and throw it to the chicks whole.

Stale food becomes sour, sour food causes bowel trouble, and bowel trouble too often results in death or puny chicks if they survive.

Some people are afraid to feed a small chick soaked or sprouted oats when as young as this, but we have never found any trouble from feeding them, and start them just as early as possible.

A Few Feeding Questions and Their Answers

Q. What amount of food does each fowl require in a year?

A. Individuals vary somewhat in food consumption. It is estimated that a utility Plymouth Rock hen kept for egg production will average to consume in one year about the following proportions of food:

Cracked and whole grains.....	60 pounds
Ground grain and mill stuff.....	30 "
Beef scraps.....	8 "
Crushed oyster shells.....	4 "
Grit.....	3 "
Charcoal.....	2 "
All kinds of green food including grass on range.....	100 "

Q. Will tankage serve the purpose of beef scraps for fowls and chicks?

A. Whether tankage will serve the purpose of beef scraps depends upon what the tankage

1887 Day-Old 1923 Chix - Dux

We SPECIALIZE in Mating, Breeding, Hatching and Shipping. We have been specialists in this line for thirty-six years. We produce R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekins and Indian Runner Dux from parentage of High Flock Average egg production.

Jan. 1st, 1923
Dear Sirs—Three hundred and fifty pullets raised from your stock are giving excellent results this winter. Am getting an average of 200 eggs per day and am well pleased with them.
Yours truly, C. F. Pomeroy, Easthampton, Mass

We are getting letters in every mail like above, which show that our stock makes an excellent investment from the standpoint of RESULTS.

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recommend the A. S. L. Method as a preventive and extremely valuable treatment for Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, Colds, Catarrh and Cholera. Vaccination is the dependable way to control these diseases and reduce losses to a minimum.

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will enable you to prevent and practically control the above diseases at small cost. Thousands of delighted users have written to us telling how they prevented outbreaks of roup and its allied diseases by vaccination.

Order A.S.L. Avian Mixed Bacterin today. Comes in three convenient sizes, 60 doses, \$2; 250 doses, \$5; 500 doses, \$7.50. Syringe and Needles, \$1.50. Postpaid. Full instructions with every order. Write today for FREE booklet on vaccination.

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No more wonderful agent in the prevention and treatment of White Diarrhoea and other bowel diseases has ever been formulated than Galli-Cura. You will be astonished at the very low death rate in a new brood of chicks when this preventive is used. Even after the chicks have contracted some bowel disease, Galli-Cura may be used with great effect. Poultrymen have saved thousands of chicks with this scientific remedy. In \$0.50, \$1.00, \$4.00 and \$7.50 packages. Postpaid. Bulk prices on request. Complete directions with every package.

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Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

One Hen Hatches 50 Eggs!

Nest you can make yourself for few cents will enable her to hatch 40 to 50 eggs at one setting. Instructions and plans \$1. Money back if not pleased.

B. E. SMITH

slaughtering establishments, and all sorts of refuse goes into it. Decaying meat, and filth of all kinds goes into the tank. We think a poultry keeper would be running a serious risk in using tankage for a poultry food, unless one could get hold of good stuff that is free from harmful matter. Whether it will injure fowls depends, of course, upon what it is made of. We would certainly prefer to take our chances with the good materials of which beef scrap is made.

Q. How do potatoes, raw or cooked, rank as a winter green food for fowls?

A. We like potatoes cut up and fed raw for adult fowls occasionally, but as an every day green feed we would not recommend it. They make an excellent variety food when boiled and mashed and mixed with the regular dry mash.

Q. Is waste bread, meats and vegetables from a restaurant good food for laying hens in winter and summer?

A. If the waste is clean and sweet it is all right. Many poultry keepers who are located near large cities use this sort of food freely. It is best to keep the bread separate from the other waste. Don't feed waste bread that is either mouldy or musty.

Q. Are oyster shells any good for laying hens except for the lime they contain?

A. Oyster shells are very necessary for laying hens. The lime in them seems particularly adapted to meet their requirements. In experiments conducted by one of our agricultural stations, it was found that birds deprived of oyster shells did not do nearly as well as those which were bountifully supplied. The flock fed an abundant supply of oyster shell made better gains in flesh and laid more eggs than those which were not so supplied.

Q. What is the comparative value of oats boiled until the grain is very soft and even comes out of the husks?

A. Either plain boiled oats or boiled oats made into a mash with sour milk and bran make a very satisfactory feed as a change from the regular ration. Once or twice a week is often enough to feed them. Rolled oats are too expensive for laying stock, but are excellent for young chicks.

Q. What are the nourishing elements in the different whole grains, such as corn, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat?

A. The nourishing elements in the foods are the protein, carbohydrates and fat, and, while there are slight differences in the quality of grains, in general they analyze as follows:

	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat	Nutritive ratio
Corn	10.4	70.3	5.0	1:7.9
Wheat	11.9	71.9	2.1	1:6.3
Oats	11.8	59.7	5.0	1:6.1
Barley	12.4	69.8	1.8	1:6
Buckwheat	10.0	64.5	2.2	1:7

Q. What effect has cracked corn and the ground grain on poultry?

A. Cracked corn has no effect different from whole corn, excepting that the birds have to work harder to pick up the finer particles of corn after it is cracked. Experiments made at experimental stations show that the ground grain fed in mash is more quickly digested, because the whole grains have to be ground in the gizzard before they are available for digestion. In addition to being more quickly digested other things, such as beef scrap, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, etc., are mixed into the mash along with the meals, and all are eaten together.

Q. Are brewers' grains a good food for poultry?

A. Brewers' grains contain relatively more protein than whole barley. The term brewers' grains is used for the crushed grains (usually barley) after the sugar has been extracted for brewing. They form an excellent addition to the bill of fare, but should not be given oftener than every other day.

Q. What is the value of wheat screenings?

A. Wheat screenings are almost worthless. There is, of course, a wide difference in them, but even the best are of little value. The proportion of good sound grain in them is very small, and a much greater bulk must be consumed by the fowl in order to secure the same result. This excess of worthless matter is not only injurious to the fowl but makes the cost of feeding greater, because much more is required to sustain the fowls.

Q. Is there any food value in sprouted oats, and what are the best substitutes?

A. When of good quality, oats are about equal to wheat in food value. When sprouted, the oats have changed somewhat in chemical constituency, but are an especially good food, still, and the sprouts and roots are a succulent food also; sprouted oats are eagerly eaten by



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That's what hundreds of poultry raisers are doing with Porter Soft Heat. J. R. Singleton, Alba, Tex., made \$404.11 with one Porter Soft Heat Incubator in about four months. Sold 250 baby chicks, 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels for himself.

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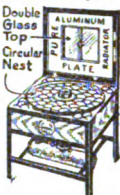
This wonderful invention now in use by thousands of successful poultry raisers from coast to coast, actually beats the hen. It's more than an incubator. It's an automatic mother. On the job every minute till the perfect hatch comes off. **Iron Clad Guarantee.** A strong healthy chick from every good egg. No cripples.

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White Diarrhea is a germ disease, causing irritation which brings on an inflamed condition of the intestines, resulting in a rapid breaking down of the tissues. Unless soon relieved, it will kill the chick.

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tends to destroy the germs that cause the trouble and to allay the feverish condition prevailing throughout the intestinal tract.

Put It In the Drinking Water and the chickens do the rest. It is readily soluble and quickly reaches the seat of the trouble. Also use it as a preventive.

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Conkey's Lice Powder—for dusting hens, nests, growing chicks and for use wherever body lice exist.

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Insist on Conkey's. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 postpaid if your dealer can't supply you. Large Poultry Book sent for 6c in stamps.

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Mr. J. E. Grace, Penacook, N. H., tried making his own brooders last spring from Putnam plans, using Putnam Brooder Heaters.

He writes: "I had two of your Brooder Lamps (Heaters) the beginning of the season and lost one chick in 100. Think they are splendid." Chicks naturally do better in these small flocks—25 to 60.

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany every Putnam Brooder Heater. So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 303-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. S. Moseley Now in Feed Business

Mr. R. S. Moseley resigned as general manager of Sunny Crest last December and announces that in the future he will specialize in poultry feeds and feeding, a line of work he has been interested in for many years. Mr. Moseley is distributor of Semi-Solid Buttermilk in New York State and upper Pennsylvania for the Consolidated Products Co.

Mr. Moseley was born and brought up on a farm and became interested in Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Single Comb White Leghorns at the age of twelve years. At fourteen, he built his first poultry house, 12x20 from odds and ends of lumber. His first year was an utter failure as all the hens developed roup because of the sudden change in ventilation from a house with front entirely closed to one with open front in mid-winter. Undaunted by his experience, the next winter found him with a new lot of birds and this time he got eggs and lots of them. Mr. Moseley wrote his first article on turkeys at seventeen, judged his first show at eighteen and became connected with Cornell Poultry Department as Extension Instructor in 1912, and for six years traveled New York State in the interest of the college, visiting farms, holding poultry meetings, holding poultry culling demonstrations, making farm poultry surveys and advising on poultry problems.

The last three years with the college he had personal supervision of the first Cornell Poultry Project in New York State, the first of its kind in the United States, making his headquarters at East Aurora where he has since made his home. In this connection, he had supervision of fifty poultry farms, keeping 200 to 4,000 layers each, who had signed up for the work, paying certain fees and agreeing to carry out the work as laid out and to keep accurate records of their enterprises.

This was most interesting work as it placed him in touch with every condition one might find and gave him an opportunity to study the conditions from every angle. Instead of these farms going out of business during the war when many other farms were obliged to shut down on account of feed prices, many of the project farms increased their capacity two to four times and even built new houses.

The Sunny Crest Farms secured Mr. Moseley when it was known he was to be transferred to another section to start a similar work.

Mr. Moseley's wide technical and practical poultry experience qualifies him as a feed expert not only in ideas but from actual experiences in getting results under varying conditions. A person may study feeds by book formulas and be a so-called expert but the real expert is one who has used formulas in his own hands to observe just what happens with the birds, their health, gain in weight and growth and cost of the net gain.

His interest in mixing mash and using different brands on thousands of chicks raised by himself or under his direct supervision on both free range and under intensive conditions, has placed him in a position to judge the practicability of feeds. Mr. Moseley has a surprise coming in the feed line which has been proved will actually work out in practice. Above everything else, his formulas will contain only the purest and best ingredients possible to obtain and

SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS AND MICE

**REMARKABLE TRIPLE STRENGTH VIRUS
KILLS EVERY ONE—NOT A POISON**

You can now easily and quickly kill all rats, mice and gophers with Triple Strength Virus—the most powerful concentrated virus known—the sure, safe way to destroy rodents. Positively not a poison. Harmless to humans, pets, poultry, stock, etc.—affects only rodents.



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Rats die because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. Rats rush outside to get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

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To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1. postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a poultry house, home or yard of rats and mice. Should you have several buildings infested with rats, it will pay you to send \$2.00 for our big \$5.00 Jumbo Size bottle. This Jumbo Size bottle contains three times the quantity of Triple Strength Virus as our regular \$2.50 bottle. Send order today, sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question.

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\$1 Capon Book Only 10 Cents Just off the Press Writequick—For every short time only we will send regular \$1.00 copy of the most up-to-date, most complete, profusely illustrated, copyrighted book on Capons ever published, for only 10c postpaid. Don't sell your cockerels at only market price. Caponize them and double your profits. Book tells what caponizing is; proper age to caponize; how to caponize, what instruments to use; tell where to sell capons; everything you want to know about them. Capons grow much faster, bring higher prices, make biggest profit. This special low advertising offer may not appear again. Send ten cents coin or stamp today sure.

Get Low Duckets Co. 226 Dearborn St. Dept. 6 Chicago

The "Advocate's" Forum

(Continued from page 204)

yield during the high priced months made the Lowland flock the more profitable. These egg records may not be unusual records. They may not be considered good records, but why didn't the flock on the land which is supposedly unsuitable for poultry keeping make the best record? The fact that this has been done every year for five years is worthy of some consideration. Does this prove that poultry can be profitably kept on moist land? Does this prove that moist land is better than high, dry land? Here were two flocks of the same breed and the same strain. Both fed the same ration. No lights used on either flock. What's the answer?

Hugh Ballantyne,
Rockville, Conn.

Standard Bred Poultry Best

I believe that my subscription to your paper has expired with the January number, so please find one dollar for my renewal. I have taken your paper for a good many years and always enjoyed it and I think, if possible, it is better than ever. One of the best articles that I have yet read is the one by Henry D. Barto. I am sure if such a standard should be printed by each separate breeders' club it certainly would help more—many more—farmers to go in for a special breed and in good time do away with the so-called "dung hill."

I have kept chickens all my life and still do not know if my young are coming along all right. Also it sure is impossible that my flock shall ever be up to the standard of perfection. So, by all means, let's advocate a separate breeders' guide to help the beginner in good stock along. What we most need is a standard of utility laying stock, so that we can feel satisfied that we have something worth while on the farm. Although it may not be "show stuff," what is prettier than a large flock of all one breed and what is worse to look at than a flock of many colors. It sure is a disgrace to some farmers to see the roosters that they are breeding from. It can't be ignorance! What is it?

J. A. Person,
Leeds, N. Y.

Not Fair to the Leghorns

I don't believe one of your editors is fair to the Leghorn breed in his article of the November Advocate. He states, "We have tried some milk-fed Leghorns. We think it is about as sensible to tell people to grow razor-back hogs or Jersey cattle for meat as to tell them to try to make good table poultry out of old fowls or any of the mature Leghorns. Leghorns make good squab broilers. They are good for table eggs. Many of them will produce well after the second year. After that it is best to sell them to the hucksters for what they will bring and save your time and expense trying to make them good to eat, for it cannot be done."

Now the foregoing may be true with the average Leghorn hens that reach the market, but the fault is not so much with the Leghorn breed, nor with any particular strain of this breed, but more so with the Poultry man.

Do not form the conclusion that I claim a razorbreast Leghorn hen can,

(Turn to page 241)

Satisfied Customers!

The best recommendation of any device is satisfied customers

THE PULS-HART

has produced thousands of satisfied customers.

READ WHAT THIS ONE SAYS:

January 23, 1923.

The Puls-Hart Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I am so well pleased with your device from last season that I am enclosing you my check for another Puls-Hart to be shipped immediately.

I had another inquiry from a lady in Rockville, Ind., today, and told her they sure were just right.

Wishing you continued success, I beg to remain

Yours truly,
CLEMENS BLANK, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORDER YOUR PULS-HART TODAY

And Your Next Hatch Will Produce All Strong, Healthy Chicks

ORDER ONE FOR EACH TRAY **\$4.85 each** PARCEL POST INSURED

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE HATCH

Guaranteed for one year. Lasts a lifetime.

THE PULS-HART CO., Inc.

44 Whitehall Street

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Literature free on request.

SEMI-SOLID

BUTTERMILK

100 Per Cent Pure

It sells itself through a trial by the better class of poultrymen.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is in the condensed form containing the right moisture content that preserves all the forms of vitamins, natural lactic acid, mineral and food content, undestroyed by high temperatures and drying, which makes it so beneficial to make a healthy rapid growth in a chick.

It's a healthy growth that makes your future layers hold up.

Feed Semi-Solid to breeders and note the hatchability of their eggs. Use it for your layers and note the difference in health and eggs.

Feed it clear as it comes from the container.

Sold in 500-lb., 250-lb., 140-lb., 50-lb., 8-lb. containers. Send for quotations. Order early and be sure of a supply.

R. S. MOSELEY, Distributor

EAST AURORA, NEW YORK



A Real Necessity About Poultry Yards and Buildings.

Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform.
Easy to use.

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating
LICE AND MITES and as a **SANITARY
PROTECTION** against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive
poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on
the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on
how to build a hog wallow, which will
keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on
how to keep your hogs free from insect
parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

"Spiralets" Leg Bands

The acknowledged leader. Celluloid—
uniform high quality—easy to put on and
they stay on. Millions in use. Mark your
baby chicks from different matings and
keep track of them.

No.	25	100	500
4 Baby chicks	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.20
6 Growing chicks	.20	.75	2.20
7 Large growing chicks	.30	.90	4.00
8 Leghorns, Anconas	.50	.90	4.00
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.60	1.00	4.50

Colors furnished are Red, Green, White,
Yellow. Order by number. Specify colors
wanted. All orders filled prepaid parcel
post to you.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
Syracuse, N. Y.

Rose Comb Anconas

Why not keep the best when the cost is less? Keep
the kind that does something beside eat. Anconas
stand their time testing not eating and eating. Size

The Asiatic Fowl

(Continued from page 197)

man who made the Capons said that
Rocks and Brahmas with short shanks
made the most profitable Capons.

New York Shows

New York was a surprise to the
breeds of Asiatic fowls. There was a
fine lot shown, both numbers and qual-
ity on hand of Light Brahmas, 56 single
and 9 pens of Dark Brahmas; 22 single,
4 pens of Buff Brahmas; 9 singles, 1 pen
Buff Cochins; 14 single, 1 pen of Black
Langshans; 86 singles, 15 pens—in all
327 Asiatics. This was surely a credit
to the showing of these fowls. I asked
one of the exhibitors about the sale of
Light Brahmas. He told me that he
sold all that he had for sale with but
little effort and not much advertising.

It was pleased to note that the too
much black in both surface and under
color of the Light Brahmas was not so
noticeable, not so much Cochins style of
feathering, more of the real Brahma
type of body forms, and heads. Some
of the fowls reminded me of the days
at Boston, when Rollins, Sharp Bros.,
Williams and Shunt kept things hot as
to who would win display. Some of the
males were so fine in form, feather, color
and head poises as to make one say: It
looks as though some of the former day
type of real Brahmas were here and go-
ing to stay.

I have mentioned the Dark Brahmas
quite a few times within the past year.
There were some at the Garden that
would please the most critical. One pen
was almost perfection in form and color.
The silvery white and brilliant black
of the male and the beautiful color of the
hens free from the overcast of brown so
frequently seen makes me admit that I
was envious enough, to wish I might
own that pen of Dark Brahmas so as to
grow a few from them. The one who
owns them did not have any stock or
eggs for sale, so it is not best to even
mention names. Some of the specimens
in the open classes were the best that
have been shown in years. Oh, but it
will be fine if these classes should grow
in numbers and improve in quality.

The display of Langshans was mar-
velous, a large number of fine quality.
If the Giants surpass the Langshans they
must get up very early and work hard
all day to do it. One firm had a display
of Giants, including a number of Capons.
They were caged all by themselves in the
rear end of the Garden. This display
attracted a lot of attention. The Lang-
shan fraternity said: Just wait until
next year and we will fill the Restaurant
Room with Black Langshans. Albert
Angell and his display of feeds had the
greater part of the Restaurant Room
this year.

Buff Cochins fowls are beginning to
look up again. The display of them
both at Boston and New York was a
credit to the breed. Some Cochins just
as good were shown at both places as
have been shown in years. Some new
young blood has come into the game.
From the photos published in the Eng-
lish papers, one would conclude that bet-
ter Cochins than ever are being shown
on the other side, all of which would
indicate that it was in the hands of the
breeders to decide whether the Asiatic
fowls will go forward again or whether
they will fall back for lack of push on
the part of those who breed them.

The Asiatic fowls have the quality.

FREE

Why
many hatches
turn out badly!



The Purina Book gets right down
to the reasons. It shows step by
step just how chicks develop in
the shell, and the things that
influence them favorably and un-
favorably. It calls attention to
the danger points both before
and after hatching, and tells how
to cut down losses.

100 pages of down-to-earth, prac-
tical information from incubation
to marketing, that poultrymen
can turn into cash. Don't delay.
Get your copy today—free.

PURINA MILLS

815 Gratiot Street,
St. Louis, Mo.



HOME BROODER BEST

L. A. Downer, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
built his own brooder from Putnam plans
and used a Putnam Brooder Heater to
warm it. He writes: "It is the best
brooder I ever tried. I put 52 chicks in
it last February and raised 51; the other
I mashed accidentally."

Full directions for building a Home-Made
Brooder accompany every Putnam Brooder
Heater. So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the
work in an evening. Your dealer has or can
get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not
supply you send check or money order for
\$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route
302-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be prompt-
ly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guar-
anteed or money refunded. Read the adver-
tisement on page 219—Adv.

Get more Eggs

**MEAT
SCRAP**

has the proper amount of animal protein
—best egg-producing food.

Two grades—50%-55% or 45%-50% protein.
Dold-Quality Meat Scrap brings more money
from poultry than feeding grains, cereals or veg-
etables alone. Formulate your own mash feed
with meat scrap, meat meal or digester tankage.

Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also
all grades poultry bone — charcoal, oyster shells,
mineral stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

Dept. A. P.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Write
for
booklet
today

Poultry Leg Bands

Best Heavy Aluminum. Numbered con-
secutively, large raised figures. Adjustable
for any size bird. Will stay on. Millions
sold. Ideal Band. Guaranteed. Mark

bred for egg production they lay a lot of eggs. When bred for table poultry they fill the demand from broilers to heavy roasters. For exhibition they can be bred as beautiful as fowls can be. From evidence gained from exhibition at the Show, they sell about as well as do the average fowl other than the Leghorns, and the American breeds. What they need is publicity by illustrations and by description published continually in the poultry journals.

Javas and Houdans

I am accused of having done harm to the Java and the Houdan by saying that they were gone because those who breed them had neglected them. Seven white and three colored Houdans gathered at the Garden Show. Seven Black Javas was the number that came to the Garden Show, not a large number of either. They were not easy to locate, but we found them all and had a look at them. We are of the same opinion still as to them. If they do exist, as some few will have us think, muster them to the front and claim the honors.

We have called attention several times to the noticeable absence of the "Chanticleer" at our Winter Show. They are the new fowl that their originators call the Leghorn of the larger birds. There were at New York 27 single entries and three pens. They are in size fully as large as the American breeds, and they show an established type that is truly remarkable for a new breed.

Just as a closing paragraph, let us refer to what in my opinion were the three most attractive classes—75 Silver Laced Wyandottes and two pens, 70 Buff Wyandottes and 10 pens, 52 Buff Plymouth Rocks, no pens. Some of the Silver Laced, the best ever shown at the Garden, one cockerel the best combination of shape and color, the entire lot above the average show quality; the Buff classes full of quality.

STOPPED HIS LOSSES OF INCUBATOR CHICKS

There used to be a notion that a large part of incubator chicks are bound to die from chick cholera, diarrhoea and other bowel diseases. A few Avicol tablets, given in the drinking water, have stopped this loss almost completely, for thousands of poultry raisers. Avicol is used both for prevention and treatment.

"I have always had losses of incubator chicks until I tried Avicol," writes H. E. Bowen, South Bend, Ind. "Now I can raise them without any trouble. I would not be without it."

Send 50 cents to Burrell-Dugger Co., No. 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., for a package of Avicol. Money refunded if it doesn't stop your baby chick losses, as advertised in the American Poultry Advocate.

POULTRY INSURANCE

There is more loss to the poultry business from misunderstanding or misinformation of, and regarding the treatment of the worm, than anything that the poultryman has to cope with.

There is no such thing as a cure, for it is not a disease, but the attack of a parasite which to a large extent comes from the food the bird eats, and is not confined to poultry alone, but to all birds.

The only thing that can be done is to control, and this must be done by assisting nature, not by tearing down the system, but by building up, aiding digestion, inducing assimilation, thereby increasing vitality.

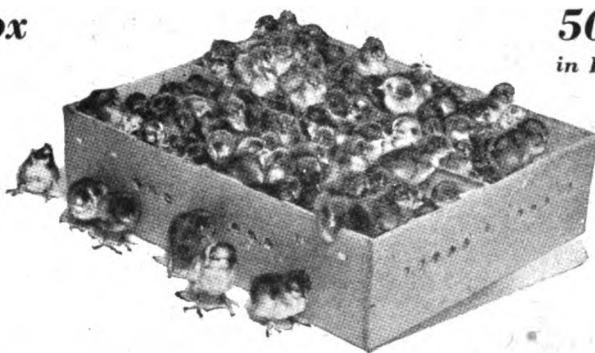
Barnes' Worm Emulsion does this. It is poultry insurance.

"OCULUM" SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Inclosed find check for 2 gallons of "Oculum." My White Leghorn pullets started laying at four and one-half months in spite of my efforts to hold them back and not a sick one this whole damp, rainy year—thanks to "Oculum." Yours truly, C. E. Cornell, Tacoma, Wash.

"OCULUM" keeps fowls well—makes bigger birds, and more eggs. Try it. Send a dime to The "OCULUM" Co., Salem, Va., and get a

Goodflox Giants



50c Each
in Hundred Lots

Absolutely the Finest Quality

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

UNQUESTIONABLY the best breed any poultryman can select to raise is Jersey Giants. And the best Giants you can possibly buy are Goodflox Giants.

These are really wonderful birds. They grow as big as turkeys;—they pay you four times the profit you could possibly make with any ordinary breed. They grow fast and large—they make wonderful capons, and bring top prices.

And Goodflox have been known as headquarters for the best Giants ever since this breed became known. Goodflox Giant Chix are fine, sturdy youngsters from the best Giant flocks in the country. They have remarkable vitality—always arrive fine and lively, even when shipped to Florida and North Dakota.

Goodflox Giants are exhibition-stock chix at run-of-the-pen prices! Many of our customers win prizes with birds raised from the same chix we send you. They make wonderful meat! One Connecticut customer got \$1,500 return from chix costing \$150.

PRICES: 25 Chix, \$15. 50 Chix, \$27. 100 Chix, \$50. 1000 Chix, \$500. 15 eggs, \$5. 50 eggs, \$16. 100 eggs, \$30.

We accept orders for 25 to 1000 Chix for delivery at one time. Order direct from this ad to insure getting delivery. Big illustrated booklet and testimonials sent on request—but don't wait. Order today.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS,

101 Nellison St.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Urban's Poultry Feeds Steam Cooked

These feeds are prepared in the latest up to date apparatus.

No expense has been spared in equipping this modern steam cooking plant.

These feeds contain the right variety of the best grade of ingredients, and with our process, trouble with mouldy or damp feed is done away with.

A Full Line of Steam Cooked Poultry Feeds

Chick Feed, Growing Mash, Intermediate Scratching Feed, Laying Mash, Scratching Feed—All Steam Cooked

Write for samples and prices.

GEORGE URBAN MILLING CO.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

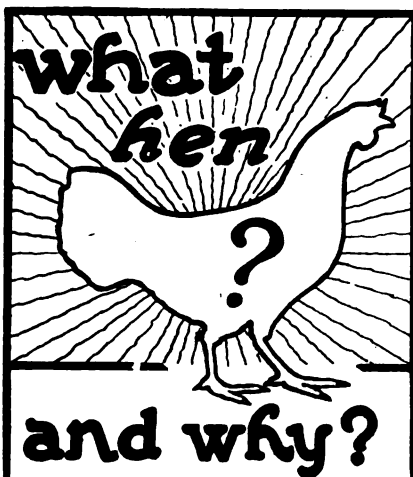
ANCONAS

GIES' GREAT WINTER LAYERS—Our strain of fine standard quality Anconas, of unequalled winter layers, at the recent official Canadian Government laying contest our Pen No. 5 outlaid all competing pens in both single and rose combs. An investment in our eggs or chicks will prove a profitable investment. Send for free catalogue and customers' testimonial circular.

OSCAR G. GIES,

Box 74,

BRIDGEPORT, ONT., CAN.



What Hen?
and why?

THERE is a decided tendency to purchase thoroughbred poultry—but "What Hen?" then becomes the all-absorbing question. I am positive that my 100 page "Famous" Ancona catalog will help you answer this question to your satisfaction. You owe it to yourself to see what "Famous" Anconas are doing for thousands of owners throughout America—owners who are particularly anxious to secure heavy egg production throughout the winter—owners who are most interested in securing top-notch prizes at shows and fairs—owners who take special pride in the beauty of their birds—owners who prefer to deal with headquarters in securing their thoroughbred stock. Get this 100 page catalog and read my story and what "others" have to say about "Famous" Anconas. The catalog will help you answer the question "What Hen?"—and Why?"

H. CECIL SHEPPARD
Box G405 Berea, Ohio
President International Ancona Club



BY USING

TON-GORS
Reinforced Buttermilk
in Powdered Form

You can make a better and more economical

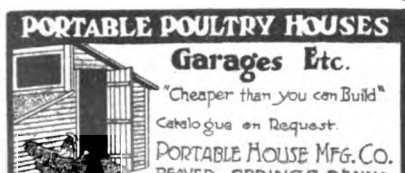
Buttermilk Mash

for baby chicks, growing chicks and laying hens than any ready mixed mashes we know of, however expensively advertised.

Price of TON-GORS \$17.00
per bbl. of 175 lbs. Delivered
your station.

Get it from your dealer or write us for
free sample and feeding directions.

M. F. BARINGER
The Bourse, Phila., Penna.



PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES

Garages Etc.

"Cheaper than you can Build"

Catalogue on Request

PORTABLE HOUSE MFG. CO.

RAISED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Madison Square Garden Awards

(Continued from page 225)

Black Red Pit Game—Old—Wildwood Farm 1-2; Tate Jr., 3 Young—To Wildwood Farm.
Blue and Blue Red Pit Game—Old—To Brighthouse Farm.
Claybournes—All to D. Logan.
Marshall's New Breed—Old pen to W. Marshall.

TURKEYS

Bronz—All to Bird Bros., except 4-5 hen to Forrest Farms, and 4 cock to E. C. Spain.
Narragansett—All to Forest Farms.
Bourbon Red Turkey—Neff 1 cock, 1 hen.
Maple Tree Farm 2 hen.
White—Cock—Seeger 3; Forrest Farm 1-4; Niven 2. Hen—Forrest Farms 2-3; Niven 1; Maple Tree Farm 4. Ckls.—Seeger 3; Forrest Farm 1-4; Niven 2-5. Pullet—Forrest 1-4; Niven 2-3.

GEESE

Toulouse—Old Gander—Wood & Watson 4; Forrest 2; Thayer 1; McDonald 5; Cedar Lawn 3. Old Goose—Forrest 1-4; Thayer 2; Kuney 5; Cedar Lawn 3. Young Gander—Wood & Watson 2; Forrest 1-4; Maple Farm 3; Tripp & Son 5. Young Goose—Wood & Watson 3; Seeger 4; Maple Farm 5; Forrest 1-2.
Emden Geese—Old Gander—Guggenheim 1; Sites 2; Tripp & Son 3; Mananasco Farm 4-5. Old Goose—King 3; Guggenheim 1; Sites 2; Tripp & Son 4; Mananasco Farm 5. Young Gander—Sites 1; King 2; Cedar Lawn 3; Mananasco Farm 4-5. Young Goose—King 1; Sites 2; Cedar Lawn 3; Mananasco Farm 3-4.
African—Old Gander—Twin Brook 3-4; Cedar Lawn 5; Wahn 2. Old Goose—Twin Brook 2; Cedar Lawn 1; Wahn 3. Gander—Twin Brook 2-3; Haskins 1. Goose—Young—Twin Brook 1-2; Forest Farms 3.

Brown Chinese—Old Gander—Seeger 4; Brentwood Farms 3; Forest 2; Fish 1. Old Goose—Seeger 2; Forest 5; Fish 4; Cedar Lawn 3; Myown Farm 1. Young Gander—McClave 2; Cedar Lawn 1. Young Goose—Forest 1; McClave 3; Cedar Lawn 2.

White Chinese—Old Gander—Forest 1-3; Cedar Lawn 2. Old Goose—Forest 2-3; Cedar Lawn 1. Young Gander—Forest 3-4; McClave 2; Cedar Lawn 1. Young Goose—Forest 1-2; McClave 4; Cedar Farm 3.

Wild or Canadian—Old Gander—Twin Brook 3-4; Havemeyer 1; Cedar Lawn 2. Old Goose—Twin Brook 1-4; Havemeyer 2; Cedar Lawn 3. Wild or Canadian Geese—To Twin Brook.
Egyptian—All to Cedar Lawn Farm.
Egyptian—Young Gander to Twin Brook and 1 young goose, 2 to Havemeyer.
Sebastopol—All to Twin Brook.

DUCKS

Pekin—Old Drake—Aldham Farm 4-5; Guggenheim 1; Greentree Farm 2-3. Old Duck—Aldham Farm 2; Guggenheim 3-4; Bormann & Schissel 1; Greentree Farm 5.

Young Drake—Jersey Ridge 1; Aldham 3-5; Bormann & Schissel 4; Greentree 2. Young Duck—Jersey Ridge 1; Aldham 5; Daniel Guggenheim 3; Bormann & Schissel 4; Greentree 2.

Rouen—Old Drake—Aldham 2-3; Conrad 1. Old Duck—Aldham 2-3; Haskins 4; Conrad 1. Young duck—King 2; Aldham 3-4; Conrad 1. Young duck—Kling 3; Aldham 2-4; Conrad 1. Cayuga—Old Drake—King 1; Shelmdine 2. Old Duck—King 1; Forest 2. Young Drake—King 2; Forest 1. Young Duck—King 1; Forest 2-3.

Colored Muscovy—Old Drake—Brentwood 2; Forest 3-4; Tripp & Son 1. Old Duck—Brentwood Farms 3; Forest Farms 1; Forest Farm 4; Tripp & Son 2. Young Gander—Forest Farm 2-3; Tripp & Son 1-4; Cedar Lawn 5. Young Duck—Forest Farms 2; McClave 3; Tripp & Son 4-5; Cedar Lawn 1.

White Muscovy—Old Drake—Twin Brook 1; Brentwood 4; Church 2-3; M. Wahn 5. Old Duck—Twin Brook 2-5 Church 3-4; Wahn 1. Young Drake—Twin Brook 1; McClave 2; Jones 3. Young Duck—Twin Brook 1-2; McClave 3.

Blue Muscovy—Old Drake—Coppens 2; Tripp & Son 1. Old Duck—Coppens 2; Tripp & Son 1. Young Drake—Tripp & Son 1. Young Duck—Coppens 2; Tripp & Son 1.

Gray Call—Old Drake—Twin Brook 3; Haswell 2; Cedar Lawn 1. Old Duck—Twin Brook 2; Haswell 3; Cedar Lawn 1. Young Drake—Twin Brook 2; Cedar Lawn 1. Young Duck—Twin 2; Cedar 1.

White Call—Old Drake and old duck to Twin Brook. Young Drake—Twin Brook 4; Cedar Lawn 2; Tilley 1-3. Young Duck—Twin Brook 4; Cedar Lawn 2; Tilley 1-3.

Crested White—All to McClave.
East Indian—Old Drake and duck to Brentwood. Young to Twin Brook.

Indian Runner Fawn and White—To Gaebel Bros. old and young Drake.

Old Drake and old duck to Hall & Bros.
White Indian Runner—Old Drake—Brentwood 2; Little 1; Baebel Bros. 3. Old duck to Little.

Mallard Duck—All to Twin Brook.
Wild Black Duck—Old duck and Drake to Twin Brook. Young to Brighthouse.

Buff Duck—Old to Shelmdine. Young to Twin Brook.

Relief from Colds and Roup

The occasional use of

Pratt's Roup Tablets

heads off these poultry diseases. Usually overcomes them if they appear. Simply put it in the drinking water.

"Your Money Back if YOU Are Not Satisfied"

Dealers Everywhere R-31a.

Pratt Food Company
Philadelphia
Chicago
Toronto

Rupture is Dangerous!

Instant Relief; Many Cures Reported; Full Directions And Sample SENT FREE

Just because you have been ruptured for years and have tried all kinds of bungling trusses and appliances, salves, liniments and plasters without satisfactory results, do not think you have to stay in this dangerous condition.

You may have instant blessed relief and, as scores of others report, complete recovery by the use of this simple, inexpensive discovery.

Send no money. To prove that my famous Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad does Conquer Rupture, even in its worst forms, I will send a sample absolutely free to any ruptured person, in a plain sealed package. Possibly you are wondering whether this can be true. Stop it! The test is free and surely the test will tell. Cut out this notice and hand it to a ruptured friend or send it with your name and address to E. H. Scott, Hernia Expert, 567N Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio, and you will quickly receive a sample Sponge Rubber Pad with full directions. No obligation to purchase. Don't let Rupture handicap you in the battle of life, but make this test today.



YOUNG'S
DRY FRONT
Poultry House

Write for 1923 Booklet.

Note the features of the overhanging roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

Not Fair to Leghorns

(Continued from page 237)

by a week or two of crate-fattening be brought up to top the market.

In fact crate fattening, or very close confinement of Leghorn hen, does not rapidly increase their weight. In the case of Leghorn Cockerels in fattening crates, they simply go on hunger strike, and the practice of their close confinement in coops, comes very near to bring reducing exercising. As we specialize in raising 8 to 10 week old Leghorn pullets, this necessarily gives us a good size flock of cockerels each year. "Leghorns" not only make good squab broilers (as the gentleman admits in his article) but also good 1½ to 2 pound broilers, judging by the price they bring us in the regular wholesale market. This also holds truth with any of the standard size Leghorn hens we dispose of in same market. If you care to take our own judgment as to taste and quality (we use a good many old hens for our own table) they are truly good eating. You can make good table poultry out of the mature Leghorns. If you could stop with us this summer for dinner on mature Leghorns, you'll be convinced it "can" be done, providing you start right with the youngsters and remember they are Leghorns, requiring a little different handling from the heavier breeds. What many mistakes has taught us and what in our opinion constitutes this little different handling, would not make this simply a letter of protest which is our desire, but an article on the art of chick raising. That would never do, as I am simply a producer of quality stock and not, as I am afraid, of quality writings.

Niles Rindstrom,
New Milford, Conn.

Another 300 Egg Hen

I have read with much interest the different articles published in your and other magazines regarding the 300 egg hen and the methods of producing same. It seems that most of the writers are agreed that the trapnest is the most reliable and best way of producing high record fowls and in this I thoroughly agree for we have been trapnesting continuously for thirteen years and during that period have produced some mighty fine birds but until this past year we have never been able to realize our ambition which of course was the production of a 300 egg bird.

Last year from August 31, 1921, to August 31, 1922 our No. 38 Red, known as Granite Queen produced 302 eggs and during this period she laid 60 eggs in 60 consecutive days.

This bird came from our bred to lay stock mated to cockerels from hens with records of over 250 eggs and back of her were many generations of bred to lay birds all mated to cockerels from high producing females. This has been our method of mating always as we have never had much success in mating females from high record stock to males from high record birds, therefore it is our belief that it is through the male blood almost entirely that the egg producing quality is imparted.

We bred the first pen of Barred Rocks that ever won the International Egg Laying Contest at Storrs, Conn.

CHRISTIE'S S. C. White Leghorns

Remember we are the originators of this famous strain of layers. We have been breeding and trapnesting them for 20 consecutive years, for EGGS, the foundation upon which all branches of the Poultry Industry hinge. It does not make one particle of difference what claims a breeder may make for his birds; if they fail to make good in their customers' hands they are not worth a shoestring. We make no unjust claims for our Leghorns, as our claims are based on what our Leghorns have done in the hands of our thousands of pleased patrons, and this is what counts, and not farm records.

Write for our catalogue and get acquainted with

The World's Greatest Layers WAYNE POULTRY FARM

F. W. CHRISTIE, Breeder

Box 68,

STONY POINT, N. Y.

Jersey Black Giants

MARCY FARMS—Win Best Display

Madison Square Garden 1921-1922-1923

Immediate Booking for Day Old Chicks. April Delivery.

Hatching eggs \$6.00 per setting of 15 eggs and up. Egg shipments on five days notice. We hold All Leading Records on this wonderful dual purpose fowl. Folder and price list on request.

MARCY FARMS,

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MATAWAN, N. J.

Certified S. C. White Leghorns—CHIX & EGGS

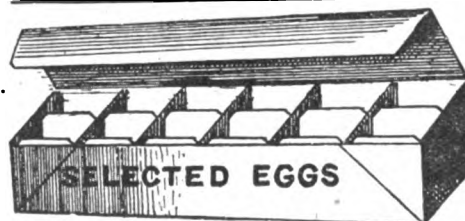
For thirteen years I have bred this heavy producing strain of large white eggs which bring a premium on the N. Y. market. FOUR YEARS OF CERTIFICATION. Write for price list and catalog showing official records. Demand for certified stock necessitates early orders.

FAIR ACRES FARM,

Dept. A,

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Member of New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.



One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1885 South Weymouth, Mass.

1923—BABY CHICKS—1923

TOM BARRON S. C. W. L. PRODUCTION BRED

Booking Orders for Spring, 1923. Send for Price List.

Riverdale Poultry Farm

R. E. NEWCOMB, PROPRIETOR. CORTLAND, N. Y. C. A. O'DEA, MANAGER

Our birds won at Production Show held at Cornell University Dec 4th to 8th 1922

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Eggs or Chicks

That Will Be Real Layers
ORDER NOW!

You should place your order now for baby chicks or hatching eggs if you desire to get started with

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS

that have thirty-three years of continuous line-breeding and trapnesting behind them; that have laying records from 180 to 256 eggs.

This is the kind of stock you need to fill the egg basket next winter. Can supply eggs or chicks from the following varieties:

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and White Orpingtons

The Best Are the Cheapest

EGGS PER 100

180-200 egg bred....\$10.00
210-248 egg bred.... 12.00
240-256 egg bred.... 15.00

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LAYING PULLETS AND HENS

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COCKS AND COCKERELS

Same Records—\$5.00 to \$25.00

HENS—Same Records

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Start now with Eggs, Baby Chicks or Mature Stock that will produce big dividends for you.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop. Box 1003, Bristol, Vt.

From Bill to Hen

Dere Hen:

I here you're goin to start a big chicken rench. As soon as I herd this peace of good news I desided to rite you a chane of leters of instructshuns to save you some money ahd pashuns.

We here and read so much and otherwise lern much of the big fortshunes maid in the poltry bisness.

I am here goin to relate to you som of my own stunts and tricks in poultrying.

Whare most folks make thare mistakes, Hen, is in the first 3 weeks of the chix life.

Friend Hen, get me strait, I've made my fortshun in the fowl bisness and it cost me one-half of it to get hep to all the trix.

As I say Hen, the 3 startin weeks of a fowls life is the important ones. Young chix, we'll say 3 days old, as most of us buy em now and get em when about 3 days old, need coaching. Chix is funny iowls. They eat almost any thing you give em. Here is whare brains count—giev em only wot is good for em.

I am not goin to make it to easy for you, Hen, but give you just such hints which lead you to success.

One yere befor you start subskribe for sevrul good poltry papers. First for the one yore now holdin in yore hand and another near as good if you can find one. Then get som of the good books ritten by the guys wot maid thare pile in the bisness. Don't beleave all thay say, only the best of it and get the balans of yore noledge by some of yore nabors that once in a wile no more than the riters, not all ways.

And Hen, when you buy yore first thousand blooded chix be shure to have plenty brooders, a good coop, yards and som feed redy. Don't feed the chix til thay are old enuf to eat, about 3 days is rite after thay was hatched. Just now, beleave me, Hen, is the rite time for the coaching.

I asume that you hav maid out yore program and paisted it in the brooder house as well as displaid on yore riting tabel or desk. Remember Hen, wot I'm tellin you about them 3 first important weeks. Be sure that thay all get som food and drink the first feedin day. If som seam sleepy and indifrent thay need coaching. And, Hen, if yore a good coacher you shure have on qualifcashun for a successful palterer.

Watch em clost the first day til evenin then coach the slakers up to the brooder.

Chix is much like som fokes, thay is bashful and slo to lern—here coaching is very essenshul.

In the morning they had ought to be a lively bunch providen the temperatur of yore brooder was just rite.

From now on feed em a corden to yore skedule.

Now, Hen, coaching is necessary but rite here a nother qualifcashun just as esenshul comes in yore kirrikulum, so to say. That is judgment. Hear is whare many fall down. I've found a good way is to ask yoreself sometimes befor actkin wot is the sensible thing to do. If it don't come to you at once go to yore library and open it whare the guy wot rote it put down wot yore lookin for. Rite hear it is also well to have a noat book

SAVE the baby CHICKS

B-K is their champion defender. A teaspoonful to a quart of water absolutely sterilizes incubators and brooders, removes all odors. In their drinking water, it kills the germs that cause white diarrhoea and many other diseases that rob you of chicks and profits.

B-K is very powerful, but absolutely harmless, clean, clear, leaves no odor of any kind. Used everywhere by leading poultry raisers. In one to five gallon jugs at dealers—or write us for sample and valuable bulletin on poultry care.

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New Way to Rid Poultry of Lice

Amazing Discovery Keeps Hens
and Chicks Free From
All Vermin

Few Drops in Drinking Water Does It—
No Dusting, Spraying or Greasing



Sickly, lice - infested Hens cannot lay or have good hatches. Vermin sap the very life and strength of hens and baby chicks.

Lice, Mites, Ticks and other pests positively will not stay on fowls where Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy is used occasionally in drinking water. Guaranteed not to affect eggs or flesh of fowls in any way. Also a

splendid tonic and blood purifier. Costs but a trifle, on money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

White Diarrhea Remedy Free

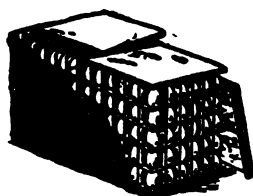
At last a sure treatment for this dread disease. No muss. No fuss. Comes in condensed tablet form to be dropped occasionally in chicks' drinking water. Raise every chick hatched. Economical to use. Be prepared. These remedies should always be on hand.

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 3431, Kansas City, Mo., for one regular, full size \$1.00 bottle of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy (double strength), and they will include free of cost, a regular \$1.00 box of Imperial White Diarrhoea Remedy. Pay postman only \$1.00 and few cents on arrival. Your \$1.00 refunded any time in 30 days if not satisfied.

Rogers' Money-Back
Poultry Punch
has proven to be the ideal
tool for the fancier.
It is the handiest, neatest
and most convenient one
made. Punches the hole right—just
the right size and in the right place. See
what you are doing. Used by thousands
of the best poultrymen. Nickel-plated. 50¢
plain. 40¢ postpaid. Absolutely guaran-
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30 doz. size with
flats and fillers,
excelsior pads,
carriers, both
peach and to-
mato, hamper
baskets, and all
other fruit and
vegetable con-
tainers. New and
second hand ex-
celsior pads. Let
us quote you.

RURAL CONTAINER CO.

Dept. A, 8 Reade St., N. Y. City

SOLVED BABY CHICK PROBLEM

After using a Putnam Brooder Heater for a month in a home-made brooder, H. Grant Ivins, Enterprise, Utah, writes: "This little stove has solved my baby chick troubles for me. I would not be without it for many times its purchase price."

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany each Putnam Brooder Heater.

So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 202-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Read the advertise-

for yore partiklar troubel. And Hen, this always remember, the minut you find a remedy for yore troubel akt at once, as procrastenashun is the theaf of time-and-chix, and beleave me you need all yore chix in yore bisness. Again, Hen, don't get discouraged if you meat with notty questshuns but use a little sikology by repeatin twenty times over, "Every day in every way I am gettin on to som of the etssenshul trix which enabel me to better rase the blu ribon egg layin chix."

In my first lessen, Hen, I am goin only to the fifth day in the chix life and if you naye pade attenshun to me you planely see there is where I'm at now.

In my next letter to you, look for a bunch of usefull noledge, Hen.

Yores truly,

Bill Fowl.

Rhode Island Reds to Be Kept at Governor's Mansion

At the annual meeting of the Kansas State Poultry Association during January, the Kansas division of the National Rhode Island Red Society presented a flock of Rhode Island Red chickens to Mrs. Jonathan M. Davis, wife of Governor Davis. When asked if she would keep them at the Governor's mansion at Topeka, she replied, "You bet I will. That's just where I intent to keep them."

With the pen of chickens, Mrs. Davis was presented a membership to the Rhode Island Red club of America.

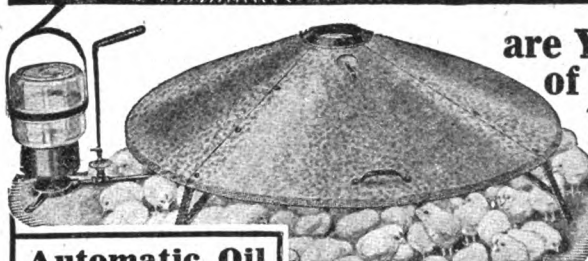
Before moving to the Governor's mansion in early January Mrs. Davis kept a large flock of Rhode Island Reds on the 1700-acre Davis farm near Bronson, Kansas. She also had a small flock of White Leghorns but says as a rule she had better luck with the Rhode Island Reds.

A New Kind of Poultry Course

The Massachusetts Agricultural College has opened a correspondence course in poultry raising to consist of a whole year's work, with weekly lesson assignments to direct the poultryman in practical studies with his poultry flock as he goes about his seasonal work. Weekly tasks and reports are assigned in incubation, brooding, feeding, housing, flock management, culling, breeding and disease control, each assignment requiring some application of the principles discussed to the routine of flock management, and a report which the poultry department will criticize and return.

The fifty-two seasonal assignments are to be followed by a group of five lessons in poultry farm organization. The new course takes the place of a group of three poultry correspondence courses that the college has offered for nearly ten years and which have been studied by several thousand people in Massachusetts and many other states, besides a considerable enrollment from foreign countries. Professor J. C. Graham has planned the new course, and he expressed his confidence that it is the most practical way to teach poultry raising to extension students that American colleges have yet discovered. All the members of the college poultry department are assisting in the preparation of assignments. The only cost to students is the initial fee of \$5 required in all Massachusetts Agricultural College correspondence courses.

SOL-HOT CANOPY BROODERS



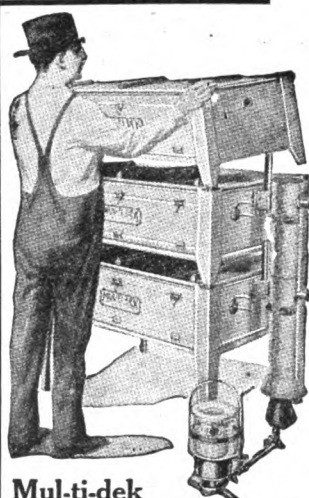
are Years Ahead of All Others

Twelve years ago the first wickless oil burning stove for brooders and incubators was produced—it was a Sol-Hot—it has been in the lead ever since and each year it has been improved and simplified until today the NEW IMPROVED Sol-Hot is as nearly perfect as human skill can produce.

The New Improved Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder with its Just-Rite Valve Control—Positive Oil Level Adjusting system and Double Oil Chamber absolutely overcomes all the objections and annoyances that have always been associated with oil burning heaters. This is the ONE Brooder on which you can adjust your flame to meet varying weather conditions. With a Sol-Hot you can set the flame at any desired point and the burner will continue to burn EXACTLY THE SAME without smoking—will continue to burn EXACTLY THE SAME without any danger of flame going out or oil overflowing the burner. For those who desire it we can furnish an Automatic Thermostat Oil Control Regulator that automatically regulates size of flame to meet varying temperature requirements.

Automatic Oil Regulator

Developed to meet the demand of those who prefer an automatic Thermostat control to our Just-Rite Hand control and are willing to pay a little more for the added convenience. The Valve principle in the Automatic Thermostat control is just the same as in the hand control. Can be easily attached to any Sol-Hot burner. Full particulars sent free on request.



Mul-ti-dek Sectional Incubators

"Add a section as you need it"



Hot Blast Oil Burning Heater for Coal Burning Brooder Stoves

Here it is! An oil-burning Hot Blast Heater for coal burning Brooder Stoves that is safer—more dependable—easier to regulate and much more economical than coal. Burns kerosene or distillate. This burner is not an experiment—it is a decided success. We also furnish a complete Hot Blast Oil Burning Canopy Brooder for those who do not have Coal Burners but are thinking of purchasing one.

Write for Free Catalog Folder

If you want to have the BEST equipment that money can buy don't buy equipment of any kind until you write and get our free catalog folder telling all about the entire Sol-Hot line including heaters for incubators and brooders—Coal Burning Stoves—Complete Canopy Brooders and the popular Mul-ti-dek Sectional Incubators.

H. M. SHEER CO. Dept. 30, Quincy, Ill.

"Production-Bred Poultry Pays Bigger Profits"

Put Your Poultry on a Production Basis with BREEDING STOCK, BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS

From the

New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association

Incorporated under Laws of New York State

Write for interesting Free Booklet with article by Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University. Tells all about the Association. Contains complete list of the 254 members and breeders of 9 breeds of Poultry.

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Rose Comb White Minorcas

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The Cornish Fowl

A History of the Breed and Its Development in America. Besides going into detail concerning mating and breeding, rearing, housing, training and conditioning for exhibition, and giving all Standard requirements, this book goes into the past and present history of the breed in a manner that makes the reading very interesting. An exhaustive study has been made of all phases of the breed with a view to giving the reader a comprehensive knowledge of Cornish in one volume. Emerging from a mass of nondescript fighting fowls bred originally for pit use in natural spurs, the Cornish fowl, as shown by the author, has gone through many transitions and as a result has become an important breed in the poultry world.

Written by Fred H. Bohrer, well known throughout the country as a judge and breeder of Cornish fowl.

The price of "The Cornish Fowl" is \$1.00 postpaid. Send orders direct to

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE
Syracuse, N. Y.

DON'T LET THEM DIE! DIAROKUREM

For White Diarrhoea

This is exactly the results obtained by the Blue Ridge Poultry Farm of Winchester, Virginia. Last summer, two thousand chicks, eight days old, were dying at the rate of forty-seven a day. In three days after Diarokurem was used the death rate dropped to 10 a day and in seven days not another chick died from white diarrhoea. DIAROKUREM is another discovery of the Spahr's Breeding Estate, the world's best known home of registered live stock and trapped Leghorns. Diarokurem is a good honest preparation that is just as effective as "SMOKE 'EM," the truly wonderful roup cure. DIAROKUREM has given wonderful results. Sold under a money-back GUARANTEE. ORDER TODAY. Large bottle \$1.00 Six bottles \$4.50 postpaid.

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BARTEL'S

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ALL OTHERS

Incubators, Brooders,
Poultry Supplies, etc.

Feeding the Baby Chicks

(Continued from page 201)

feed easily digested food yet that which is rich in muscle and flesh-forming nutrients. After three weeks, if it is designed to market the chicks as broilers, it is advisable to feed considerable fattening food. Commercial chick feed if clean and free from mold may be given the chicks from the third feeding until they are large enough for an intermediate grain, this grain to alternate with bread crumbs, oatmeal and johnnycake. This diet should be continued three or four days at the rate of five meals per day, after which a mash feed may be given, composed of two parts bran, one part middlings, one part rolled oats, one-half part cornmeal, and a small amount of bone meal. This mash may be fed dry, but it is best moistened with milk, raw eggs, or fresh blood. During the third week, if the chicks appear to be strong and rugged, a half part of screened beef scrap is added to the mash; use the finer parts of the beef scrap only. As the chicks grow, a more economical mixture of two parts red or macaroni wheat and one part cracked corn is substituted for the intermediate feeds. During the third week, if the chicks are doing well, the number of meals is reduced to four, the times for feeding being about 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:00 and 5:30 P. M. Grit containing a large percentage of lime is kept near the chicks at all times, also fresh water, with green succulent food every day. Where chicks have a soft grass range they get all the green food necessary.

Feeding Chicks—Canada Experimental Farms

Chicks should be fed five times a day. The following system may be adopted or altered to suit conditions. First, feed bread crumbs moistened with milk; second, finely cracked mixed grains; third, rolled oats; fourth, moistened bread crumbs; fifth, finely cracked mixed grains. If too early to get the chicks out on the grass at once, green food should be supplied in the form of young lettuce, sprouted grains, or any other tender succulent food that is acceptable. After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, coarser foods may be allowed. All changes should be made gradually. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with mash food and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which is placed cracked grains and dry mash or rolled oats should be put where they can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers, the hand feeding may be reduced to the mash feeds. If the chicks are on range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called and it may then be dropped and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding. Place grit, water, and if possible a dish of sour milk where the chicks will have free access to them. Nothing provides animal food in better form than does milk; the chicks like it and thrive on it.

It is to be observed that the advice from these different institutions is in agreement in all essential respects; namely, that the chicks must be liberally fed on a nutritious, easily digested ration which supplies all those constituents necessary for building up the body of the chicks.

In conclusion it may be observed that if chicks are properly hatched and are

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment. Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (sweating at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long looked for means of getting rid of such forms of Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, (one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay, write today.

Mark B. Jackson, 25-J Durston Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.


Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

For Baby Chicks

Write for Free Bulletin Raise more and healthier rapidly growing chicks. Tells how to raise 95% to 100% of chicks. New method prevents crowding, heats brooder, forces out impure air, prevents dampness, checks lice and mites, discourages rats, weasels and other chick enemies. Gives smaller and weaker chicks chance to catch up to larger ones.

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Tells How To Save Money on anything from feed hopper or trap nest to complete fully equipped modern poultry house (if handy with tools). Carpenter help unnecessary. Contains detailed plans, instructions, 74 illustrations, specifications from original blue prints: simple and easy to follow. Shows how to build cheaper, quicker, better. Also many practical methods of making poultry day more. Book given free with 3 year subscription to

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Monthly, 50c year; 3 years \$1.50. Magazine so good every reader of this paper will want it. Contains exact information the practical every-day poultry raiser and beginner is hungry for but which is so often early lacking. Send 50c and get 12 big issues of this splendidly illustrated valuable magazine. Better still, send \$1.00 and get 36 issues, 3 years, and get book free. Write today sure.


Western Poultry Journal, 6115 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Ia.



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Hardy Northern Bred Chicks

Barron Strain White Leghorns 100, \$12.50; 500, \$60.00; 1000, \$115.00
Parks' Strain Barred Rocks 100, \$16.00; 500, \$80.00; 1000, \$155.00
Why pay more? There are no better chicks.

Breeders and owners of Pen 16 (one of the leading pens) at the Michigan Poultry Show.



Big Hatch Combination

Favorites with most successful poultry men and state experiment stations — remarkable hatchers because of correct ventilation and mellow warmth found only in Buffalo Incubators.

One Hatch Pays For One Buffalo
Get early layers and then hatch for profit — chick demand exceeds supply.

Raise sturdy chicks in coldest climates with Buffalo Coal Burning Brooders, automatically regulated, which require little attention — adjustable Hoover.

Never Out Oil Hoovers are absolutely dependable and require but little attention — can't flood or clog.

Your chicks are safe with it. My long experience in poultry leadership is built into Buffalo products. Send for free catalog containing valuable poultry secrets.

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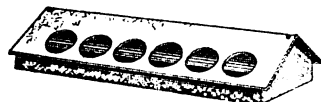
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BEST FOR BABY CHICKS

Safest, most sanitary, most convenient to use. Fits any Mason Jar. Works on the principle of siphon — same water level always maintained. Order all you need direct from this ad. Single fountain 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid anywhere.

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Made of best galvanized iron. Easily cleaned and filled. Three sizes — 14 inches long, 30c each; 6 for \$1.50. 22 inches 40c each; 6 for \$2.00. 30 inches 50c; 6 for \$2.50. Postage paid.



DEALERS—
Write today
for our propo-
sition.

Prize Article Contest

(Continued from page 200)

gretted that we started into the poultry business to make our living, as we got it and quite a little more.

But we did not attain this success without hard work and lots of it. I did my share of it by helping to build the houses, feeding the chickens occasionally, turning the eggs in the incubator during hatching time and many other outside jobs besides my housework and raising a family.

We enjoy the American Poultry Advocate more than any other paper as it contains so much helpful and common sense information that no other poultry paper does.

Mrs. W. H. Fisher,
Ayton, Ont.

Hatching Time

Third Prize

March and April will see the hatching of the bulk of next winter's layers.

To be successful, one must have good, healthy breeders with plenty of vitality, fully developed and free from disease.

Eggs for hatching must be from sturdy stock and to hatch strong chicks they should not be over ten days old at time of setting.

It will pay you to look your eggs over carefully before placing them in the incubator. Discard all that are of very thin or mottled shell. Have them of uniform thickness and size and avoid all small or extra large, and also irregular shaped eggs. Carefulness at this time will prevent so large a number of infertile eggs at testing time and will give a larger percentage of strong and lively chicks.

Eggs that are to be used for hatching should never be placed with the small end down—it is not the natural position of the egg. If they must be kept for some days, they should be turned frequently to prevent contents settling to one side.

About 50 degrees should be the temperature of the room the eggs are kept in and plenty of ventilation is necessary. Cover the eggs with a cloth so they will not dry out.

Now, you are ready for the incubator. See that the machine is in good working condition and let it run several days previous to placing the eggs in same. The modern incubator equipped with a reliable heat regulator and absolutely accurate thermometer is a wonderful hatching machine.

Success in hatching depends considerably upon a uniform temperature throughout incubation period. Get a good machine and, with eggs from strong, healthy breeders also the proper handling of same, you are bound to get an 80% hatch.

With a hatch of this percentage and with careful attention during the critical period of from two to three weeks from hatching time, you have made a good start towards next winter's layers.

Bessie M. Scott,
Carthage, N. Y.

But if the chicks should be noticed to be breathing hard, reduce the temperature. If they are huddled in a corner, raise it immediately and later make cor-

Killed 200 Rats At One Baiting

**Dog, Ferret and Traps Failed. Amazing Virus Quickly Killed Them All.
Not a Poison.**

"I was over-run with rats," writes H. O. Stenfort of Redford, Mich. "Seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, Ferret and Traps failed. Was discouraged. Tried Imperial Virus and was rid of them all in a short time. Have found rat skeletons, large and small, all over the farm."

"The year previous Rats killed 200 out of 300 baby chicks. Last year saved them all. Will send for 10 bottles for neighbors, and we will clean up the whole neighborhood."

Rats, Mice, Gophers, in fact, all Rodents, greedily eat Imperial Virus on bait. Sets up burning fever. Pests die outside hunting air and water. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Economical to use. Indorsed by Farm Bureau Experts and large, nationally known Institutions everywhere.

You Can Get Yours Free

SEND NO MONEY. Write today to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 1034, Kansas City, Mo., and they will mail you two regular \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus (double strength). Pay postman only \$1.00 and few cents postage on arrival. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Readers risk no money, as Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible and will refund your \$1.00 on request any time within 30 days.

Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for the trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 270C State St., Marshall, Mich.

"WONDERFUL LITTLE MOTHER"

Geo. Schafer, San Mateo, Cal., uses a home-made brooder, built from Putnam plans and warmed with a Putnam Brooder Heater, in the raising of Russian Turkey Chickens. He writes:

"When you consider how hard it is to raise this turkey-chicken fowl, the brooder is certainly a wonderful little mother."

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany each Putnam Brooder Heater. So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you, send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 302-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Read the advertisement on page 219—Adv.



POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—
Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00

PEDIGREED**S. C. White Leghorn**

males, directly imported from Tom Barron, head our best matings. Pedigrees 272-288. Our third importation. Our properly hatched baby chicks from these and other matings of grand layers give satisfaction. Safe arrival of chicks and hatching eggs guaranteed. Place your order early as we have never been able to fill all orders. Write for mating and price list.

R. T. EWING, ATLANTIC, PA.

Why Spend Ten Dollars

on buttermilk when you get better results for a dollar? Give **Wackers** Chick tablets in the water from the start, then see 'em grow. Stops all chick diseases.

WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS

will stop roup in 48 hours. This was demonstrated at the Philadelphia Show.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

or meat scraps. Give **Wackers** B. T. G. F. tablets in the water. Feed is turned to eggs, not all fertilizer; get more and larger eggs; no meat or green food then needed.

Results or your money back.

All tablets—\$600, \$1.00; 1500, \$2.00

C. O. D. orders promptly filled.

Wacker Remedy Co., Box 157-61, Camden, N.J.

Oat Sprouter \$2.49

For \$2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 302-O ELMIRA, N. Y.

Lice-Proof Nests

NO MORE LICE OR MITES—Get 20 to 50% More Eggs Over 70,000 in Use

SPECIAL OFFER

New Low Prices

Knudson Guaranteed Sanitary Galvanized Steel Lice-Proof Nests

Costs less than wood. Send name for free folder with Special Price Offer, Nests, Fountains, Brood Coops and other Poultry Appliances.

SEAMAN-SCHUSKE M. W. CO., Dept. 633 St. Joseph, Mo.

Single Comb**Brown Leghorns**

"None Better"

Baby chicks \$18.00 per hundred, \$9 per 50, \$4.75 per 25. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. I guarantee safe arrival of chicks and eggs and ship by parcel post prepaid.

H. M. MOYER

Boyetown, Rt. 8, Penna.

ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exclusive Breeder

Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Pullets
Safe Arrival Guaranteed

Catalogue Free

H. M. KUHN, SYCAMORE, OHIO

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

AVENARIUS Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES. TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM all MITES. Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars. Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Dept. 171 Milwaukee, Wis.

**INGRAHAM'S****S. C. Buff Minorcas**

Are winners. Bred from winners that lay large white eggs the year around. Won at Madison Square January, 1923, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st cockerel, on four entries. Prices reasonable. Send for booklet.

Getting the Best Results from the Artificial Hen

(Continued from page 205)

chicks are three weeks old when a temperature of 70 degrees at night is sufficient. The sleeping compartment of the brooder is heated from the center by a lamp which is encircled by wire to prevent the chicks from coming too near the lamp. After a week or ten days we let the chicks outside the brooder in a small yard but always get them back into the brooder early in the evening. This is done only of course when the weather will permit. If this is taught to them for two or three days they will soon learn to take care of themselves in that respect.

What We Feed the Little Chicks.

The food we give the chicks the first two days in the brooder is equal parts of chopped hard boiled eggs with shells and bread crumbs. After this we feed coarse oat meal mixed with skimmilk. In addition to this the chicks receive some bruised wheat. Chicks very quickly learn to eat particularly anything white or light colored.

Of course they get plenty of fresh, clean water to drink and the drinking receptacles are well cleaned with boiling water once a day. Cleanliness at all times and in all things is a feature of the utmost importance in raising chicks successfully.

The current temperature, which should be taken half-way between the floor and the ceiling, is from 85 deg. to 90 deg. for the first week, afterwards reducing to 80 deg. and then to 75 deg. and 70 deg. when the birds are a fortnight old.

Constant supervision should be given and the heat regulated according to the state of the weather. Test the temperature every night. If the chicks are comfortably spread round the lamp or heater it is a sign that all is well.

CHAMPION BELLE CITY MADE ALSO IN 230-EGG SIZE

Poultrymen will be interested to know that Jim Rohan, President of The Belle City Incubator Company, is now making a 230-Egg Incubator.

Those who know Mr. Rohan will appreciate the fact that he must have real reasons for entering the manufacture of this size incubator, after 25 years experience with the 140-Egg machine. And he has.

It is a well-known fact that 75 per cent. of the incubators and brooders sold are of the 140 or 150-egg capacity. This size always has been and always will be the most popular size. It has been so much in demand by Mr. Rohan's customers that they have ordered 2, 4, and even 6 of the 140-egg Champion Belle City Incubators instead of 1, 2, or 3 of the 200 or 250-egg size of other makes.

In order to please these old customers, Mr. Rohan decided to make the 230-Egg size. He is making this larger size incubator to give them the benefit of low Belle City factory prices—and still give them the incubator they want.

Thus the 230-Egg Belle City is being made for old friends who want the larger size—and want only the Belle City. They represent only 15 to 20 per cent of his old customers. The savings made for them can now be obtained for new friends—as Mr. Rohan just secure quantity production to split even on his low prices.

A handsomely illustrated folder announcing the 230-Egg Belle City Incubator has just reached our desk, and we know any one interested can secure a copy by writing Mr. Jim Rohan, at Racine, Wisconsin.

It is also noted that very attractive express prepaid prices are offered for this season on the 230-Egg Incubator as well as on the com-

Best Celluloid Bands Made**SPECIAL**

POSTPAID PRICES

Size for	12	50	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons.....	\$.09	\$.30	\$.50	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.95	\$ 3.35
Growing Chicks.....	.10	.35	.60	1.35	2.35	3.95
Leghorns, Anconas, etc.....	.15	.45	.80	1.70	2.90	4.95
Rocks, Reds, etc.....	.18	.50	.90	1.90	3.25	5.95
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.....	.20	.60	1.00	2.25	3.95	6.95
Turkey Hens, Geese.....	.25	.70	1.25	2.75	5.25	8.95

10 Colors: All one color or assorted.

Poultry Supply Catalogue Free.

A. C. SINE, Box 32-V, Quakertown, Pa.

SANICO COOPS

Insure Strong, Healthy Chicks

Made of seasoned cypress. Joints

fit tight against rain and wind.

Easy to clean. Warm in winter,

cool in summer. Ideal sanitary

housing for hen and chicks. Sold

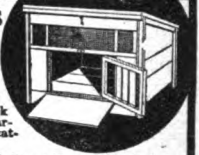
direct on unlimited money-back

guarantee. Best value on the mar-

ket. Write for free illustrated cat-

alog and new reduced price list.

The SANITARY COOP CO., 703 W. Depot St., Greenfield, Ind.

**40,000 PRIZES WON**

During seasons 1921-22 on all varieties Fancy Poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, etc., including 10 State Fairs, Madison Square Garden and Boston. Eggs, Baby Chicks and Stock always for sale.

MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, Ellenville, N. Y.

Lively's Light Sussex

We aim to start our customers right with this fine breed. This season we will supply Free a selected cockerel to customers who order two settings eggs. We are booking orders fast. Don't delay too late.

Exhibition Matings.....\$5.00 per 15 eggs
Utility Matings.....\$3.00 per 15 eggs

P. & G. LIVELY, Chudleigh, Ont.

WONDER WHITE WYANDOTTES

Bred for 12 years to produce a strain of heavy layers, strong in the 200 egg line. \$3 and \$5 per setting of 15 eggs, prepaid.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY YARDS

Box 334 HARRISON, N. Y.

5 Pkt. ASTER SEEDS 10c

Five colors, mailed postpaid for

Try this beautiful collection of Asters, bloom from July until frost, one pkt. of each—White—Lavender—Pink—Violet—Rose. Order to-day and get my 1923 Aster and Flower Seed List FREE. Write to-day. Address

ARTHUR BROWN Aster Grower, Marietta, N. Y.

Hicks' S. C. Black Minorcas

Blue ribbon winners for many years. Won at N. Y. State Fair, 1919, 1st cock; 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerels; 1st, 5th pullets; 2nd pen, 1920 same show, 1st, 2nd pen, 1922, 2nd cock; 3rd hen; 1st, 4th pullet; 3rd old pen; 1st, 3rd young pen; 3 firsts on eggs and 1 second on eggs. Have some wonderful large cockerels of show quality for sale at breeders' prices. Eggs from my very best hens, \$5 per 13. Write for further information to

GEO. C. HICKS, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

THERMO POULTRY FOUNTAIN

Why buy a common Poultry Fountain, when you can get a "Fridge-of-the-Farm" for less money? Keeps water cool in the summer and warm in winter—will last a life-time. Practical for small chicks, 2-gallon \$3.25, 5-gallon \$4.25. Order now. Free literature showing other "Fridge-of-the-Farm" products on request. All sold on money back guarantee. Hawkeye Steel Products Co., Dept. 2, Marshalltown, Iowa

CHICKS 10 CENTS

S. C. W. Leghorn, B. Rocks, Reds, and mixed, 10c. Orders filled promptly. 100 per cent live arrival. Write at once for circular.

Michigan New Ground

Berry Plants — The kind Baldwin grows on his Big Berry Plant Farms have deep, heavy roots — are hardy and healthy. They start their growth quickly, produce largest fruit crop.

IT'S READY FOR YOU.

Baldwin's Big Berry Plant Book will be sent on request. It's a down-to-date Fruit Grower's Guide, beautifully illustrated, chock full of useful information on best ways of growing Strawberries and other small fruits. Our plants all freshly dug to fill your orders. Scientifically packed for safe shipment. Write tonight — get our book and start right.

O. A. D. BALDWIN
R. R. 18
Bridgman, Mich.

Saves time, labor and patience. Used by men who know.

Shaw's Yearly Egg Record Chart

Size 21x24 inches.

Shows spaces to mark down your daily, monthly and yearly egg records. Each chart will take care of 50 birds. Charts made for each 50 fowls from 1 to 3000. Price 15c each—3 for 40c—6 for .75c

Shaw Products Co., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
Write for free sample.

Pure Bred S. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes

I am now booking orders for hatching eggs for delivery after March 1st at \$2.00 a setting of fifteen eggs or \$10.00 a hundred. My Wyandottes are half Knight strain and Leghorns American. My birds made a profit of \$4.67 per bird last year.

GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM
B. N. Cazez, Prop. Springfield, Vermont

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 23 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated freebook. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
323 H. ST., MELROSE
HIGHLANDS, MASS.

CHARCOAL

THIRTY YEARS MAKING CHARCOAL for Poultry, Hog, and Stock Feeding. Prevent disease by feeding our CHARCOAL. Samples and prices on request. Largest Independent Poultry Charcoal Manufacturer in America.

NATHAN ZEMEL, NEWARK, N. J.

Detroit Incubator \$12.45

140-Egg Size — Guaranteed — has double walls, copper tank, full-size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.

Detroit Incubator Co.
Dept. 1 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.

CREL OLL

For use in the care of poultry during spring months—positive preventive of roup, colds, gapes, cholera, lice, etc. For sale all dealers, or sent postpaid \$1 for trial bottle.

CALEDONIA CHEMICAL CO.
Caledonia, N. Y.

13 EGGS \$1.25
28 EGGS \$2.50
60 EGGS \$5.00

Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver S. Hamburgs and Silver Campines.

WHITNEY & SON, TRIANGLE, N. Y.

PET STOCK SUPPLIES: Ear Tags with Washers for all kinds of Rabbits and Guinea Pigs; Punches, Record Cards, Shipping Tags, Crate Cards, Pedigree Blanks, etc. for all kinds of Pet Stock. Price list



Another 300-Egg Hen

(Continued from page 241)

Those ten hens made an average of 212 eggs each for the entire year and in seven days they laid 69 eggs making a record which has never been equalled before or since at that contest.

During the past year from a flock of 250 birds, 47 of them made records of from 200 to 302 eggs and the lowest record that we had was 121 eggs for the entire which I think is a sufficient proof of the value of the trapnest.

It is our belief based on years of trapnesting that a high average of production can be maintained without detriment to the vitality of the flock, always provided that the breeder is careful in the selection of breeding stock, for in mating our hens great care is taken to maintain the vigorous vitality in both the males and the females which is so essential to good health. It will not do to mate a bird simply because he has a long line of high producing ancestors behind him for he must have size, shape and vigorous health in order to impart the same to the next generation.

Many people are of the opinion that simply because a bird has a long line of high record ancestors he will make a good breeder but this is not so unless careful attention has been paid to the other qualities that go to make up the best type of producing bird.

Very truly yours,
Fairfield Poultry Farms,
Arthur A. Wells,
Short Falls, N. H.

Chanteclers at Madison Square Garden 1913 Show

(Continued from Page 223)

Leghorn of the Heavy Bird Class," "The Ideal Fowl," "Madison Square's Latest," "America's Best Breed Chanteclers," which were shown with the combined exhibit.

The Chantecler exhibitors all expressed their doubts of the ability of the various breeders to supply the demand for 1923 eggs and chicks and claimed the Canadian demand did not allow the sale of breeding stock for the present. All of them stated their intention of exhibiting at the Madison Square Garden Show, 1924, and claims were made for 200 Chantecler specimens at least and Brother Wilfrid in person if possible.

Quiz Department

(Continued from page 198)

My hens are sick. Am afraid of roup. They limp around for a day or so and die very suddenly. I don't find the odor that I expect with roup. Sometimes they have a large lump on the eye, sometimes they die and the hen gets better but usually they die. Will you kindly advise me.

Your hens have not got roup, but unless treated, they may get it. There is nothing better than permanganate of potash. This is a dark reddish purple crystalline substance which can be purchased at any drug store.

Put an ounce of it into a quart bottle of water and let it set over night, so that the crystals will dissolve. This makes a stock saturated solution, very heavy in color. When the bottle is about two-thirds empty it can again be filled with water, and this kept up until the solution becomes very light in color, when a fresh lot may be made. Two teaspoonfuls of this solution is enough to give the water in an 8 or 10 quart pail a wine color. Give the fowls nothing else to drink the entire winter and early spring. In fact, I use it the year around, to all my stock, even my growing chicks.

My chickens have roup. What would you

CHAMPIONS

We offer you at reasonable prices for choice dates of shipment — if you act promptly —
Hatching Eggs — Baby Chicks



Fine Cockerels Breeding Stock
from Certified Official Contest Champions on all our three great breeds:
S. C. W. Leghorn
Lady Victory laid 304 eggs per year in pullet year. Has now made wonderful five-year record of 1222 eggs.
Champion All Breeds American Contest
White Wyandotte
Liberty Belle laid 294 eggs per year, established record of 109 eggs in 109 consecutive days.
Champion All Breeds N. A. Int. Contest
R. I. Red
Red Rose laid 254 eggs per year.
Champion of Reds N. A. Int. Contest
Other Certified Records, all made without artificial lighting: Keystone Maid, 306 eggs per year. Lady Snow, 387 eggs per year. Super Maid, 372 eggs per year. In fact our certified winners in official contests since 1913 to the present date are too numerous to mention here. Write for our brand new 1923 Catalog, "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen." (Price 10c deducted from first order.) It

gives all prices, full description of our champions and proves to you we have the

WORLD'S Champion Layers
An investment in this highest profit paying strain is sure to prove profitable.
ACT NOW
Supply is Limited
Pennsylvania Poultry Farm
Box D Lancaster, Pa.



Western Poultry Journal

For 35 Years
the Farmer's Favorite

Special Get-Acquainted One-Half Price Offer
12 Big Issues
25c



The only poultry journal serving the special needs of the farmer with a special department for farm women conducted by a successful farmer's wife. Service Department by Mrs. Daniels, the most popular and most helpful department in any poultry journal—Health Service Department by Dr. E. C. Khuen, Specialist in Poultry Diseases. Every reader may consult this department freely without charge—Household Department skilfully tells how to make those delicious dishes from poultry and eggs that tempt the appetite and keep the men in good humor; and many other thoroughly practical regular monthly feature articles that help the farmer and his wife make more money from their poultry the year round. Published monthly 50c per year. 3 years, \$1.00. This is a special offer for short time only. One year only 25c. In Canada, 40c. Send today sure.

Western Poultry Journal: 2015 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Ia.

CHICK-EGG-TONIC
GUARANTEED, MAKES HENS LAY
Send (\$1.00 for trial package, address,
ALBERT PARNIS

G.L.F. POULTRY RATIONS

*Known Ingredients of Known Quality
in Known Proportions*

Poultry Feeding specialists at the colleges of agriculture in the territory served by the Cooperative Grange League Federation have approved the formulas of G.L.F. Rations.

Practical Poultrymen using the rations the year around report excellent results.


Feed G.L.F. Rations and you will know just what your birds are eating.

See your G.L.F. Agent or write for booklet of formulas.

The Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Syracuse, New York

Five Distinctive Features:

1. G.L.F. Poultry rations contain a larger variety of ingredients than is usually available in your locality.
2. The quality of the ingredients and the pounds of each are stated.
3. The digestible nutrients in each ration are high and the fibre content is low.
4. Dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk are used and the animal proteins are high.
5. Accurately operated mechanical mixtures make a thoroughly mixed and uniform ration.



in the early stages, and as a preventative of colds and roup, is permanganate of potash in the drinking water.

First isolate all sick birds, and to the sick ones give enough of the solution in their drinking water to color it a dark red. Give daily. For the rest of the flock, let the color of the water be a regular wine color.

To make the solution, put an ounce of the potash in a quart bottle of water, and let it set over night, so that the crystals will dissolve. This makes a stock saturated solution, very heavy in color. When the bottle is about two-thirds empty, it can again be filled with water, and this kept up until the solution becomes very light in color, when a fresh lot may be made. Two teaspoonfuls of this solution is enough to give the water in an 8 or 10 quart pail a wine color. Give the fowls nothing else to drink the entire winter and early spring. In fact, I use it the year round to all my stock, even my growing chicks.

I am a subscriber for the Poultry Advocate, and a constant reader of your Quiz Department and I would like to ask you a few questions. I am a small breeder of turkeys.

1. What is the best scratch feed for turkeys and what mixture does it contain?

2. What is the weight of a medium size tom turkey?

My tom weighs 28 lbs. Would it be right to mate him with my unrelated 14-lb. pullet or my 18-lb. hen?

What is the weight of a medium hen turkey?

The best scratch feed for turkeys is a mixture of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats.

2. Adult toms will vary from 20 to 34 pounds. Your 28 pound tom may be mated to either your pullet or hen, but best with the hen.

3. The medium weight for hens is 10 to 15 pounds.

ANCONAS WIEDER'S WONDERFUL 300 EGG FLOCK

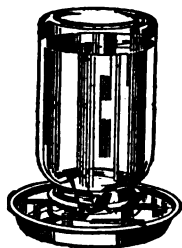
WIEDER'S ANCONA VILLAGE.

Dept. A.

ATTICA, OHIO

Poultry Supplies You Need This Spring

Syphon Chick Fount



Fits any Mason Jar or standard milk bottle. Works on the principle of the syphon. Perfect water level always maintained. Strong, sanitary, will not tip over. Nothing to get out of order; chicks can't get in it. Just what you want.

3 Founts, postpaid.....50c

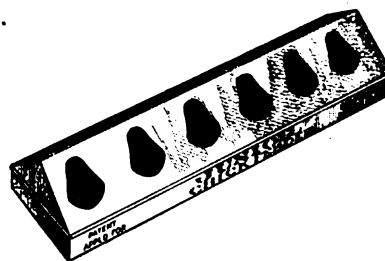
One Gallon Galvanized Poultry Fount



A fount with large drinking space, easily cleaned and filled. To fill, pull top off base, turn upside down and pour in water. Then put base back on and invert. The pressure of the air holds weight of water and fount. Automatically feeds right amount of water.

Price, postpaid.....75c

Baby Chick Feeder



One of the best and most popular baby chick feeders on the market. A great feed saver, as chicks cannot get into it. Can't be upset. You need this feeder this spring for your chicks.

Made in 3 sizes—

12-inch size, postpaid.....30c
18-inch size, postpaid.....40c
24-inch size, postpaid.....50c

Cone-Top Galvanized Fountain

Another very popular style of fount. Made of galvanized iron, in two parts. Easily cleaned. Handy. Compact. Made in three sizes—

1-quart, postpaid.....40c
2-quart, postpaid.....50c
4-quart, postpaid.....60c



Send in your order now for whatever of the above poultry supplies you need. All are carried in stock and immediate shipment will be made.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Classified Advertisements

RATES NOW IN EFFECT. One or two insertions, 50 per word; three or more insertions, 60 per word. Figures, initials, names and addresses count as words. All ads will be classified under their proper headings, thus enabling the buyer to readily find the breed he wishes to purchase. No order for advertising accepted for less than \$1.00. **TERMS**—Cash in full must accompany order. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your advertisement largely depends, and if convenient have ad copy type-written. Copy should reach us by the 20th of the month preceding the date of issue to insure proper classification. Please state under what heading you wish your ad classified, if you have a preference. In changing or renewing your advertisement state under what heading old ad appears. American Poultry Advocate is furnished every advertiser for checking purpose during the time ad is running. Classified advertisements in American Poultry Advocate are "business winners." When writing to any of these advertisers please mention American Poultry Advocate—it helps you.

ANCONAS

S. C. ANCONAS—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8 per 100 prepaid. L. Mayer, Columbia, Pa. 4-23

FOR SALE—Pure bred Single Comb Ancona eggs, 15—\$1.00. L. E. Dixon, Mount Vision, New York. 4-23

ANCONA EGGS AND CHICKS—Prize winners, heavy layers. Catalog free. B. R. Kretzinger, Egan, Ill. 5-23

"ULTRA QUA" Ancona Day-old Chicks make good. Price list. Earle S. Wilson, Box 791, Hammond, N. Y. 5-23

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—The breed worth while. Stock and eggs. Kanayahora Farm, Barnoveld, N. Y. 5-23

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TOM BARRON COCKERELS AND PULLETS. Direct from my 1922 imported stock. Hens 252 to 260. Cockerels 288 hen x 314. \$3 to \$5 each. Pullets, \$4 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Parker, Moravia, N. Y.

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BUSINESS BRED BEAUTIES—Single Comb Black Leghorns. Stock and eggs. Maple Leaf Poultry Farm, Wellsville, N. Y. 5-23

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs \$10 hundred; chicks \$20 hundred. L. D. Clark, Birmingham, N. Y. 4-23

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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS—Wonderful Strain. J. F. Bewick, Berea, Ohio. 5-23

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BUFF MINORCAS—\$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15 eggs. Roy F. Fanning, North Manchester, Ind.

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BARRED ARISTOCRATS. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kansas. 5-23

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MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND Turkey Eggs. Miss Tucker, Merrybrook, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 5-23

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Eggs from old hens \$3.50 per 10. Pearl Guinea \$1.25 per 15. Mated not akin. Ulster Poultry Yards, Saugerties, New York. 5-23

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WHITE WYANDOTTE Regal-Dorcas cockerels, \$3. Eggs, setting, \$1.25; hundred, \$6. Pete O'Connell, Osborn, Mo. 5-23

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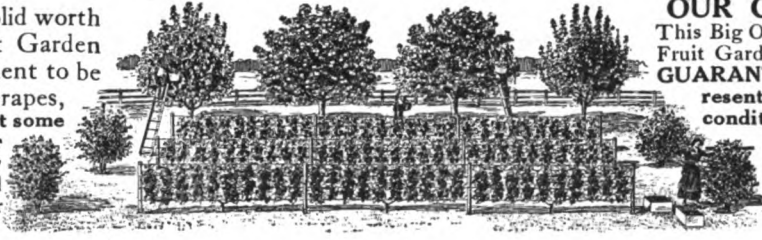
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9 Callused GRAPE VINE Cuttings 9

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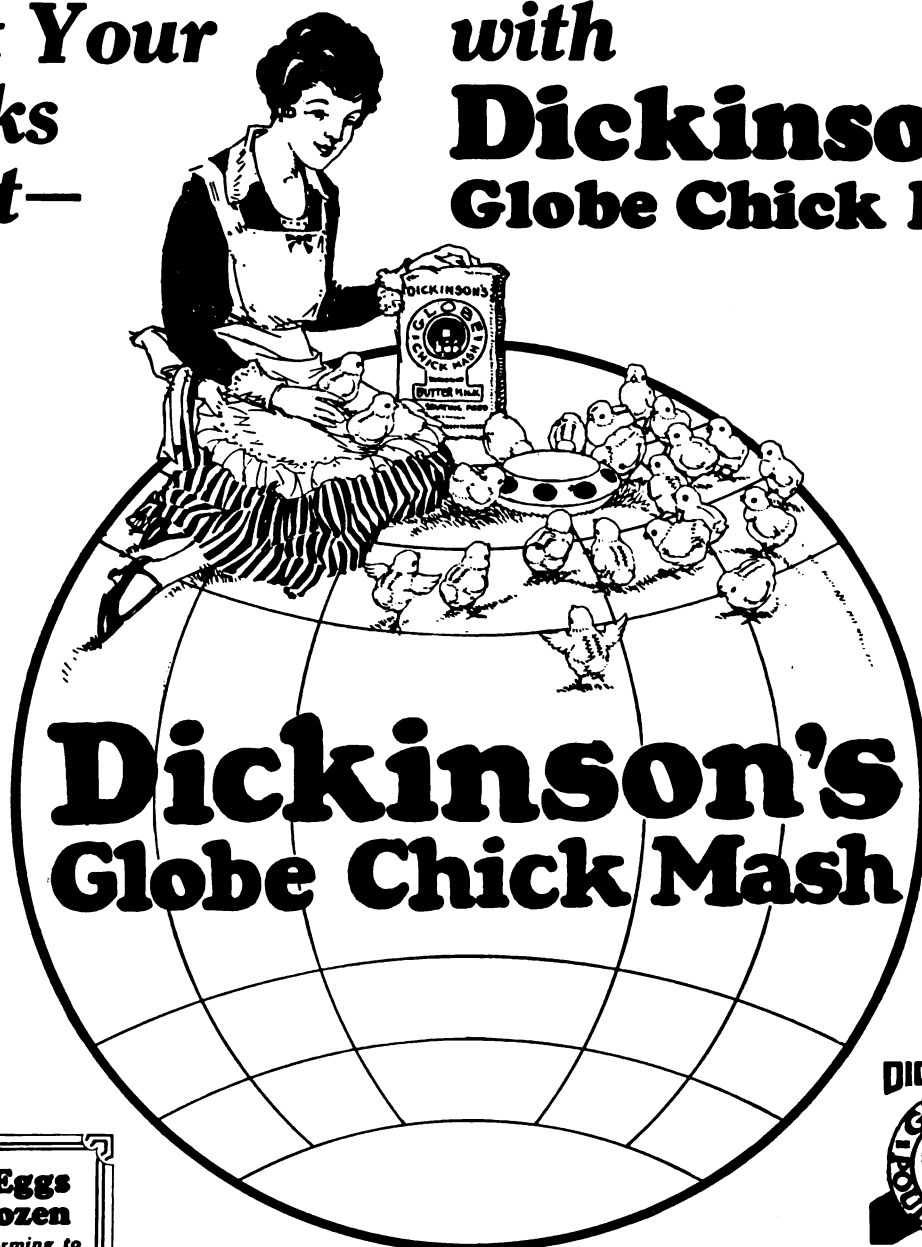
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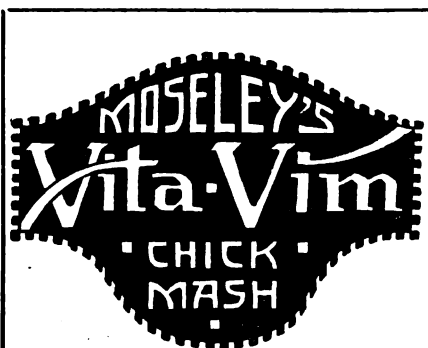
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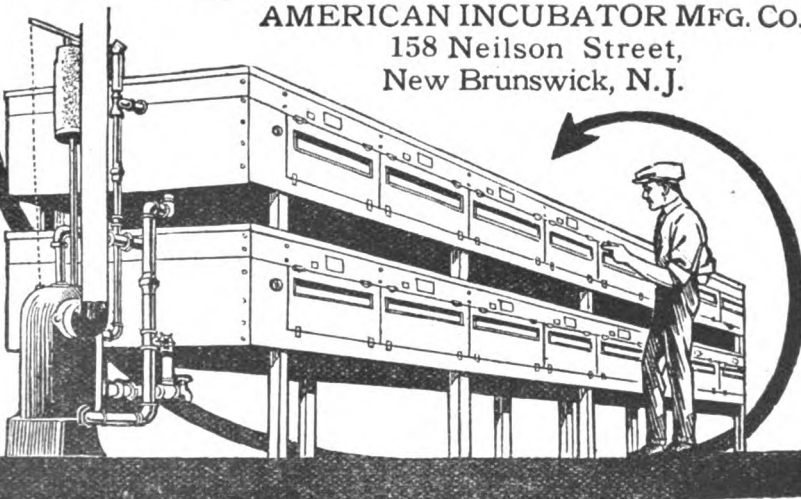
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In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

Delivery of the Standard of Perfection

Deliveries of recent orders for the Standard of Perfection have been unavoidably delayed during the past few weeks due to the fact that the first printing of the new Standard has been entirely exhausted.

The demand for the new 1923 Standard has been far greater than the expectations of the publishers anticipated, and has upset their plans of continuous delivery to a great extent. The printers are now working as fast as possible to complete the second printing and deliveries are promised to start at a very early date. In the meantime, we trust our friends and subscribers who have placed their orders through us will be as patient as possible, as the delivery of their orders is beyond our control and depends entirely upon the supply of Standards available in the publishers' hands. All orders are filled in rotation—in the order of their receipt—and if you have placed your order and have not as yet received your Standard, you may rest assured that it will be mailed you at the very earliest possible moment.

If, on the other hand, you have not as yet sent in your order, let us suggest that you do so at once, so that you will be one of the first ones in line to receive a copy as soon as the printing and binding are finished. The price is \$2.50, postpaid to any address in this country or Canada. Forward all orders direct to the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Change of Address

Please be sure to notify us at once when you contemplate changing your address so that there will be no delay in the delivery of your Advocate.

The postoffice will not forward magazines from the old address to the new address, so it is absolutely necessary that we have your correct new address if you wish to receive each issue of the Advocate without interruption.

The best way to notify us of a change in address is to save your old wrapper, and write the new address either above or below the old address. If you do not use this method of notifying us, be sure to give your old address as well as the new one, as we cannot otherwise make the change. It is just as important that we receive your old address as it is that we receive the new one.

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Poultry Accounts

How do you keep records of your poultry accounts—some hit-and-miss style, or have you a regular bookkeeping system?

It is a very easy matter for a poultryman to "go wrong" in the business through faulty bookkeeping, and keeping a proper and accurate record of your receipts and expenditures is just as vital a part of your business as is the hatching, breeding, or feeding of your birds.

Don't "kid" yourself into believing you are making a profit on this feature of your poultry work, or that feature. Maybe you are, and maybe you are not. Keep records, accurately, systematically and correctly. Then you will know where you are at, and you'll eliminate all the guess-work.

One of the simplest, most fool-proof, and handy poultry account systems it has ever been our pleasure of examining is Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. This system was devised by D. J. Edmonds, a certified public accountant with a thorough understanding of what the poultryman requires in the way of bookkeeping.

Each account book is good for an entire year, and shows at a glance just where you stand with your poultry at all times. As we said, it is simplicity itself. A child could keep it, yet it is accurate and complete in every respect.

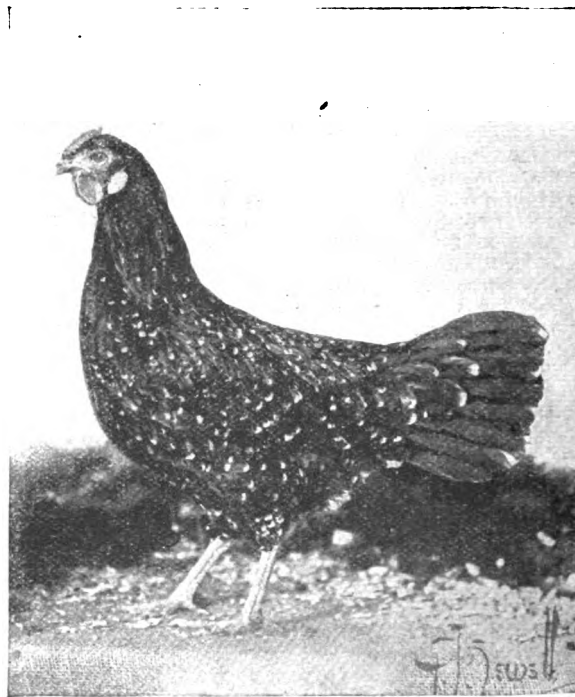
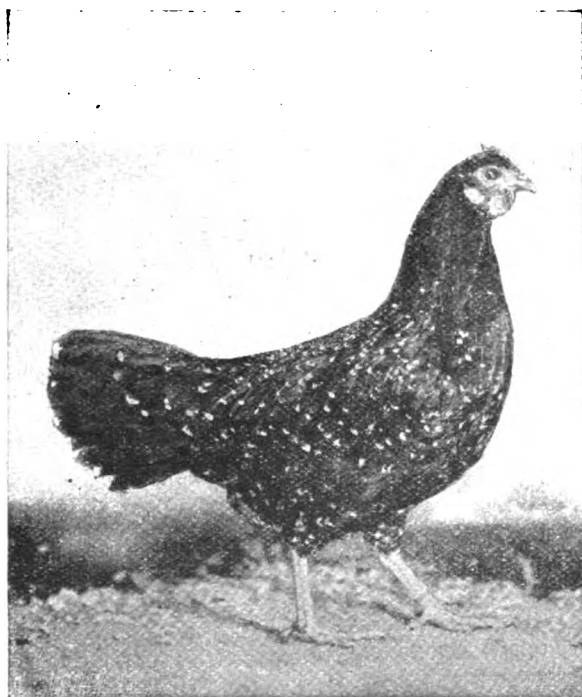
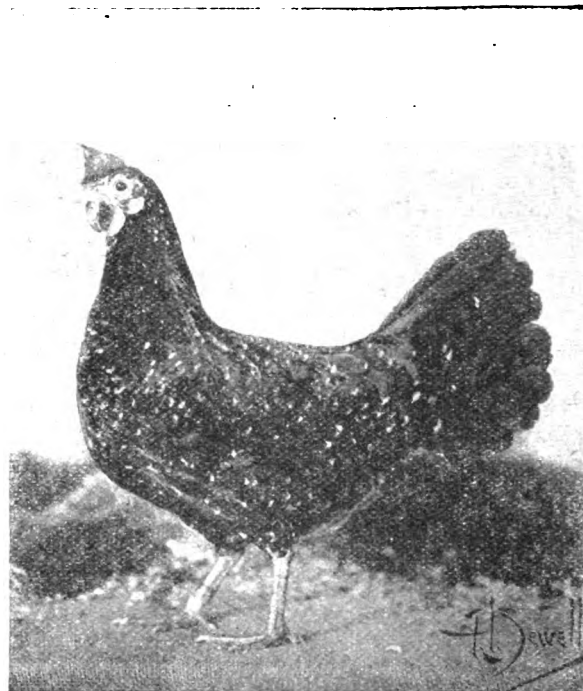
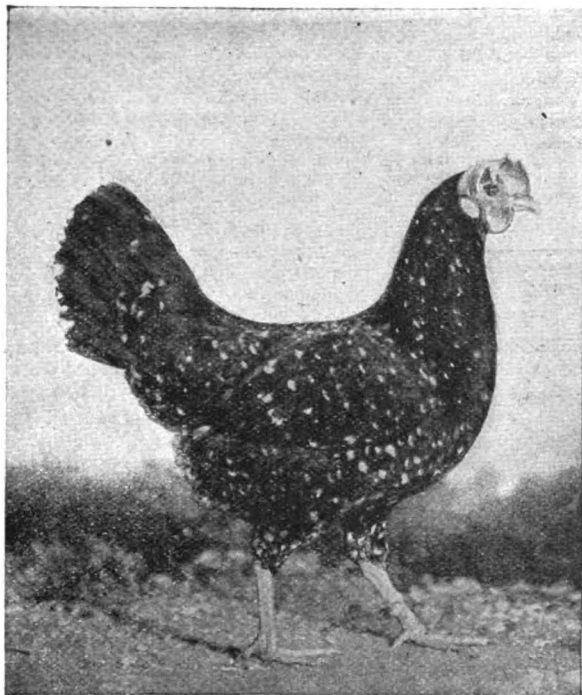
It is used and endorsed by hundreds of poultrymen all over the country. Experiment stations, the poultry press and the farm journals have praised it very highly.

We heartily endorse and recommend this book, and we urge every reader of the Advocate to put Mr. Edmonds' system into effect now and stick to it. Each book costs only \$1.00 and as it will keep all your records for an entire year, its cost is insignificant. We have arranged to distribute this book to Advocate readers and suggest that you mail a dollar bill now for your copy to the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Two Good Poultry Books

One of the best poultry books we have recently received is Harry R. Lewis' "Making Money From Hens," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Lewis is well known throughout poultrydom and his writings are recognized as standard works by many authorities. This particular work is a comprehensive review of all poultry work, from beginning to end, and dwells especially on the all-important subject of proper feeding, both for market and for high winter egg yield. Most of the formulas given and methods outlined have been evolved by the leading Eastern Poultry Experiment Stations, and are considered the best and most practical to be used in successful poultry farming. The book is well and attractively bound in cloth and is profusely illustrated. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. Order direct from the American Poultry Advocate.

Another most excellent new poultry book, also published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is "Productive Poultry Husbandry," by Harry R. Lewis. It contains over 500 pages with 370 illustrations. This is one of the text books used by many colleges of poultry husbandry and will prove a most valuable addition to your poultry library. Every topic of poultry raising is most thoroughly treated in a scientific yet practical way with sufficient clarity and detail to give the reader a complete understanding of the methods that are most successful in present-day poultry practice. Nothing has been skipped or skimmed and all earnest students of poultry work should own this book. The price, postpaid, is \$2.50. Order direct from the American Poultry Advocate.





AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

April, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Anconas—And Why

By

Prof. L. N. GILMORE

A MOST worthy competitor of the Single Comb White Leghorn is the beautiful and profitable Ancona. "Competitor" may be a peculiar word to use in the comparison of breeds, but with so many different varieties, all backed by their respective breeders, the ever-working law of the "survival of the fittest" has come to the front through popularity and competition.

While an older breed than the Leghorn, the Ancona has not reached the height of popularity which the Leghorn now holds. During the past few years it has made wonderful strides and judging from this growth the next few years will place it mighty close to the White Leghorn. There is no question but what it now stands second only to the white variety of the Leghorn.

While not infringing upon the good qualities of the White Leghorn it can be said because of the general craze for

white plumaged birds the popularity of this variety has been materially increased. Popularity means increased numbers of enthusiastic breeders all working for a mutual benefit. More good qualities are bound to be brought out where many are working for a common good. This means high producing strains have come to the front. More breeders have entered their birds in the egg laying contests, all resulting in great publicity for the Anconas.

There is no question but what Anconas have egg production merits at least equal to those of the White Leghorns. More entries in the various egg

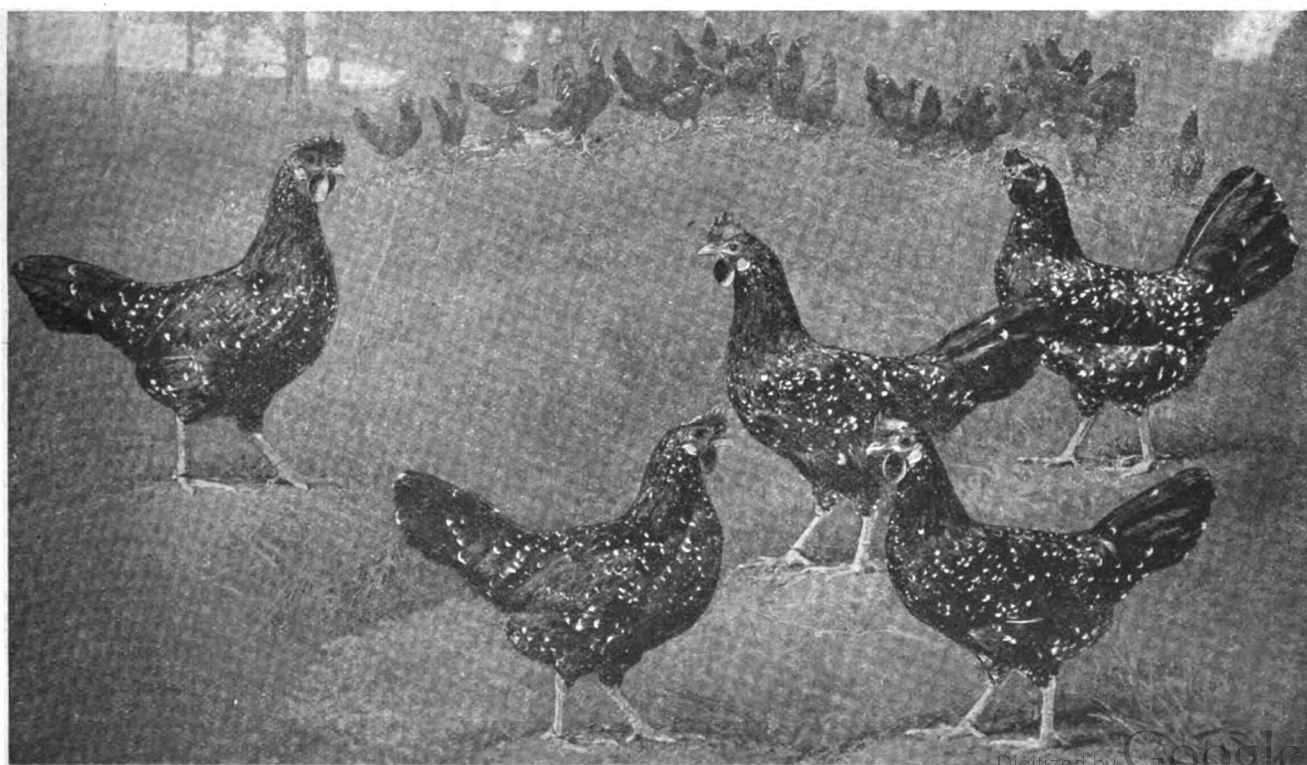
laying contests will further demonstrate this fact.

Authorized egg laying contests are the boon of every breeder, though too many are prone to disregard the excellent publicity that is to be had through entries of good pens in these contests. Give the good Ancona a chance and she will show up many of her white plumaged competitors. She has it in her; breeding will tell and egg laying contests will prove it.

The Origin of the Anconas

The Ancona is a native of Italy, the home of the Leghorn, and likewise of a number of the Mediterranean class, the group of white shelled egg producers. The climate in Italy varies considerably, from below zero in the mountainous regions to above 100 degrees in the lower sections. This variance probably accounts for the extreme hardness of

(Turn to page 295)



Editorial Comment

A Lesson in Efficiency

The results that William Johnstone of Tom's River, New Jersey, has gotten from his laying flock are well worth the scrutiny of every commercial poultryman as well as the prospective chicken man. His work constitutes a lesson few can afford to miss.

While details of his feeding methods are missing, a few of the significant things in Mr. Johnstone's work clearly indicate that attentiveness, regularity in the schedule are prime factors in the success of the poultry plant. In other words, there could not have been any late meals, periods without water, empty mash hoppers at times nor lights haphazardly attended to on this plant. Evidently, "slip-shod" methods are unknown on Mr. Johnstone's farm. For could such conditions prevail and result in \$3,909 profit at the end of the year? Yet this is what Mr. Johnstone made from an average number of 747 birds. The results of his work with that of a hundred other New Jersey poultrymen are tabulated in a recent circular issued by the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Mr. Johnstone buys April chicks from his neighboring breeders; he knows what he is buying to be sure, but probably has no hand in the breeding of them. His marked success lies in proper rearing to reach maturity and laying by November when egg prices are at the peak. His 66% production indicates that particular ability. Egg sales reached \$870 in November and \$783 in December.

No one can say that premium egg prices made this \$3,900 profit possible. Sixty-six cents in November, 64 cents in December, 49 cents in January down to 32 cents in May are ordinary prices these days; yet lower than those some poultrymen are getting who come far from making the profit Mr. Johnstone has made.

Nor did cheap feed do it, for \$1.95 per hundred for grain and \$2.20 per hundred for mash are not below ordinary prices most of us have to contend with.

His conditions were not unlike thousands of other poultrymen who are satisfied with a meager income or who haven't the ability to get more from their birds.

Figured on a one-bird basis, individual production was 197 eggs for the year. Yet his flock decreased by the culling route 45%. From 798 birds on November 1st, 1921, to 433, October 1st, 1922. How many men would cull to this extent when individual production ran so high? Mr. Johnstone could afford to do so, and from his returns we would guess he figured rightly. Of course, only well-bred birds hold forth on this plant, but breeding is not a limiting factor nowadays for individual success. Chicks of all breeds from well-bred strains are available and who cannot afford to buy only of this quality?

To sum matters up briefly, these points stand out prominently:

1. Intelligent care and feeding throughout the year.

2. April hatched chicks brought to maturity and laying by November when

3. Vigorous culling even in a high producing flock.

4. A big profit from ordinary egg prices.

5. Ordinary number of birds for a one man plant.

Head work primarily, arm and foot work secondarily, made Mr. Johnstone's profit attainable. Ignorance and physical labor fit in with some occupations, but not with poultry keeping.

The Poultry Industry

Comparing the earnings of all branches of national production, the Bureau of Census shows that the poultry industry has advanced to third place within the last decade. Today only the corn crop and the dairy cow outrank the hen as a producer of natural wealth. Below the hen on the list are petroleum, wheat, cotton, anthracite, coal, potatoes, oats, copper and gold, in that order.

Until recently poultry raising has been a hobby or a sideline for farmers, to be attended to by their wives while the men did the work in the fields. Even yet there are only a few who engage in poultry raising as compared with the number who pay specific attention to raising corn or cattle or cotton.

Yet in 1919 poultry products of the United States were worth \$1,047,323,170—more than twice as much as all the anthracite coal mined, three times as much as all the potatoes we grew, ten times as much as all the gold produced, and nearly half again as much as all the petroleum which came from the wells, or all the wheat grown on our farms.

Iowa stands at the head of this list as a producer of eggs and poultry in the nation. Illinois, Missouri and Ohio follow in order.

The above figures and facts will undoubtedly stagger one not familiar with the growth of the poultry industry in recent years. Many authorities firmly believe that it is only a matter of a few more years before we reach the top.

The Individuality of Hens

It is well known that in each hen there is an individuality of its own. That is, there are no two hens exactly alike in every way. This seems in accord with the fact that there are no two persons exactly alike. There is always some difference. In a flock unit the poultry keeper is unable to note these differences by observation, but they do exist, and, to a greater or lesser extent, they are hidden from the keeper's knowledge no matter how observing he may be.

Nature never makes exact duplicates. There are some hens that quit laying as soon as they go into molt, and do not start again until that molt is fully completed. There are other hens that lay, more or less, during their entire molt, and at the same time retain vigor and good health. Some hens produce pullets that in looks and laying closely resemble their mothers. Many hens do

not. Some hens are cross and even vicious when broody, and others are good natured. Some hens when they molt at once become ragged and have a dejected and half-dead appearance, while other hens in the same flock, and from the same hatch, and during the entire molting period, are fully feathered, and produce the change so gradual that it is hardly noticeable. Such hens, as a rule, remain in perfect health throughout the entire period.

The individual characteristics of hens is an interesting study. Some hens are more lively, more alert, better layers, more tame, more peaceable, and less liable to disease than others. Some hens on completing a hatch leave the nest clean and bring out every hatchable egg, while others have everything torn to pieces, eggs broken and the nest be-fouled.

It therefore is important, in the interest of profit and satisfaction, that we study these characteristics, that we may retain or get rid of according to what we have actually discovered.

These differences cannot always be noticed by mere observation. The majority of them are not visible. Therefore, we must employ some method by which they may be brought to light.

For this work there is nothing that will tell us so accurately as the trap-nest. Each hen is banded with a number and by this number she is known. The trap nest then tells us if the hen lays a large egg or a small one, it shows us the size and shape of the egg, and we later on learn whether her product shows good fertility or sterility.

The hen becomes broody, and her record is noted in our memorandum book. The record tells how she acted during the hatch and in what condition she left matters when she was through. The chicks are hatched, and we record her attentions to her young, how long she continued to care for them, and how soon after starting to brood she began to lay.

Profiting by this experience we may intelligently mate so that many of the evils may be eliminated and the good qualities increased in our stock.

We have seen flocks brought up by such careful work, that were gentle and prolific and never caused work to their attendant. We have found that it is just as important to breed out bad or undesirable traits as it is to improve laying qualities.

Attention, Orpington Breeders

We are just in receipt of a letter from Frederick Voigts, editor and publisher of "The Orpingtons," informing us that he is launching an Orpington breed paper. We congratulate him on his progressiveness and splendid idea of announcing himself as a leader in Orpingtons. The birds have lots of merit and we believe he will make a success of his journal. Orpington breeders who have not heard of this paper should write Frederick Voigts, Manistee, Mich, for a sample copy.

Better Quality

By

T. F. McGREW

I STOOD on the balcony of Madison Square Garden looking down and talking to an old fancier who has been present in the Garden at every poultry show held there in the past thirty-two years. We have seen the Fancy grow and thrive. We have witnessed the advance and retreat of hundreds of those who win for awhile, then give way to another. I said to my friend: Please tell me the one thing needed today in the poultry show. His answer was: The thing most needed is "Better Quality." Not that the fowls shown are not good,—they are very good. At the same time better quality is needed in every breed.

Quality, said he, has been at a standstill for years. No marked improvement has come in many breeds. 'Tis true that the Laced Wyandotte shows improvement, so have some of the other kinds, but marked improvement all along the line is lacking in many kinds, shape has gone back for color and marking. He took me before a pen of fowls that were beautiful in color and marking,—in fact, elegant in that respect, but very bad for size and shape. They won, said he, because they are the best in their class. All of the awards in all of the shows today are placed on the best in the class, all of which does not force better quality to be forthcoming because the best ones that do come win the ribbons.

To illustrate his meaning as to quality, he called attention to the winning cock of the 1922 show, White Wyandotte. He said that so far as he and others could tell, only two of such good quality had come to the front in many, many years. Why not more of them in all breeds and varieties? You can see printed in the pages of poultry journals a complaint that narrow bars had taken the place of shape in the Barred Plymouth Rock. These things show the drift away from better quality.

Black Javas

Quite a few, including my friend, Mr. George O. Brown, who is now classed as "The Grand Old Man" has complained of me for saying the Black Java was about lost sight of. Some few of them have been shown the past fall and winter. I have seen some of them. Very few of those that I have seen were much for the breed. The best that I have seen were shown by one who had on exhibition some Black Giants. The exhibitor told me that the Javas and Giants and all of them came from eggs purchased from one who

breeds "Jersey Black Giants". This man won on both Giants and Javas, awards made by a first-class judge.

No one needs to be surprised at this. There are other kinds that come in the same way. One of them, a Single Comb White fowl that has not as yet been favored with Standard permit; no

here from England, shows his fowls and wins the Blue Ribbon away from our own best breeders. We must be at fault, or this could not be under our own Standard demand.

Houdans

Just a word about Houdans. Again, I am brought to account for what I have written about them. Yet, I know perhaps more about McAvoy than those who would censure me for mentioning his exhibits. No matter as to all of this, no one has ever been able to equal the two exhibits made by him, one in New York and one in Philadelphia. If any who censure me for this, some of whom have hinted that they sold to McAvoy, have any such stock, why not bring it out and show the world? This thing of blaming me for telling the truth has no influence whatever. I have been entirely too long in the eye of the "Poultry Pub-

lic" for side stepping to amount to much. Come out with the goods, or admit, as I say, that the grand old breed has been neglected.

The Houdan is as fine a fowl as ever wore feathers. They, like the Brahmas, have been neglected,—but little publicity, no illustrations, none of fine quality shown. Now how on earth are the poultry public, that changes at least once in five years, to even know that such fowls exist? Let's be reasonable and either show this much talked of quality out in the open to the public, or admit lack of interest in them. We like the Houdan, we like the Dark Brahmas, we like the Javas,—yes, we like all of them when of good quality. We think that we know good quality in all of them when we see it. We wish that there was more of it at our shows.

I now have letters from Canada, Iowa and the Middle West asking, where can we get some good Dark Brahmas? Who can tell? There were a few shown this winter, most of them by those who say we have some fine cockerels for sale, but no females. How can we hope to get a breed or variety to the front with none for sale? There was an exhibit of Buff Wyandottes at New York that was a pleasure to look at for both number and quality. An exhibit like that will place any breed or variety before the public in a way never to be forgotten. Another fine exhibit was Silver Laced Wyandottes, the best lot, to my notion, that was ever shown at the Garden. If such displays were made of Houdans, Javas, and Dark

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF EGGS, 1909-1922
(U. S. Averages, cents per dozen)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1909.....	1	25.8	20.1	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.5	19.2	20.2	22.1	24.8	28.4	21.1
1910.....	30.5	28.9	22.9	18.6	18.6	18.3	18.2	17.6	19.4	22.4	25.3	29.0	22.5
1911.....	30.4	22.1	16.5	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.2	15.5	17.4	20.0	23.5	28.7	19.4
1912.....	29.5	29.1	24.5	17.8	17.1	16.7	16.7	17.4	19.1	22.0	25.9	29.7	22.1
1913.....	26.8	22.8	19.4	16.4	16.1	16.9	17.0	17.2	19.5	23.4	27.4	33.0	21.3
1914.....	30.7	28.4	24.2	17.6	16.8	17.3	17.6	18.2	21.0	23.5	25.3	29.7	22.5
1916.....	31.6	29.2	21.3	16.6	17.1	16.6	16.8	17.0	18.7	22.3	26.3	30.6	22.0
1916.....	30.6	26.8	21.2	17.9	18.1	19.0	19.7	20.7	23.3	28.1	32.2	38.1	24.6
1917.....	37.7	35.8	33.8	25.9	30.0	31.1	28.3	29.8	33.2	37.4	39.4	43.3	33.8
1918.....	46.3	49.4	40.4	31.2	31.0	29.8	30.7	34.4	36.4	41.6	47.2	55.0	39.4
1919.....	57.2	48.3	33.1	34.3	36.8	38.6	36.8	39.3	41.0	44.7	54.0	61.9	43.8
1920.....	64.8	56.9	46.6	38.8	37.4	37.0	36.7	40.0	44.2	50.1	56.9	65.0	47.9
1921.....	61.1	49.6	29.2	20.4	20.2	19.4	22.0	26.6	30.4	34.2	44.2	51.1	34.0
Average 1912-1921	41.6	37.6	29.4	23.7	24.1	24.2	24.2	26.1	28.7	32.7	37.9	43.7	31.1
1922.....	44.9	32.0	25.4	19.9	21.0	21.2	20.4	20.5	22.7	30.5	37.6	46.1	28.5

matter so long as the specimens shown or sold are of good quality, the fowls themselves are good egg producers and fit for exhibition. We are not the only ones who are bothered with duplicates or "aliases" in poultry. The claim is freely made in England that some very white plumaged Anconas are sold for "Exchequer," the new breed that I have mentioned recently. It is quite un-

Now is the time to plan for next fall Fairs and winter Shows. You will need better quality than ever before to win the prize. Quite a few new names have come to the front as winners during the past two years. Quite a few of those who did win have become less prominent.

fortunate, yet true, that we are promoting the multiplication of breeds and varieties beyond our control and of a kind that can be duplicated. But as one man has said, they bring more entrance money to the show.

We see by The American Fancier that our friend, D. Lincoln Orr, who has just returned from England, claims that he is more convinced every day of the need of a standard description that will hold all in line, both old and new breeds. There must be something in this, for when you see in print complaints of lack of size, shape and type, as well as color in some of our oldest breeds, there must be something wrong in more ways than one. A man comes

Michael K. Boyer's Page

Making More Money With Less Hens

It was just 25 years ago (1898) that I became interested in trap nesting. At that time A. J. Silberstein, Hartnest Farm, Framingham, Mass., was operating trap nests of his own design. He was breeding Light Brahmas, and in a letter I received from him he told of a hen he had which laid, up to the time of his writing (October 18), 224 eggs, and had 87 days left to complete her laying year.

That started me to thinking. A hen that was able to lay 200 eggs or over was at that time considered a wonder—and she was a wonder, the fact being all the more remarkable because she was a Light Brahma. Light Brahmas were seldom credited with more than 100 eggs per hen.

Mr. Silberstein sent me plans for making these nests, and I well recall the pleasure I had in keeping my records and watching the race for supremacy.

Prior to 1898 there was very little known of trapnesting, and Mr. Silberstein was the first to use traps on a commercial farm.

At the end of my first year at trapping I found that one-fourth of my flock was not worth keeping. They did not lay enough eggs to pay their board, and one hen in particular laid only 13 eggs in the entire year. One bird in the flock laid close to 200 eggs, but she was the only one. The rest laid over 10 dozen eggs each in their first year.

I culled out all that laid under 120 eggs each and the next season bred only from my best layers, with the result that I secured 20 per cent more eggs from 25 per cent less hens.

My experience led a neighbor to make a test. He was breeding White Leghorns, and the year he began his trials he had 600 pullets and 250 hens. At the close of the year he culled out all that laid under 120 eggs, and this left him but 200 pullets and 250 hens. Yet that year he took in as much money as he did the previous year with a total of 850 head of laying stock. Here was a great saving of feed, and the less number of fowls naturally saved considerable labor. More time was saved than was needed to attend to the traps.

I am still trapnesting, and instead of retaining pullets that laid not less than 120 eggs, I have increased the standard to 150 eggs, and it is remarkable how few birds I must now reject for coming under that mark.

I am getting more eggs with less hens and have cut down labor and feed in consequence. There are entirely too many drones (robber hens) in the average farm flock. They must be gotten rid of.

The argument is frequently advanced that trapping requires too much time. If a system is adopted the work can be attended to as one is doing other work about the houses. A good poultryman can always arrange his duties so they will work together and save extra labor.

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

Quiz Department

Q. In a flock of hens that I have some are losing their feathers around the neck. On some hens the skin turns red, on others it retains its natural color. I have not been able to find any lice nor have I seen the hens pick off the feathers. The disease seems to be spreading.

H. M.

A. Bald heads in fowls result either from skin diseases and parasites, or, in females, from the tearing out or breaking off of the feathers on the head by the male in the act of copulation. In the latter case nothing can be done to prevent it while the birds are mated. There is no injury to the hen except in looks. If the trouble comes from skin disease or parasites, lightly rub with carbolated vaseline every other day for three times.

M. K. B.

Q. I had a young calf given me to feed the hens. It seemed smart and all right at first, but was taken out in the cold and caught cold, they thought, so that it died when four days old. Do you think it would be all right to feed either raw or cooked?

I. W.

A. If the calf merely caught a cold from exposure, and was all right before that there might be no danger in feeding the meat. But the fact that it died when but four days old would indicate that something else was the matter with it.

To be on the safe side I would advise that you do not feed it to the hens.

M. K. B.

Q. I have 100 chickens, including 96 White Leghorns and four Black Jersey Giants—pullets, all hatched last March. I have had no sickness whatever with them until last night I found one Jersey Giant lying in the litter when I fed them. (Under lights since November 13.) She lost all control of her legs and wings. When she made any attempt to walk she would fall right over.

She looks (outwardly) perfectly well. Bright red comb, no discharge from eyes, nose or vent. Simply can't walk or fly. I wonder if you could give me any idea of what is ailing her. She has not died yet, but expect to find her dead any minute. She also breathes very heavily with mouth wide open.

W. E.

A. From the description you give, I believe your hen is a victim of asthma and heart trouble. I do know of any treatment for such cases.

M. K. B.

Q. (1) I have a White Wyandotte cockerel of March 15, 1922, that I have had penned up with two Regal Dorcas hens for breeding, in a pen 6x8, well ventilated, lots of oat straw for litter, Conkey's buttermilk mash, oyster shell, grit and fresh water before them all the time. Cracked corn, wheat, buckwheat, etc., for scratch feed, is given them morning and night; sprouted oats about twice a week. I notice he has been in the habit of shaking his head a half dozen or more times at different intervals of the day and in so doing he seems to back up as if he had a rope around his neck and was trying to break loose. I noticed this morning that he seems to stagger around a good bit. He eats well and in picking up he seems to stagger or rather get over-balanced and raises up on his toes. He will also stagger back and sit down. Also seems an effort to void, which is very small and pale green and white in color. He also seems clumsy around the hens. His comb and wattles are fire red and otherwise he looks very bright. I thought he may be constipated and gave him a dose of Epsom salts about one hour ago. I still have him in with the hens as he does not seem to be sick, but just weak or dizzy like. Do you think it may have been caused by letting him in with my other hens, 18 in number, which I did this morning for about an hour, but he has been in the habit of shaking his head for some time.

(2) What is the correct way to tell a gander

from a goose, and (3) how many geese should be kept with a gander.

C. L. B.

A. 1. Your cockerel that shakes his head and staggers has a touch of vertigo. The shaking of the head in itself is a nervous disorder. While this bird is not really sick, he is unfit for breeding, and it would be more profitable to kill and eat it.

You can rid him of the costiveness by continuing to give him epsom salts once each week.

2. When six or seven months old, or at maturity, you can usually, by observation, tell the ganders from the geese. The male, in most cases, grows some larger than the female. The goose is deeper in the body, a trifle slimmer in neck, and smaller in head. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is merely an answer to it.

3. When sexes are equal, geese pair. It seldom is profitable to mate more than two geese to a gander, and often it will be found that the gander will take to but one goose.

M. K. B.

A. (1) We live in the city and have only a back yard for our poultry. At present we only have about three dozen fowls, mostly S. C. Black Minorcas, and a few Barred Rocks. One of our Minorca hens seemed droopy. My wife separated it and in about two days it died. Cutting it open, we found it had an enlarged liver, which weighed over a pound. Could you kindly inform us as to what caused such abnormal growth?

(2) Another thing that puzzles is that while our Minorcas did well last winter in laying, this winter they are laying poorly, but in the article on feed and feeding we find others have same trouble.

F. W. Z.

A. (1) Enlargement of the liver quite frequently comes from lack of exercise, or from being fed too much fat-producing food. There is really no cure for it.

(2) Hens that did good laying last year will hardly do much if any laying during January and February. They must have a rest.

M. K. B.

Q. We would like your opinion concerning our hatching eggs: We have been feeding our hens and pullets according to government formula both as to grain and mash ration in regard to combinations and weight and at the rate of 12 pounds each of mash and grain per 100 fowls. We have fed potatoes, cabbage, onions, soaked alfalfa. We got good results as to the number of eggs. Our Barred Rock hens have a record from 35 to 60 eggs in our best pens since we began trapnesting, the first of December. So we feel that hens that have not been bred to lay only one year that they are doing fairly well. We have culled out all hens and pullets that do not show a 20% record and do not intend to hatch for ourselves only from our best hens. This much for explanation as to feed and what our hens have been doing. Now the trouble: When we set our eggs for hatching the first test was all right, that is, we only had to test out infertile eggs from one hen. At the second test, they test out about one-fourth and at the hatch we only had 44 chicks out of 155 eggs set. All chicks came out that pipped, but the rest seemed to die about the 18th day. Do you think it to be the fault of the hens, or not feeding the right kind or amount of green stuff? These eggs were from two pens and contained one year old male and one nine months cockerel. They were both vigorous birds and we changed them from one pen to the other alternatively; the hens were divided so as to have as many yearling hens in one pen as the other and also of the pullets of last March hatch. All birds were in good health and had to scratch for grain until night, then we feed them whole corn. At noon we fed soaked oats and their green stuff.

Are potatoes, cut up raw, or onion right for fertile, hatchable eggs? Also the soaked alfalfa?

We had 24 females in these pens for two males. What chicks we have are lively and full of pep.

G. E. A.

A. You are feeding all right, but I believe that your main trouble in not being able to get a better hatch lies in the condition of your hens. During winter fowls, and especially hens, are not in the proper condition for good breeding, like they are in spring, and consequently germs are apt to be weak in hens that are out of condition. This does not necessarily mean that the hens are weak, but rather they temporarily have lost vigor. They will come out all right later on. Again it is possible that some hens have accumulated some surplus fat which would have a tendency to weaken the germ.

Feeds and Feeding

Animal Food for Poultry

ANIMAL food in some form is very necessary for the best results in egg production, and for the growth and development of chicks, because animal protein is in many essentials different from vegetable protein and produces quicker and more marked results. We have commercial products prepared especially for poultry that are designed to furnish animal protein and other elements required by the laying hen and growing chicks. These feeds are variously branded by the manufacturers, but can be divided into five different classes, meat scrap and bone meal, blood meal, fish meal and bone. Meat scraps are composed chiefly of flesh, with varying amounts of fat and bone, and vary widely in feeding value, some having nearly twice as much value as others.

In twenty samples analyzed by an experiment station, the highest sample showed 65.6 per cent protein, and 30.48 per cent fat; the lowest 33.96 per cent protein and 7.72 per cent fat. Nearly all meat scraps are branded "beef" irrespective of the source. Scraps are valuable for hopper feeding of laying hens, a supply being kept constantly before them. For little chicks it has no equal, as it is not apt to cause bowel trouble as fresh cut bone. Many poultry raisers keep a supply before the chicks from the time they are a week old until the pullets are placed in winter quarters. It is the dependence of the growers of roasting chickens source of animal food. Many raise their chicks on an almost exclusive diet of beef scraps and cracked corn.

Meat and bone meals are finely ground animal products variously branded and sold under the names of "Beef Meal," "Beef and Bone Meal," "Meat Meal," "Animal Meal," etc. In these two, is a wide difference in their feeding values. As a general thing they are lower in both protein and fat than beef scraps and decidedly in ash bone. The best grades contain from thirty-five to forty per cent protein, while some brands go higher, occasionally up to fifty per cent. These products are usually sold at a little lower price than beef scraps, and are better suited to mixing with a mash for wet or dry feeding. A number of years ago we tried some experiments to determine the relative value of wheat and corn as egg producing foods. The animal protein in the ration was animal meal, which is relatively low in fat, and to our surprise we found that the corn fed hens came out ahead. Had the animal food been beef scraps we think the result would have been in favor of the wheat. The corn contains all the fat required, and the meat meal, the protein and shell producing elements. As wheat is deficient in fat and richer in protein than corn, we believed it to be more nearly what they required. When beef scrap was the source of animal protein the corn fed hens did not do as well. Our deductions then are that if corn is to enter largely into the ration, meat meal is to be preferred to beef scraps for egg production. Meat meal will usually keep

By

A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

well in any climate, if not allowed to become damp.

Blood meal or blood flour is used by poultry keepers as a source of animal protein. It is very highly concentrated and should be used in small quantities. A good article will contain about eighty-five per cent protein; in fact, it is nearly all protein. It is only serviceable in mixing a moist mash. The cost is considerable more than beef scrap or meat meal, but in some cases it may not be expensive, especially where it is used to balance a ration of cheap ground grains low in protein.

Fish meal is largely the refuse of fish after extracting the glue. It has the right elements for a good production food, but cannot be fed in large quantities as it generally imparts a disagreeable flavor to the eggs. It usually contains about forty per cent protein and two per cent fat. Bone is prepared in several ways for poultry. There is fine ground bone meal, granulated and cracked bone. It contains about sixty per cent protein and five per cent fat.

Digester tankage is a meat food made from the residue of slaughtering houses, which is being used by many poultry raisers, though originally designed as a hog food. Some brands are claimed to contain a high per cent of protein and are sold at a lower price than meat meal. We have never used this product and we would not care to unless assured it was wholesome.

In many states the meat products here mentioned are required by law to have printed on the bag, or attached thereto, the guaranteed analysis of its contents, so the buyer can tell pretty well what he is buying. Occasionally a producer will fall below the guarantee, but in most cases the guarantee is decidedly low. When purchased of a reliable dealer there is very little likelihood of goods being adulterated or of inferior feeding value to the claim made for them.

These prepared meat products make a very convenient form for supplying animal protein to the fowls and do away with the work and worry incident to cutting fresh bone for which they make a very good substitute. They are the feed for the busy man and the various products are such as to meet the requirements, whether he feeds an all dry or a moist mash ration. Beef scraps and meat meal can be fed in larger quantities than fresh cut bone, as they are less liable to cause bowel trouble, and in mixing a mash for laying hens we would make it at least fifteen per cent meat meal if no other animal protein is to be given.

Personally we prefer beef scraps for growing chicks, and as we now practice feeding all ground grain from hoppers, we like to feed beef scraps in the same way, then if the birds do not take what we consider a sufficient quantity of animal food, we can give them an occasional feed of fresh green cut bone. If fine ground grain is fed we can more closely regulate the quantity the birds consume, and the results would be as good as in feeding the scraps from hoppers. Poultry raisers with small flocks who do not care to go to the expense of purchasing a bone cutter or the facilities for securing substitutes, will find good substitutes and reliable sources of animal food in the prepared meat products.

Alfalfa

We wish to call your attention to the importance of alfalfa clover as a poultry food. It is well known that egg production requires the supplying of a food that is strong in its protein constituency, and in this regard alfalfa clover stands high. According to analysis, alfalfa contains twenty per cent of dry matter, 3.7 per cent protein, 7.3 per cent carbohydrates and 6 per cent fat. This makes its nutritive ration 1:2:3. Alfalfa clover is a plant that can be grown in almost any place within a reasonable distance north or south of the fortieth degree of latitude. An eighth or fourth of an acre of land, properly prepared and sown to alfalfa would produce a sufficient quantity, if properly cared for, for the average poultry raiser.

The land should be fitted as carefully as it would be for the sowing of the finest flower or garden seeds. It should be well supplied with a quantity of well rotted manure, and about a week or ten days before sowing the ground should be given a dressing of lime in the proportion of a ton to the acre. This should be well harrowed in, and when good seed is sown in land that is well fitted and prepared, a splendid crop of this valuable food can be grown, and from which three or four crops may be annually cut. A cutter can be purchased for less than ten dollars with which to cut the alfalfa hay into quarter-inch length for winter use, and this clover dirt for laying hens will so increase the egg production as to more than pay for the cost of raising the food and preparing it for consumption.

A Simple Method of Balancing Rations

Ever since the business of poultry raising began to present tangible inducements in relation to profits, there has existed an unheralded need for some simple, practical method of working out a balanced ration for laying hens. Until late years all such computations have had to be based on the nutrients of a food as shown by the chemical analysis. That is to say, the total digestible protein content of any food or mixture of foods is compared to the total carbohydrates, which are meant in this instance to include the fats multiplied by two and a quarter.

If after comparing these two groups of food nutrients it is found that proportion of one to the other is suitable

The "Advocate's" Forum

This Is Constructive Criticism

If you will stand a little criticism, the article written by Prof. J. C. Jamison of the Colorado Agriculture College, is altogether wrong in regard to telling the poultry public that winter is a poor time to cull. Any old time is a good time to cull and we don't say "cull" any more out here in California. We say "grade" hens. If he were in the poultry business out here and pursued that policy, he would sure go broke, for I am here to tell you there are plenty of nice lookers out here that are no good at all as far as egg laying ability is concerned, and you know it is said that even a feather duster will lay eggs in the winter time and if a hen isn't even a good feather duster it is high time that you were kicking her out.

The poultrymen in this end of the world are coming to the idea of grading their hens about six ways every six months, and believe me they are beginning to make money by so doing.

Another article in regard to toe picking is altogether wrong both as to cause and remedy. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of theory and if the brooders of baby chicks will but take a bar of Bon Ami and shave it in a dish and mix this with bluing and smear this on the windows so that the sun won't strike their shiny toe nails, you will have very little toe picking. Also take red felt and cut it up into pieces about an inch square and scatter them among your baby chicks and they will pick it up in their beaks and carry it around the brooder house and yard and have a whole procession following them. This not only prevents them from picking toes as it gives them something to do, but it also furnishes them with excellent exercise.

My friend, Michael K. Boyer, in answering a question in the "Quiz" Department relative to feather pulling, doesn't seem to have the idea as to where this habit originated. I'll tell you where it really comes from. It has its origin with the small depluming louse, or rather itchy mite, as they are sometimes called. This I proved to one large poultryman or rather to one that has a large flock. The question was asked, "DeLapp, what is the matter with this flock? They are all eating feathers." When I suggested that he pick up a pullet he was very surprised to find that there were hundreds of these little depluming lice on the feathers.

Now this is what happens: The lice begin their work and the hen starts picking at herself, originating a scab, and then she picks the scab off and a drop of blood shows up and everybody helps themselves. Even the hen herself will pull out her own feathers once she sees the blood and right there the "old man" is to pay. Moral: Keep your poultry flocks free from lice and the houses free from mites.

Yours very truly,

W. C. DeLapp.

Worming the Flock

All poultry experts agree that "practically all flocks harbor worms to a greater or lesser extent," but they say "they will cause no serious trouble unless present in large numbers."

Now, then, if they are "present in large numbers" and cause serious trouble, isn't it reasonable to suppose that when present even in small numbers, a small amount of trouble is caused? If we are to breed strong, robust chicks, we must "worm" the flock before mating the pens.

I have tried all the "so-called" worm remedies with no great success, including tobacco, santonine, etc.

About a year ago my attention was called to the fact that poultry keepers in this locality were using gasoline for worms with great success. The favorite way has been to mix a small amount of dry mash with it, just enough to make it moist, or to soak cracked corn in it.

I have found that my hens would not eat the feed very well and some would take none, therefore I decided it must be given direct to the crop, the dose being a small teaspoonful. But "turning it down their neck" is dangerous business, as if the least bit goes down the windpipe into the lungs it causes death in a very few minutes. I made a funnel for giving the dose.

Take an old bulb syringe and cut the bulb in halves, crossways in the middle. Cut each rubber pipe "suction and force" off to the length of seven or eight inches, then after removing the check valve on one end of the bulb you have two funnels to give them the dose.

After smoothing up the hose and making it smooth it is run down the mouth gullet into the crop, then turn the gasoline into the funnel top and the job is done.

Now don't say "too much work," as I have gone over 75 hens in a little over an hour. I might add three "don'ts". Don't run the tube down the windpipe instead of the gullet. Don't use from hen to hen without dipping into a dish of disinfectant to avoid spreading disease. Don't be careless if you do it at night by lantern light.

This treatment, like all others, is best given on an empty crop and followed by Epsom salts.

S. E. Knowlton.
Acton, Mass.

Buying Baby Chicks

Reading "Nail the Fakirs" in the February number of A. P. A., we heartily agree with you on some way to make the hatcheries register and show that they ship what they advertise. Anyone buying baby chicks year after year will get "stung" and hit hard unless they use care or know who they are dealing with.

We have always tried to select a firm near home for the simple reason the chicks do not have to be shipped a great distance. Another reason is that we can jump in the flivver some nice day and drive over and see just what they have. We appreciate the care used by the chicken journals in selecting advertisers, but then you get it out over once

Another system we use, and anyone can do the same, is find out personally what the firm is you wish to buy baby chicks from. Just last week we saw an ad of a certain firm advertising baby chicks from high laying strains. Not being satisfied with just what they had to say, we looked up a friend who had a friend in the city they did business in. At last we found one who knew of another who had a married daughter living in the city. We got in touch with them, wrote to the daughter's husband, asking for confidential report on this firm, enclosing stamped envelope for reply. This is part of the reply: "They do hatch and sell the Buff Orpingtons, buying their eggs from everyone possible, making the quality of the chickens very doubtful."

Anyone can generally find someone living in the city you wish to get your information from, or your banker would write to the bank in the city and get what is wanted, and, we believe, until we chicken raisers can be assured through some future system to be worked out that we are buying from reliable people, in taking a little time and trouble is much wiser than taking it for granted and getting your troubles after your cash has left you and the other fellow don't care a whoop.

J. W. Lamm,
Danville, Ill.

The Beauty of the Duck Family

Editor of American Poultry Advocate,
Dear sir:

It will be of immense interest to your many readers to know the pleasure as well as profit derived in raising Buff Orpington Ducks. What a beautiful bird, with its rich Buff silky feathers, both sexes being the same color, the drakes having a dark seal brown head and on the upper portion of its neck. They have long bodies and deep wide breasts making a large duck when matured.

They were imported here from England by the late William Cook some 14 years ago, the originator of all Orpington fowls. Their many good qualities are unknown to many poultry raisers.

It is almost unbelievable the number of large white eggs they lay in one season.

The young ducks of early hatches lay at the age of 5 months while they usually began their Spring laying about Christmas or New Years and continue until the latter part of June. Their moulting season then lasts about two months, after which they are on their job again filling the egg basket until cold weather.

During my experience with Buff Ducks I have had nothing but white tinted egg strain, I am told they are not pure bred.

I find the ducks lay more regular when there is plenty of rain as there seems to be more bugs and worms at that time. They produce a large amount of small fine feathers.

They equal the Leghorn chickens as to foraging ability. As insect destroyers they have no equal on land or in water.

Growing the Young Stock

THE biggest problem that any poultryman ever was confronted with is that of reproducing the flock. He will be just as successful in the business as he is successful in properly rearing his young stock. Getting eggs in winter time is just one phase of successful poultrying. It is another thing to have in the fall enough well matured, well finished and economically raised pullets to take the place of those individuals that have gone to the market by the culling process of weeding out.

With chicks a month old the battle perhaps is half won. There can be no let-up at this time, however, a quick, steady, uniform growth is demanded from this time on if the pullets are to go in the laying houses by September 15th or October 1st in prime condition for the winter's lay.

Assuming chicks are hatched from vigorous, well bred fowls, date of hatching, feed and range are prime factors in proper maturing.

Late hatched chicks cannot possibly make the good quick growth that can be had in the earlier hatched babies. Hot weather comes on at the time before a good growth of feathers can shield these late fellows from the sun's rays. Growth is invariably checked at this time. Experience has shown that the early (late March and April) hatched chicks go through the hot months of July and August without any serious check in their growth.

Feed is everything, of course. The best chick in the world under the most ideal conditions cannot get very far in life unless the best feed is offered it. Good range is next of importance. Chicks can be raised under confinement but mortality is high in the early stages of life and at maturity vitality as well as good finish is lacking. It is an expensive method of rearing chicks. Limited range will do when necessity demands such conditions, but free range is the ideal. The writer has yet to see a flock of birds raised under confinement or semi-confinement conditions that were what they could have been had good free range been granted them.

Chicks should be out on the ground after the first few days of brooding if weather conditions will permit at all. A small yard 8x10 feet of temporary two-foot fencing on the south side of the brooder house is sufficient yarding space until the chicks are old enough to fly over this. As a rule at this time they will have become accustomed to their home and will seek it when chilly rains or other danger demands shelter. It is surprising how quickly chickens learn their own home and how closely they stick to it the first two or three months. Not until after half grown will you find chickens ranging very far from their brooder house.

Feeding From Four Weeks to Maturity

From four weeks to maturity chicks should receive about equal parts each of grains and dry mash. The chick grains should give way to intermediate size grains at about six weeks of age. If one does not care to purchase a commercial mixture of this grade a home-made ration, consisting of

By
Prof. L. N. GILMORE

(Continued from March Issue)

Whole-wheat.....one part
Hulled oats.....one part
or somewhat cheaper ration probably just as good can be had in the following mixture:

Cracked corn.....two parts
Whole wheat.....three parts
Hulled oats.....one part

The dry mash can be kept before them at all times. Any good laying mash will prove entirely satisfactory, for in making flesh, muscle and bone in growing stock we have proteinaceous growth to consider as we have in the egg, therefore a ration which has a nutritive ratio of about one to four or four and one-half is correct.

The following dry mash formulas are good:

Cornmeal	100 lbs.
Bran	100 lbs.
Flour middlings.....	100 lbs.
Ground oats (sifted better).....	100 lbs.
Meat scrap.....	50 lbs.

No. 2

Cornmeal	100 lbs.
Bran	100 lbs.
Flour middlings.....	100 lbs.
Oatmeal	100 lbs.
Dried milk.....	50 lbs.

No. 3

Cornmeal	100 lbs.
Bran	100 lbs.
Flour middlings.....	100 lbs.
Oatmeal	100 lbs.
Gluten feeds.....	100 lbs.
Beef scrap.....	50 lbs.

If liquid or semi-solid buttermilk is not given the beef scrap and dried milk in these rations will have to be doubled.

There is just one objection to feeding oatmeal or oat flakes, that is the chickens will pick it out first and if possible gorge themselves on this before going for the other ingredients of the mash. If possible it is well to put the flakes through some sort of a grinder.

Remember these are good formulas, but if you have had success with other laying mash, use them. Remember, too, there are a hundred and one good chicken feed formulas.

Five to ten per cent bone meal might be added to these rations if you have access to this product.

Milk in some form should also be fed with them. If plenty of sour skimmilk is before them at all times little water need be given.

It is an easy matter to adjust the proportion of grains to mash. If in one week one hundred pounds of mash is consumed, follow the next week with one hundred pounds of the grains or approximately fifteen pounds daily. If during that week one hundred and fifty pounds of the mash was consumed follow with one hundred and fifty pounds of grain the next.

At ten or twelve weeks of age clipped oats can supplant the hulled oats. While hulled oats are the ideal form, they are quite expensive.

More feed will be consumed and better growth made if all feeding is done

on the outside. Of course on rainy days such a schedule cannot be adhered to. Sour grains will cause digestive troubles. See to it that the birds clean up all grain given them within thirty minutes after feeding. Cut the amount if they do not.

Grains should be fed three times daily. Feeding as outlined is not liable to excessive forcing and hence no egg production before maturity in size is reached. Irregular feeding as well as irregular methods often set the egg organs agoing before the pullet has an opportunity for putting on the maximum amount of flesh. This results in a quantity of small eggs for a while, then a break. Pullets under such conditions never reach their full size.

It is well to separate sexes as soon as discernible but housing facilities do not always permit this, so cockerels are permitted to range with the pullets until about two pounds in weight or at about eight weeks of age. At this time it will pay to pen them up, not over 100 to the house, and give them a fattening ration. Little increase in fat can be expected by so feeding but plumpness and a better quality flesh as well as a little increase in weight will pay well for all the trouble incurred.

If too busy at this time of the year to feed the regular wet fattening mash, cracked corn three times daily in quantities the birds will clean up in thirty minutes will do very well. Ten days to two weeks is about all any bird of this size will stand. A prolonged feeding of this sort will result in loss of weight as well as decreased quality of flesh.

Shade is important on the range. If an orchard is used no artificial canopies are necessary, of course. Corn fields likewise offer excellent shaded ranges. If an open range, some sort of shade is necessary. Army pup tents or similar tents made with old sacks will do very well.

Remember, charcoal, grit and oyster shell should be before the growing birds at all times. Charcoal is an arrester of stomach disorders. Grit aids the digestive system and oyster shell furnishes the calcium for bone growth. All are important.

Once a week the brooder house should be thoroughly cleaned and new litter added. Spray with some coal tar product at least every two or three weeks.

Pullets, if they are to go into the winter lay in good shape, should be fat at the time of going into winter quarters. This fat is used up during the cold winter months when much energy and heat are expended in keeping the fowl warm and in good physical condition. It can be readily seen that egg production will suffer unless this body is present. It is better to put this on before laying starts than afterwards. It takes a lot of feed for heavy egg production and very little is left for building up storage fat.

About two weeks before laying commences double the grain feeding so that two parts grain and one of mash are fed. Pullets at this time should have all they will clean up. Two weeks of this feeding will help body development materially and results in an increased egg yield during the growing months.

Small Animal Department

How to Save the Young and Raise Good Stock

Owing to the steady growing demand for meat the rabbit industry is gradually advancing and is now on a more sound basis than a year ago. No sooner had the warm weather began to weaken last fall than prices began to rise, and in rabbit growing sections those weighing three to five pounds sold for 25 to 32 cents a pound live weight to dealers. This was not true, however, in every section of the country, and why? Because people do not realize or appreciate the food value of rabbit meat.

Now that the beginning of the breeding season is here, to avoid unnecessary trouble and loss of young stock, it will be well to observe a few precautions at this time. Many losses occur from not having the proper kind of a nest box. This should be roomy so that the mother doe may set upon all four feet, then there will be plenty of room at nursing time for the young. A low nest box is almost sure to cause a loss of some young rabbits from being squeezed to death. It's a good plan to have the door sill to the box sufficiently high to prevent the little rabbits from coming out of the nest before they are old enough and sit in some dark corner or against the water crock and freeze. This is important, especially while the days and nights are cold. Later and after the weather becomes warm and hot it is not necessary to have any nest box at all, just plenty of fine hay or straw. If the sill or bottom of the opening is up five or six inches from the bottom of the nest box it does away with this difficulty; when the mother jumps from the young after nursing them, if any of them hang on to her, which they are likely to do if not quite satisfied with their portion of milk, the high opening, or ledge, will keep them from being carried outside by the mother, which is almost sure to result in their perishing. It is the natural tendency of a rabbit up to the age of three or four weeks to crowd for the warmth, and with a nest box arranged in this way, it soon finds itself back snug and warm with the others, even though the nest box is quite large. It is the opinion of many breeders that the losses are greater the first ten days after kindling from this one cause than all the diseases put together.

If the doe is gentle and used to being handled, it is a good plan to look into the nest on the second day and find out how they are, and if all are to be raised. Six in number is enough for any breed. If extra large, vigorous youngsters are wanted, four are all that should be left, especially of the Flemish breed. If any do not look right, are deformed or injured, for instance, the mother has used her teeth as forceps in giving birth to them and has accidentally bitten off the tip of an ear or a little foot is missing, destroy these at once. It is useless to raise such; they only help to keep back the perfect specimens. Many a breeder has found it cheap economy to raise these crippled and poorly developed specimens, and they also found it poor economy to go on and breed the doe

Questions relating to the Care, Feeding, Breeding and Diseases of Small Animals will be answered by the Editor of this department

V. M. COUCH

Ithaca, N. Y.

to whom inquiries should be addressed. When an answer by letter is wanted, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

again right away after kindling her first spring litter. Give her a chance to recuperate. When possible the young should be allowed to remain with the mother for two months and the doe should not be bred again until about the time they are weaned. A good many inexperienced breeders fail by trying to crowd the business; they are not satisfied in raising three or four litters in a year of good stock, but raise six or eight litters in a year, and the result is a lot of small, weak youngsters.

The gestation period of a rabbit is thirty to thirty-one days; they have been known to come a little before, and as much as five days late. When a doe is bred do not fail to mark the date; don't depend on the memory, and it's better to provide a nest box right away after mating, also a few handfuls of straw, then she will not feel uneasy about a nest. It is well to provide a good supply of nest material a week or more ahead of date for kindling. The day before the doe is due to litter special care should be taken to see that she has some hay, a few oats or bran, some green stuff, carrots, etc., and plenty of clean fresh water. Particular attention at this time may be the means of saving a litter. Sometimes a young doe, bred for the first time, will become so extremely nervous as to kill and partially eat her young. To guard against this do not allow the doe to be disturbed in any way, and a small piece of fresh pork or beef placed in the hutch at this time may answer as a preventive of loss in this manner. These are a few of the important points to be observed by beginners. The experienced breeders have learned it; some of the experience has been costly, too.

A Few Pointers on Feeding Rabbits

Do not feed rabbits hay or other food that is in the least musty, for it will cause trouble sooner or later. Clean, wholesome food of all kinds is the cheapest in the end.

Do not change the diet of rabbits too suddenly, many times an abrupt change of food will cause rabbits to go almost entirely without eating for a day or more and this causes a setback in their growth and thriftiness. Excepting when changing to food such as the rabbits have had before, or to such as they are known to like, as oats, bran and certain kinds of green stuff, the change should be made gradually.

It is an easy matter to overdo in feeding green stuff, and especially to a bunch of young rabbits. They go at it with a relish and clean it all up in a very few minutes, and because they eat it so quickly and greedily the caretaker is often lead to believe that they should have more, the amount is increased and the result is a number of cases of slobbers which requires several days to cure, and during this time, the rabbits eat little or nothing, and hence stop growing until their digestive organs again become normal. Later on the owner will wonder why the litter runs so uneven in size and growth, and why they are not larger. Avoid anything that will throw the rabbits off their feed and the stock will attain greater weight, and the litter will be more uniform in size. Another thing to avoid when feeding green stuff to young rabbits is dampness, see that it is dry and free from any dew or rain. We are well aware that the wild rabbit feeds mostly at night, and when the dew is on, but the other conditions under which the wild rabbit lives are entirely different from those of the domestic rabbit.

Young rabbits up to four or five weeks of age get a good part of their nourishment from the mother doe, and it is therefore better not to wean them until at least six weeks of age. All young stock that I raise remains with the mother until nine or ten weeks old. They will take care of themselves if weaned at an earlier age, and are properly fed, but will never make the growth and develop into as large fine specimens as they would if left longer with the mother. Then there is another thing to consider when allowing the young to remain with the mother doe, and that is her milk producing qualities. Some does like other female animals are poor milkers, and if there is more than 4 or 5 in the litter, they will be half starved all the time. For any breeding doe, and especially one that does not have plenty of milk, there is nothing better than bread and sweet milk, given at least once a day, if the litter consists of 6 or more; a bread and milk feed morning and evening will be found of much help in promoting growth. During the past summer, my rabbits have had bread and goat milk, instead of cow's milk, and have grown at least a third faster than on a cow's milk ration. Well cured alfalfa hay is about the best dry fodder than can be had for both old and young rabbits. Good, clean clover is excellent but the alfalfa when cut rather green, and about the third cutting seems to give the best results. If clover is used the second cutting is better than the first. Both alfalfa and clover should be cut and handled so as to have as little dust as possible. Some claim that well cured clover with a small per cent of timothy mixed in gives good satisfaction but as a feed alone I have found timothy hay almost worthless. Oats is a standard dry grain rabbit feed, wheat bran is relished and is a good feed, either alone or when given with other grain feed. Some breeders recommend keep-

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Women's Prize Contest

Pointers on Baby Chicks

First Prize

Now is the ideal time to raise baby chicks as they are much stronger when hatched during March and April; consequently it is much easier to keep them in a healthy growing condition. Until I began giving my baby chicks buttermilk or some skimmed milk instead of water for the first ten days or two weeks I had quite a bit of trouble and death from diarrhoea. I am speaking of incubator chicks and those that are brooded artificially for I have very little loss from chicks raised by the mother hen, but we can't raise many chicks if we are dependent on the old-time mother hen.

I have had excellent success with my young chicks, raising about 90 per cent since giving them all the sour milk they can drink for the first ten days or two weeks, beginning on the third day. The sour milk keeps them in a healthy condition as it works as a laxative, and often chicks are hatched with the diarrhoea germ and the sour milk keeps the germ from developing. There is also quite a bit of food in the milk. The chicks can live and do well on the sour milk alone for several days.

Always remember the baby chick is hatched with a lunch in his hip pocket sufficient for his first seventy-two hours. The failure to recognize the chick's "hip pocket lunch" is the beginning of troubles and has probably caused the loss of more chicks than any other one factor. On the third day if you have ever noticed an old hen with her brood will teach her chicks to pick at bright objects, and outside of a few weed seeds the principal diet of the chicks under the hen's care is sand and gravel. So on the third day I scatter small grit on a cardboard and let the chicks eat it as they like. I keep the sour milk before them, too, all the time from the third day on. On the fourth day I sprinkle a little of some standard brand of baby chick starting mash on one or two cardboards, amount to depend on the number of chickens you have, and let them eat for five or ten minutes at a time every two hours for the first week. After that time I use the mash hoppers as the chicks need more feed and they do not scratch it out and dirty it. I also sprinkle a few fine grits and charcoal on the boards once a day for the first week; after that time I keep the grit and charcoal before them all the time in separate containers.

After the first week I begin to scatter a good grade of baby scratch grain feed in the litter once a day, increasing to three times a day by the second week. From the second week on I keep the growing mash before them all the time.

Green food should be supplied after the fifth day; this, however, is not necessary. The tops of sprouted oats is good but lettuce is better.

I would also suggest that you be very mindful of drafts either through

Prize Article Contest

The American Poultry Advocate offers prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively for the best articles submitted each month on poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, pet stock, or any topic of real interest to women engaged in farming or poultry pursuits. All articles found acceptable in addition to the three winning articles will be entitled to one year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, either new or renewal. The articles need not be lengthy (not to exceed 1,000 words) but they must be of real interest, and in the main based on actual experience. Tell us how YOU have succeeded in surmounting difficulties in connection with the success of your work, or give us some of your short cuts to quick marketing profits. All articles must be in by the 10th of the month, addressed to the Contest Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

cracks in the walls or on the floor. Young chicks are very susceptible to colds and if it is possible for them to get near one you can count on them being right on it or by it. I have found cardboard boxes to be very useful in lining chicken houses if you do not care to go to any expense for that purpose. The stores burn cardboard boxes every day and they are only too glad to give them away. I use an old saw to cut the four seams of the boxes and I then place the boards over the walls, lapping each piece over so as to keep out any air, then I use tacks to hold the boards in place. I have covered all my houses inside with these boards and in the baby chick house I covered the floor too, then I cover the floor with a deep litter of cut straw. Use larger boxes and you will find it a quick job to line your chick house.

Mrs. P. G. Law.

Versailles, Ky.

A Beginner's Experience

Second Prize

Living in a small locality and fresh eggs being very scarce, I thought I would try and have a few hens just to have some real fresh eggs for my own table. I knew nothing at all about poultry but thought I would try, anyway, so in January, 1921, I sent an order to a well known poultryman for 25 purebred White Leghorns and 50 Barred Rock day-old chicks (April hatched). On April 19th, 1921, I received my baby chicks, a fine, healthy lot. For a brood coop I had an extra large well built dry goods box. I had a roof built on this box and covered with roofing, and every crack was stripped so there would be no draughts on the chicks; the front was arranged so they could have plenty of good fresh air and sunshine. The sun was on the floor first thing in the morning and until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They seemed to enjoy the warm sunshine so much. I did not have a brooder at the time I started so I used two large oil burning lanterns to keep them warm by day and for night I used a large

cardboard box. I made plenty of round holes in the box so they could have good ventilation without any draughts on them. I filled the box half full of nice clean feathers, put the chicks down in the feathers and put the lid on the box. The feathers kept them nice and warm; they did not crowd or get chilled and were as happy as could be when I took them out of the box next morning.

The first eight weeks I fed them buttermilk starting feed. After they were two weeks old I began to feed them some fine chick grain in litter morning and evening, and I fed them some sprouted oats cut fine, also some clover cut up fine and they did enjoy this fresh green feed. My father had a lampless oat sprouter which I used to sprout the oats.

After the chicks were eight weeks old I fed them a well advertised growing mash and scratch grains.

At five months I began to feed laying mash and they began to lay on October 15 and by Thanksgiving they were all laying. I saved 18 pullets and they have been grand layers and are at it yet and almost two years old. I have never been without eggs since they started to lay. I have increased my flock and am selling quite a number of eggs. My pullets have been laying fine since October and eggs are high just now but I could sell double the amount if I had them. I market my eggs in neat, safe, self-locking egg cartons and avoid miscounts and broken eggs. I feed my chickens the best feed obtainable and every one tells me what fine eggs they are. Some of my friends buy six dozen a week from me because they prefer them to meat.

I keep everything as clean as I possibly can about the pen and their drinking vessels and always provide plenty of pure fresh water and green food. I have never had any hens to die, they are all in perfect health; at present twice a week I give them Germozone in their water; once in a while epsom salts and a poultry tonic. I have had wonderful success with them.

Mrs. John E. Thompson.

Box 6, Coal Bluff, Penna.

Learned by Experience

Third Prize

Husband and I have been fairly successful with poultry, and while we attribute much of our success to what we learned by the reading and studying of poultry journals and books, by observation, etc., yet the greater part has been due to what we learned by actual experience. Study and observation helped us much, but what really counted most was the real doing of the work. A few things we learned to be foremost factors in success with poultry may be of value to readers of this journal.

Many methods of feeding grain are heralded abroad. We tried a lot of them. But to sift them all down we found that our best results come from

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Poultry Activities

Notice to Breeders of Anconas

The New York State Ancona Club, organized January 4th, 1922, at Rochester, has made steady progress and for the mutual interests of all breeders interested in the advancement of the Ancona as a commercial egg producer as well as improvement of standard quality. It is essential that you give the club your support.

The club will shortly issue a folder giving a brief history and the points of honest merit that have placed the Ancona among the leaders as a fowl for the farmer, back-lotter or fancier. Join the club now and get your name included in the list of members that will appear in this booster folder.

Write today for particulars.

New York State Ancona Club
Earle S. Wilson, Secretary.
Hammond, N. Y.

American Rose Comb White Leghorn Club Officers

President—George A. Rigler, Bensport, Iowa.

Canadian Vice-President—Gilbert M. Young, DeWinton, Alberta.

Eastern Vice-President—L. H. Perry, Clay, N. Y.

Western Vice-President—Mrs. John Hamilton, Maryville, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y.

United Ancona Club Officers 1923

Election returns show that the following officers were elected for 1923:

President—Will P. Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn.

First Vice Pres.—Leo M. French, Framingham, Mass.

Second Vice Pres.—T. H. Holmes, Arcadia, Calif.

Secretary—Roy W. VanHoesen, Franklinville, N. Y.

Treasurer—Frank C. Stier, Lakewood, Ohio.

Executive Board—Mrs. J. B. Owens, Weaubleau, Mo., Chairman.

E. R. Post, Ontarioville, Ill.

A. W. Becker, Dallas, Tex.

G. E. Gill, Louisville, Ky.

N. J. Lannan, Elsmere, Del.

American Poultry Association Notes

The Proposed Constitution

The Standard Constitutional Revision Committee met in Fort Wayne, March 1st. There were present Judge L. D. Howell, H. A. Nourse, Grant M. Curtis, Ben E. Adams and John Marvin.

These gentlemen made an earnest and painstaking effort to prepare a constitution and by-laws which will meet the wants and the needs of the poultry industry as a whole. Object A in Article I is as follows:

To establish and maintain a general organization for the United States, Canada and other countries through which individuals, organizations, local associations and specialty clubs can cooperate effectively for the development

of all branches of standard-bred poultry culture.

That is a broad and comprehensive statement, and, we believe, will meet the endorsement of all concerned.

It was the desire and interest of the committee to give the association a representative form of government, and while the committee did not go as far

Show Secretaries Please Note

Secretaries of poultry shows who wish dates listed in the "Advocate" are requested to send in this information as soon as dates are decided upon.

as some would like, they did take a long step in advance. The State branches will be represented by accredited delegates, each branch having one representative for every twenty-five members in the branch. This is also true of specialty clubs holding membership in the association. The State branches are given what practically amounts to self-government.

Hereafter, if the proposed constitution is adopted by the Philadelphia convention, all officers of the association will be elected for a term of two (2) years.

Throughout the entire document additional power has been transferred to the members, making the association government more democratic than at present or even before, the power and authority thus given the members making it their privilege and duty to decide practically all important matters in convention assembled.

The Standard of Perfection, and all that it means and stands for, was given due consideration by the committee. As heretofore and now, the Standard and the interests of breeders of standard-bred poultry will be effectually protected.

There will be a closer affiliation between the association and the specialty clubs, also between the association and the poultry show management.

The show rules will be revised and brought up to meet the demands of all concerned.

The following class of membership are recommended: Annual, Life, Associate, State, Provincial or Territorial. The basis of membership is annual membership—\$5 membership fee with \$2 annual dues. On all membership fees received from the State branches a refund will be made to the branches, this to be used for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the association, its aims and objects in each State.

The number of members of the board of directors is increased to eleven. Canada is given the added member, that province being properly divided geographically.

Adequate provision has been made to enlist for the association and in the fulfillment of its purposes and program, the full and united support of every in-

dividual, firm, corporation, association or other organization that has to do or is interested in any branch of the poultry industry and its allied interests.

To recognize and to be helpful to egg-laying contests conducted under rules laid down by the association.

To encourage government and State experimental work in behalf of better market poultry and eggs.

To help secure uniform, interchangeable standards for our products in all markets.

To collect and preserve historical data of value to any and all branches of the poultry industry which are sought to be represented by this association.

It was the purpose of the committee to strengthen rather than to tear down the present constitution—to reinforce the constitution and by-laws when it was possible to do so in the interest of the association and for those and the interest it serves.

This proposed constitution will be in the hands of the members attending the 1923 convention. These members, and these members alone, have the power and authority to enact a constitution.

Thos. F. Rigg,
President.

Annual Election, 1923

Statement showing the candidates who received the required five percent of the total number of votes cast for that office:

President—Frank DeLancey, York, Pa., 550; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., 748; Thos. F. Rigg, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1332.

Vice-President—J. H. Drevensdt, Plandome, N. Y., 1193; Harold Nourse, St. Paul, Minn., 1304.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

District No. 1—Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 129.

District No. 3—Earl Hemenway, South Haven, Mich., 89; Chas. Pape, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 29; E. H. Rehburg, Cleveland, Ohio, 136.

District No. 5—Harry Atkins, Davenport, Iowa, 151; Geo. Hackett, Minneapolis, Minn., 215; D. E. Hale, Chicago, Illinois, 186.

District No. 7—F. W. Kazmeier, Bryan, Texas, 44; A. E. Rolif, New Orleans, La., 53; W. C. Tallant, Edmond, Okla., 73.

District No. 9—R. H. Borrey, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., 54; Harry H. Collier, S. Tacoma, Wash., 125; A. A. Peters, Seattle, Wash., 31.

O. L. McCORD,
Election Commissioner,
Peoria, Illinois.

March 8, 1923.

A. P. A. Members—Re-elect Vice-President Nourse

The members will effectively serve the best interests of the American Poultry Association and all branches of the poultry industry if they re-elect Vice-President Harold A. Nourse.

Mr. Nourse has given more of his time, free, to important A. P. A. work than any other candidate for this office in recent years. He is capable, efficient and believes that the resources of the A. P. A. should serve the poultry industry and as a voting member of the Board will oppose the efforts of grasping individuals to use the A. P. A. to further their own interests.

He is supported for re-election by
(Turn to page 290)

Getting the Little Chaps Along

I do not know of a more interesting time in the whole poultryman's year than the advent of the first chick of the season. How the first hatch is watched and how carefully cared for! If the other hatches got the same attention and care chick losses would be reduced by fully a hundred percent. But the first hatch, coming usually at a time when the winter winds and winter snow seems possessed to linger with us indefinitely, is invariably the one upon which the biggest hopes are built and is the one that gets more than its full measure of attention.

Many, many a time I have been simply amazed at the tenacity of the little spark of life done up in chick down. I don't know of any other one thing that comes into this world under often such adverse conditions that manages half to well to live, survive and thrive as does the average baby chick. Nor do I know of any living, growing thing that is subjected to such wholly unwarranted abuse as a great many baby chicks are yearly subjected to. One of the most pathetic and cruel sights I saw last spring was a 5 & 10c store window with about 500 chicks confined therein with absolutely no heat whatever. It was a raw, cold day and the poor little chaps were just peeping their lives away in their efforts to try and tell someone that all they needed was enough heat to pull themselves through the first few weeks. It was wrothy, but little good it did the chicks owing to my unfamiliarity with the proper proceedings to take.

These chicks were being sold for 10c each and I doubt very much if, after that severe chilling, any one of them ever lived to see their third week. Another instance to be appropriately recorded under "The Slaughter of the Innocents."

I have found that the raising of the baby chick isn't such a great trick to learn. Just three things to remember and the deed is done. Plenty of heat, feed and water. Simple isn't it, when one has the proper equipment to guarantee a constant supply of these three things. Of these three things, the heat part is by far the most important. The old hen has a continuous supply of heat and at a constant temperature, but these days few rely on the old hen for this important requisite. Artificial means have usurped the natural mother and with that change our vexations began. Oil, gas, coal and electricity have all been harnessed in proper proportions to assume the burden of chick motherhood and all of them are good providing they give a constant temperature irrespective of weather changes. Their dependability regardless of weather conditions marking the difference between the good and the bad. Brooding equipment can't be too carefully chosen and preference should be given to the method giving the utmost dependability regardless of other considerations except suitable size. A fancier or a backyarder should confine himself to small flocks and small units of equipment and the egg farmer should depend upon the larger sized outfits, but in any case sufficient and constant heat should be the deciding factor.

Now comes the feed part, secondary but nevertheless essential. There isn't a poultry book, nor magazine that somewhere between its covers, does not go quite extensively into this feed question

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS

5 FIRST PRIZES

OVER ALL BREEDS

MORE than any other breeder has won in one year since egg contests began

1

Highest Pen at Illinois—

In competition with 100 pens of all breeds



2

Highest Hen at Nebraska—

1,000 hens of all breeds competing



3

Highest Hen at Arkansas—

500 hens of all breeds competing



4

Highest Hen at Illinois—

500 hens of all breeds competing

Highest Pen at Ark. Contest—

100 pens of all breeds competing

5

SMASH WORLD'S RECORD WINNING AT 1922 EGG CONTESTS

This amazing Ferris victory won in competition with 5,000 hens of all breeds and strains. Trapnesting and pedigreeing on the most extensive scale ever attempted are responsible for these remarkable results. This winning over thousands of hens of all breeds at egg contests under Government and State supervision is convincing evidence that you should not overlook Ferris stock if you want the best laying strain.

SUMMER PRICES ON OUR BEST BREEDING STOCK

Early in May we can spare hundreds of the choicest hens and males in our breeding pens. Many of these birds were not for sale at any price earlier in the season. Write for special prices now and get first choice.

BABY CHICKS QUICK SHIPMENT LOW PRICES

Safe arrival guaranteed. Delivered prepaid to your door by Parcel Post. Big, fluffy, vigorous chicks, hatched right, shipped right. Easy to raise. Get your chicks direct from Ferris. Have the best that money can buy.

LOW MAY PRICES ON EGGS

Big white eggs, strongly fertile because they come from flocks fed right, housed right and bred right. Safe arrival and a good hatch guaranteed. Delivered prepaid to your door anywhere in the United States or Canada.

EIGHT WEEK PULLETS READY NOW

Shipment right now or any time this spring. Low prices. Shipped safely anywhere in lots of 1 or 1000. Place your order now.

Get the Big FREE Catalog and Bargain Bulletin

In 23 years of breeding Blue Ribbon Winners and Record Layers, we have built the world's largest poultry establishment. Our new 1923 Catalog and mating list contains a world of information on White Leghorns and Egg Production and quotes bargain prices this month. It will increase your profits. It is a book you want. Get yours absolutely free. Write today to the originator of this famous strain.

GEO. B. FERRIS, 911 Union Avenue, N. E. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Remember Our Southern Farm

Our farm at W. Palm Beach, Fla., established for the benefit of our southern customers, is the largest in the South. Write for list of special bargains we are now offering in stock eggs and chicks of wonderful quality. Address **FERRIS SOUTHERN FARM, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.**

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORNS WIN GREAT VICTORY AT 7 BIG SHOWS THIS SEASON

North Dakota State Fair	Michigan State Fair	Tenn. State Fair	West Michigan State Fair	Chicago Coliseum Show	Grand Rapids Show	Omaha—18 Prizes
Every first prize	Every first prize	Every first prize	Every first prize	All firsts in egg class	Every first prize	New York—Feathers mutilated so we could not show
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

S. C. R. I. Reds — Owen Farms Strain Pure

Every bird in our yards is a descendant of a First Prize Male at either Madison Square Garden or Chicago. Our birds are wonderful layers. We have a few males for sale, also 60 dark red laying pullets for sale at \$3.00 each. Eggs \$10.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Two or more settings at a discount. Send for circular and mating list.

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Box A,

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CURTIS' LIGHT BRAHMAS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

At Madison Square Garden 1923 Show. The Strain that has the winning and laying qualities combined. Better blood lines cannot be found. **SEND FOR MATING LIST.**

A. B. CURTIS

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y.



PREVENTION Costs Less Than Cure

A large percentage of chicks must be grown to a productive age if the owner is to secure the greatest profit. Poultry diseases, unchecked, cut profits—sometimes wiping out the entire flock. You cannot afford to run the risk, when, at a small cost, you can prevent White Diarrhea, Fowl Cholera and other bowel troubles.

GALLI-CURA

will keep the flock healthy. Use one Galli-Cura tablet to each pint of drinking water, on alternate weeks, throughout the summer. Use also in water with which the feed is moistened. Give Galli-Cura to both sick and well birds.

In 50c, \$1.00, \$4.00, and \$7.50 packages. Postpaid.

VACCINATE NOW

with A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin, and reduce losses from Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, Catarrh, Colds, and Cholera. Guards your flock just as vaccination in schools guards against epidemics of small pox.

The original A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin is produced only in our laboratories by authority of Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

60 doses, \$2; 250 doses, \$5; 500 doses, \$7.50. Syringes and needles, \$1.50 postpaid, with full instructions. Write for Free Booklet on Vaccination.

FREE—New customers ordering both syringe and Bacterin (any size) will be given free a \$1.00 package of Galli-Cura.

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Vaccination is simple and easy. An adult with one chick as a helper can vaccinate 150 to 200 fowls an hour.

but they should all be read and pondered over carefully to get the essence of the theory. So far there has not been developed any one very best method as both baby chicks as well as grown fowl can thrive and do well, under a wide variety of methods.

Most of the books say to feed little and often, once every two hours or something like that. But what is little? I know what often means—"every two hours" is sufficient explanation. We have a quite limited conception of what it takes to fill a little chick's crop and in our efforts to provide enough, we often overdo the matter, to the detriment of the chick. If one is inclined to be "a liberal feeder" his idea of "little" is quite hazy—I know mine is, so I long ago gave up this method in disgust and hit on another way quite as good and more eminently suited to my temperament.

So it is in chick feeding. My way satisfies me, and has given good results as far as I am concerned but how it would do for others I am not prepared to say. I don't continue my mash feeding much beyond the fourth week. I gradually change to cracked grains as the chicks get along. Noticing that the few mother hens I have had for mothers attempting to get their brood to eating large grain at the earliest opportunity, I have taken the hint and never as far as I can remember, have I ever purchased or fed the so-called intermediate sized chick grains. With me it is either the regular cracked hen-sized grain or the chick mash that my babies get. It might be well for me to say parenthetically that I really am quite fussy as to the grain I feed my fowls of every age and size, none but the best quite suits my fancy, although I suspect, strongly, that I have been to quite unnecessary trouble and expense in providing it. I generally use a grain mixture that is flesh forming but not at all fattening, and also contains meat scraps in proper proportion. This mixture is my main growing ration and my growing season lasts the entire twelve months. Mash before them constantly to get them well started and later grain entirely until sold, eaten or otherwise disposed of.

The third and last requisite for the baby chick I have specified is water, and by water I mean good, pure water. Just the same sort of water you would like to drink yourself. I have but little patience with people who set a pan of more or less dirty water in the hot sun for their little chicks to refresh themselves with. A good big drink of luke warm water on a hot day is about as welcome to most people as a fever would be. Just why little chicks like it in preference to good, cool and clean water hasn't as yet penetrated my thick cranium—perhaps they don't care, but it will be difficult to make me believe it. Anyway, my chicks have plenty of good water in heat-resisting stoneware fountains set somewhere in the shade and if shade isn't handy I make it some-way.

Nothing delights me more than growing a bunch to maturity. There is something about it that appeals to me greatly, but after I have them well matured I don't take half the interest in them. Probably there isn't the changes to be noted from week to week in mature stock, it merely resolves itself into the question of "How many eggs

G.L.F. POULTRY RATIONS

*Known Ingredients of Known Quality
in Known Proportions*

Poultry Feeding specialists at the colleges of agriculture in the territory served by the Cooperative Grange League Federation have approved the formulas of G.L.F. Rations.

Practical Poultrymen using the rations the year around report excellent results.

Feed G.L.F. Rations and you will know just what your birds are eating.

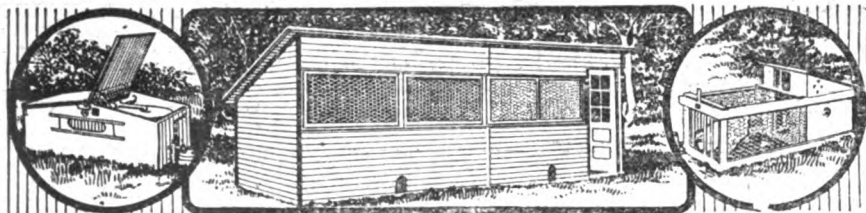
See your G.L.F. Agent or write for booklet of formulas.

The Coop. G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Syracuse, New York

Five Distinctive Features:

1. G.L.F. Poultry rations contain a larger variety of ingredients than is usually available in your locality.
2. The quality of the ingredients and the pounds of each are stated.
3. The digestible nutrients in each ration are high and the fibre content is low.
4. Dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk are used and the animal proteins are high.
5. Accurately operated mechanical mixtures make a thoroughly mixed and uniform ration.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks

No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 Units

Setting Coop

COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. A Hodgson Poultry House can be erected and put in use with perfect ease—and quickly. No better houses are made for raising healthy, active chickens. There is a Hodgson Poultry House for every purpose.

They are finished with best quality paint—the roofs guaranteed to be waterproof. Easy to clean, proof against vermin and beautiful in appearance. Hodgson Poultry Houses will always give you entire satisfaction. Send for catalog T.

HODGSON Portable Houses

E. F. Hodgson Co., Boston, Mass.

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Fairview Poultry Yards—Quality White Wyandottes

Winners at Madison Square Garden and Newark, N. J. We breed nothing but the F. B. Williams strain. Our winnings as well as our high egg production proves their worth. Eggs for hatching. Stock for

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 267)

for the purpose for which the food or mixture of foods is intended, the product is called a balanced ration. Thus for laying hens we say that the ratio of the protein to the carbohydrates should be about one to four and a half. In other words, for every pound of protein there should be four and a half pounds of carbohydrates.

All that one needs to work out a ration on this basis is a list of the common poultry foods, together with their chemical analysis, and a knowledge of the formula used. This formula calls for reducing the fats to carbohydrates by multiplying by two and a quarter, adding this product to the former and dividing the result obtained by the protein. It is a simple rule and has been written about and preached from the institute platform for more than a decade, yet we will venture the assertion that not one farmer in ten can take a list of foods in which the chemical analysis is given and work out a balanced ration for laying hens.

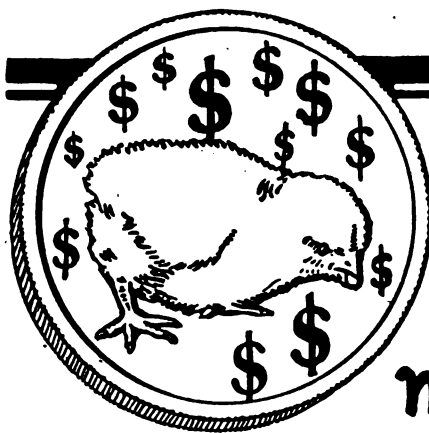
The problem itself is simple enough, but the form of presentation is not such as lends itself readily to the farmer's methods of figuring. At least that is our idea of why it has never impressed itself more firmly on that intensely practical American citizen.

A new method of balancing rations is more simple. Instead of determining the availability of a food from the standpoint of protein, carbohydrates, fats, and so on, the nutrient contents of the various common foodstuffs is reduced to yolks and whites. For example, instead of giving the percentage of protein in 100 pounds of corn, the food value is given as 255 yolks and 134 whites.

The mere fact that the value of a food is expressed by the terms yolks and whites is in itself a wonderful improvement over the old system. It is not necessary now to go into long discussion to show why a ration is wide or narrow, for anyone can appreciate at a glance that any food or mixture of foods which does not include an equal number of yolks and whites, and shells can produce eggs only in proportion to the minimum number of any of the above substances. If a ration contains seventy-five yolks, twenty-five whites and seventy-five shells, it is obvious that it can produce only twenty-five eggs. This mixture is wide and deficient in protein.

Following is a table giving the potential food values of the common food stuffs in the terms of yolks and whites:

GRAIN		
	Yolks	Whites
Corn	255	134
Kaffir Corn.....	254	125
Wheat	248	182
Cowpeas	189	305
Oats	195	155
Barley	203	145
Buckwheat	178	128
Sunflower Seed.....	233	266
MEAT FOOD		
Beef Scraps.....	106	1107
Fish Scraps.....	87	806
Dried Blood.....	19	871
Green Cut Bones.....	196	336
GREEN FOOD		
Alfalfa	46	67
Clover	54	48
Corn Fodder.....	42	16
Cabbage	40	11
Rape	56	11
LIQUIDS		
Whole Milk.....	44	60
Skimmed Milk.....	22	52
	22	52



How to raise more chicks

POU TRYMEN lose more baby chicks feeding raw, indigestible grains than from any other cause. Steam-cooked chick feed prevents chick loss and adds profit to every hatch.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

Ask your dealer for Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed or mail the coupon today.

Feed Dept. 3
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

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H-O
Cereal
Co., Inc.
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SEND ME
FREE sample,
price and literature
on your Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick
Feed.

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BEST FOR BABY CHICKS



Easily separated to fill or clean without removing jar.



Cone shaped bottom prevents clogging.

For Feed, Grit, Milk or Water
Use AMERICAN PANS
WILL fit any Mason Jar.
FEED flows down as chicks eat.
WATER or milk can't flow over.

Made of "tight coated" rust proof galvanized iron (also japanned) in two sections. No screws, soldered parts or wires to break. No chance to clog—chicks cannot crowd or get into pan and polute contents. Jar need not be removed to fill or clean. Use JAPANNED PANS for feeding sour milk, buttermilk, etc. American pans are recognized as the *Universal Standard Baby Chick Feeders*. Do not accept imitations. Sold by
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The Oldest, Largest and Best Poultry Paper.

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3 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID 75c
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6 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID \$1.25
Japanned Pans 25c extra

12 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID \$2.00
Japanned Pans 50c extra

\$1.00 Buys 3 Galvanized Pans and American Poultry Journal for 4 months
\$2.00 " 6 Galvanized Pans " " " " 1 year
\$3.00 " 12 Galvanized Pans " " " " 2 years

\$\$\$\$\$ SAVED \$\$\$

DON'T LET CHICKS DIE - USE DIAROKUREM

"DIAROKUR'EM," for White Diarrhoea

Ten years ago, along the Yangtse-Kiang River in China, thousands of people died each summer from Diarrhoea. The last few years science has discovered a cure for this dreaded disease. Today the same remedy is saving thousands of chicks for the Chinese population. Several years ago, our China representative for "SMOKE EM," the GUARANTEE ROUP CURE, sent us samples of the different roots, barks, and nuts, and the results we obtained from them were almost unbelievable. We saved the lives of several thousand baby chicks that were badly affected with diarrhoea and bacillary white diarrhoea. Here is what the Blue Bridge Poultry Farm, of Winchester, Va., a national breeder, says: We had 2000 chicks badly affected with white diarrhoea, they were dying at the rate of 45 chicks a day. "DIAROKUR'EM," No. 1, was given in the drinking water, as you suggested to keep the germs from spreading, and "DIAROKUR'EM," No. 2, your Chinese remedy, was given in the food. In three days they were entirely cured. Without doubt in my estimation it is the best preparation for baby chicks in the world.

Write or wire us today for full information. THE PRICE IS LOW. DEALERS ACT QUICK. Sold under a money-back GUARANTEE.

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N. B.—Always keep a supply of "SMOKE EM" on hand, the most scientific drugless cure ever invented for colds, roup, canker, diphtheria and chicken-pox. Used and recommended by the best poultry authorities in the world. Over three hundred thousand satisfied users is genuine proof of its superiority. USE "SMOKE EM" when your young chicks and pullets catch cold, before they get the roup. BE PREPARED.

Do You Realize

how much you jeopardize your chance for successful hatchings when you place your faith in incubator thermometers of uncertain accuracy.

Tycos Incubator Thermometers

are accurate. Be sure that your incubator comes equipped with a Tycos.

Ask your dealer first for Tycos Incubator Thermometers. If he is unable to supply you with what you want remit direct to us.

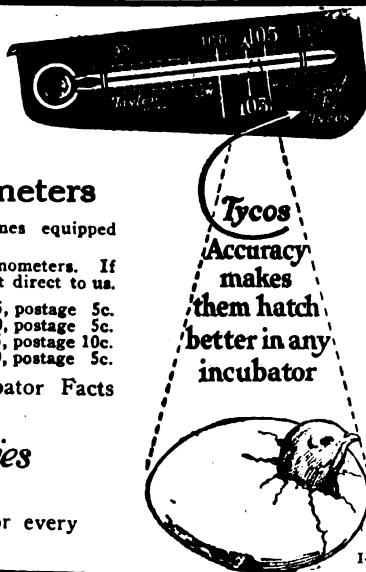
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There is a Tycos or Taylor Instrument for every purpose.



Get more Eggs

Dold MEAT SCRAP
has the proper amount of animal protein—best egg-producing food.

Two grades—50%-55% or 45%-50% protein. Dold-Quality Meat Scrap brings more money from poultry than feeding grains, cereals or vegetables alone. Formulate your own mash feed with meat scrap, meat meal or digester tankage.

Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also all grades poultry bone—charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

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SAVE BIG MONEY

I guarantee you a clear saving of 25 to 30% on Fence, Roofing and Paints and I pay the freight. Get my **CUT PRICE CATALOG** Learn how half a million farmers save big money by buying their Fence, Roofing and Paints direct from my big factories at prices way below others—send for catalog NOW—You'll save money.

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68 BREEDS Fine, Purebred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineaes, Northern raised, hardy and beautiful, 10,000 prizes. Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Incubators at low prices. America's finest poultry farm. Large catalog 8 cts. A. A. ZIEMER, Box 55, Austin, Minn.

MILL PRODUCTS

Wheat Bran.....	155	205
Middlings.....	205	220
Corn Meal.....	260	135
Ground Oats.....	195	155
Gluten Meal.....	230	430
Alfalfa Meal.....	133	205
O. P. Oil Meal.....	160	500
Cottonseed Meal.....	148	620

DRY FORAGE

Corn Fodder.....	133	41
Alfalfa Hay.....	140	180
Clover Hay.....	132	113
Cowpea Hay.....	114	71
Straw.....	121	7

VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Apples.....	62	12
Mangel Beets.....	19	18
Onions.....	11	25
Potatoes.....	55	15
Turnips.....	22	16
Pumpkins.....	26	23
Corn Silage.....	42	15

With this table before him all that any farmer or poultry raiser has to do in compiling a balanced ration is to ascertain whether or not the totals of yolks and whites in the foods which he wishes to use are equal. If not equal, he has but to add or take away foods rich in yolks or whites until the desired result is obtained.

The following ration is given to illustrate the use of the table. Salt can be added at the rate of one pound to every hundred pounds of the mixture.

GRAIN

	Pounds	Yolks	Whites
Corn.....	200	510	268
MASH			
Shorts.....	20	41	44
Bran.....	20	31	41
Oats.....	20	39	31
Corn Meal.....	20	52	28
Meat Scraps.....	26	27	88
Total.....	306	700	700

All rations can be supplied with 100 per cent of shell and water if these substances are kept before the fowls at all times. As has already been stated, a balanced ration should contain an equal number of yolks and whites yet all rations that contain the same number of these two substances are not necessarily good rations for egg productions. By referring to the table it will be seen that a mixture of 100 pounds alfalfa hay and 100 pounds cow-pea hay contains 254 yolks and 251 whites. So far as actual figures are concerned this is a good ration, but when we judge it from the standpoint of palatability we quickly see that it is quite worthless for egg production. While this is an extreme case, it illustrates the need of studying the ration from from several standpoints.

A good ration should be composed of the cheapest foods that will provide an equal number of yolks and whites, have sufficient bulk in the form of bran, alfalfa meal, ground oats, and so on, to distend the intestines and assist digestion and to be palatable or relished by the fowls. Another point it will be well to bear in mind in making up a ration is that most of the feeding experiments to date have shown that animal foods, such as beef scrap, fish scrap and milk, are more efficient sources of raw materials for the manufacture of whites than are the vegetable foods, such as oil meal and cottonseed meal. The latter are rich in whites, but do not seem to be especially palatable to the fowls.

Feeding Young Ducks

Do not feed young ducks until they are 48 hours old, but give each little bird a sip of water as you lift them out of the nest. This seems tedious and of course not practical where you raise them by the hundreds. Drinking fountains for the ducklings must be so ar-

ranged that the head of the duck may be immersed above the eyes, but so that they may not wet their plumage. A little fine chick grit in the bottom of the drinking water is appreciated.

Stale bread soaked in milk, squeezed dry and sprinkled with coarse sand or little chick grit is a very good first feed. At the end of the first week a little wheat bran may be added. Increase the bran, diminish the bread and add a very little wheat middlings and corn meal with the bran during the second week and during the third week, when the bread may be eliminated, and a little oat flake and a good quality of beef scrap added. During the first week the ducklings should be fed regularly, but lightly, at intervals of two hours, the second and third week five times a day. During the fourth week four times a day will be sufficient and about the sixth week they may be fed all they will eat up clean but if any food is left it should be removed, as stale, sour food is not good for them. After the fourth week about a quarter of their ration should be composed of green stuff in some form. There are excellent mashers on the market for feeding ducks but we have never tried them, preferring to mix our own. Corn meal or whole corn must not be used too freely in rearing ducklings.

Whole grains should rarely be fed to ducks, unless for fattening. They like it, but grain fed ducks do not make as good or as early layers. A very little salt is very good added to their mash, but be very careful about getting too much. Shade is very essential for ducklings when the sun is hot, for they are often killed or seriously injured by sunstroke.

FEEDING NOTES

Don't take any chances! Start the little fellows right, on the right feed, and the effort, worry, time and expense of hatching will not be wasted.

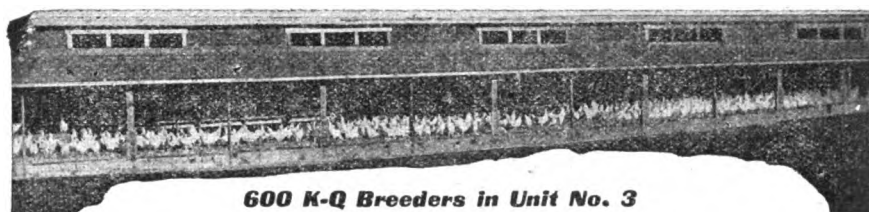
It is universally agreed among poultry raisers that oatmeal in proper form contains nutritive elements that are conducive to rapid, healthy growth of young chicks.

Most of the ailments of chickens two or three months old are due to digestive troubles, therefore this should be looked out for and avoided as far as possible by careful feeding, having plenty of grit and charcoal handy, and seeing that water devices are in a sanitary condition and filled with pure water.

A good first food for young chicks is 8 parts dry bread crumbs, 8 parts rolled oats (run through a food chopper), 2 parts sifted beef scrap and one part bone meal. Slightly moisten with sour milk or buttermilk and feed a little night and morning. Between feeds feed a good commercial chick feed in a litter of cat clover or hay mow chaff.

Here is a good home mixed growing mash for young chicks: Three parts corn meal, three parts wheat bran, three parts wheat middlings, three parts best grade beef scrap, one part bone meal and one-fourth part ground charcoal. Keep this before the chicks all the time in small flat wooden trays.

The backyard poultry keeper should make use of waste from the family table, and in this way he will greatly reduce the cost of feeding his flock. Even in the best regulated families there will be potato parings, cabbage leaves, onion skins, bits of bread, waste meat, etc. These should be chopped up



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(Signed)

Mrs. Annie Lee Henley,
Sarasota, Fla.

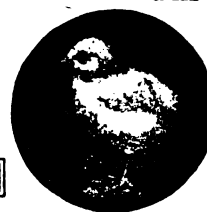


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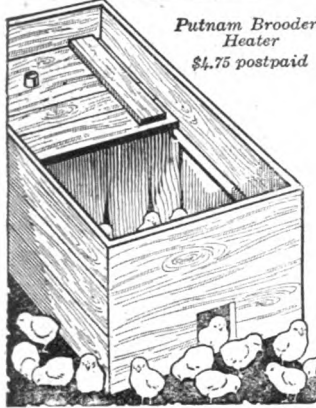
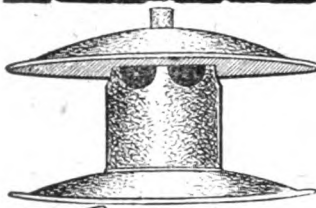
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fine, mixed with a little bran, moistened with hot water, and fed to the hens.

If your hens leave food uneaten you are feeding too heavily; if they seem hungry all the time increase the ration. Laying pullets are big eaters, but it is possible to give them too much.

In buying feed, remember white middlings are better than brown; white oats are to be preferred to the black, that coarse bran is better than fine, that hulled oats is better than oats with the hulls on, that white corn is not so fattening as yellow, and that kafir corn is an excellent grain but not universally fed.

When you find ducks suffering from leg weakness, sore eyes, humped backs and other similar troubles, you may be feeding too highly concentrated foods that are lacking in animal food. The latter is necessary for rapid development. You must have an ideal balanced ration to make the proper development in ducks.

It is a good plan to feed onions to the turkeys from the time they are hatched until they are sent to market. It would take too much space to fully explain why onions are beneficial. Those who are raising turkeys should plant an extra patch of onions for feeding.

Give your birds the best food obtainable. Don't monkey with inferior feed for it will not pay. The falling off of eggs and disease in your flock will much more than eat up whatever you try to save on feed.

Chickens will eat everything imaginable, no difference how filthy. Feed your poultry well. Give them good grain and food and you will find them disdaining filthy, strange food. They only eat it when turned out to find what they can or starve.

Feeding hens for results is something more than filling the crop two or three times a day. It is something more than supplying the right elements to maintain the body and grow the eggs. The form in which food is supplied is material. It is not the quantity or quality of the food which makes the hens lay, but that portion of it which they digest, over and above the bodily needs. We can make up a ration of grain and mill feeds which will contain exactly the right elements, and yet she may not lay, because the feeds are not fully digested. That is one reason why we feed greens and meat. There is very little in greens which will aid the hens grow eggs, but their juices and earth salts aid digestion and enable them to use the grain to good advantage.

Too much use of cayenne pepper has caused considerable trouble among poultry raisers, and so has overfeeding. The former brings on liver troubles and the latter leads first to indigestion, then fever, and gangrene of the intestines; or inflammation of the mucous membrane, which is catarrh or roup; and other fatal disorganizations of the muscular tissues of the liver.

The flock needs more vegetable food in spring than in winter. Hens and "humans" need greens in the late winter months to take the place of part of the heavy winter foods, as well as to stimulate the liver and digestion to renewed efforts. The fertility of the eggs, the vigor of the chicks, is increased by the feeding of plenty of green food. Beets and sprouted oats are good, but better still is a range out on the rye field or onto grass lands as the plants start up. Feed every day all they will eat, some, and have a little more that

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One of the best feeds for young chicks is skim milk, either sweet or sour or curded; also buttermilk. A safe, convenient and sanitary way in which to supply milk is in the ready mixed mash which contains buttermilk in powdered form. Milk can be fed this way without waste, and without the necessity of continually washing and scalding the drinking vessels to keep them clean.

In providing green feed for chicks, be careful not to let them overeat at first. Lettuce especially is apt to cause bowel trouble if too freely consumed. However, it may be safely kept before them all the time after they have been accustomed to it.

Growing chicks, one week old or older, will greatly relish and be benefited by having a shallow box full of bright, clean, sprouted oats to scratch over. At the close of the day remove all that remain. These can be given to the adult fowls, but should not be again offered to young chicks. Let them have their sprouted oats fresh and bright.

Can you afford to buy milk for growing chicks? Yes, up to six or eight cents per quart to feed chicks under three weeks of age. The younger the chick the more value in feeding milk. Rather than not have any milk for your chicks you will find it will pay if you have to buy whole milk and remove the cream.

Shall the milk be fed sweet or sour? Early in the season we use it sweet, but later sour. We prefer sour to sweet milk, not that it is any better food, but it is easier to maintain a constant supply of sour than sweet milk. Usually chicks will eat more of sour than of sweet milk and that helps increase their growth.

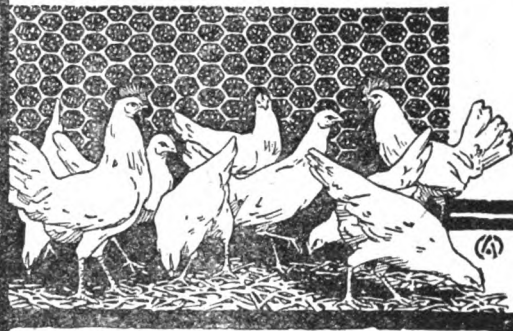
Chicks confined in small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, lawn clippings, sprouted oats, alfalfa or clover, but the best place to raise successfully is on a good range, where no extra green food is required. Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, fine charcoal, grit and oyster shell should be kept before them all the time, and cracked or ground bone may be fed.

Sour milk should not be left out of the feed of laying fowls, winter or summer, if it can be secured at any reasonable cost. It is usually much cheaper and easier to get on the farm than beef scrap or any other substitutes and no common substitute except buttermilk will give as good results.

Don't spend too much on pastures to keep chicks growing and fowls in good condition. The chicks, even though they have a large range, should be regularly fed, so as to keep up their growth, and for the fowls the same may be said.

When making the family garden devote a portion to the chicken garden where space will permit. By so doing you can reduce the feed bill materially and increase the egg yield and general health of the fowls. It is imperative to have plenty of green feed for the growing chicks and when the hens are confined in yards they should also have a liberal supply. Sprouted grains make good green feed, but one can secure a supply much cheaper from the garden.

When you buy chick food or other mixed grains be sure that the feed is fresh and bright. If it is musty or moldy it is almost certain to kill the small chicks and to cause sickness in the older fowls. Insist on bright, fresh, clean wholesome goods.



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Keep them hungry.

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100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
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Every poultry raiser should know the most common mistakes made in feeding baby chicks; they should know a good ration with which to start chicks and save loss; they should know the use of buttermilk or sour milk in feeding; they should know a simple home-made preventive for bowel trouble and white diarrhea; the cause of disease in chicks; how to prevent toe picking and gapes; how to prevent and cure leg weakness; how to brood chicks to save loss; how to prevent chicks from crowding and piling up; how to double growth and produce quick broilers and early layers.

If you hatch 50% of the eggs set and you are successful in raising 50% of the chicks hatched, you are doing as well as the average; yet there are ten simple rules, which, if you follow you can figure on raising at least 95% of every hatch.

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POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

FEEDING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What percentage of alfalfa would you feed if no other green food is fed?

A. About 15 per cent of entire dry mash. But why, at this season, do without other green food? Even on a city lot you can supply grain sprouts, lawn clippings, etc. For sprouting grain or other quick growing greenstuff in backlot runs, make a frame three feet wide by six feet long out of boards about six inches wide. Cover the top of this frame with half inch mesh wire netting. Set it, wire side up, firmly in the ground and run, after first spading and working the soil to make it fine, and planting oats, rye, barley, corn, sweet clover or grass seed in the soil covered by the frame. As soon as the shoots begin to reach the wire the fowls will be at work on top of the frame getting greens and they cannot scratch them up. This plan will give you greens for a long time. With two such frames, by alternating them and moving them about, you can crop your entire poultry yard in green food for your fowls this season.

Q. What makes a good feed for pigeons during the breeding season?

A. Canada peas are very good, also red wheat, lentel and vetch seed

Q. What is the value of rye as a food for poultry?

A. Rye is the poorest kind of poultry grain, made doubly undesirable from the fact that the fowls do not like it. The only way we have ever been able to have our hens eat it to any extent was by sprouting, and feeding when the sprouts were about two inches long.

Q. Should eggs shells be fed to poultry?

A. Do not feed egg shells to your poultry unless you cannot find any other form of lime for them. It teaches them to eat their eggs, and a great deal of trouble is brought about in the poultry industry in this manner. Some claim that a hen will not eat eggs from having consumed crushed egg shells, but unless they are crushed very finely they will soon learn the art of doing so for themselves and will in order to secure the needed materials, crush the egg in the nest. If the shells are to be given to the fowls, be sure to pulverize them well and mix them with something else.

Q. Should ducks be fed oyster shells?

A. Oyster shells should be constantly before the ducks, as it furnishes considerable lime for the making of egg shells. To a certain extent it will act as a grit, but being soft, there should be given good coarse sand. Some breeders mix a few handfuls of sand in the morning mash for ducks.

Q. Of what value are peanuts as a poultry food?

A. According to analysis, hulled peanuts contain 10.9 per cent water, 89.1 dry matter, 3.1 fiber, 3.8 ash, 31.5 protein, 46.9 carbohydrates, and 3.8 fat, 1.14 nutritive ration. In tests made at several experimental stations, peanuts have proved to be a valuable poultry food. In this country the poultry raisers have not yet adopted it as a chicken food, although many pigeon men are loud in their praise of peanuts, especially for growing squabs.

In tests with swine, peanuts made soft and oily fat, but the meat was of good flavor. The hogs also made almost as good gains on peanuts as on corn. At one station peanuts proved superior to cornmeal in one test. In another test hogs made 281 pounds of pork on peanut pasture alone, and 333 pounds when a small grain ration additional was fed.

It would appear, from results when fed to swine, that peanuts would be better adapted for market poultry than for egg production, on account of the oily nature of the food. We have never experimented with them and therefore cannot speak from experience. If any readers have had experience in feeding peanuts to poultry we would be pleased to hear from them.

Q. Can buttermilk be fed as an entire substitute for meat?

A. Buttermilk could be classed as a substitute for meat in the poultry ration provided the fowl would be able to consume a sufficient quantity to obtain the required amount of protein. Meat being more concentrated is more available in that respect. But where buttermilk is fed, the meat diet may be cut one-half, although many poultry raisers prefer giving the regular amount of meat in addition to the buttermilk. We have tried this plan for several seasons and with excellent results from both growing and laying stock. A strong protein diet is pretty sure to mean strong, fertile eggs.



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E. C. Young Co., 4 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

Q. How much green bone should be fed to laying hens?

A. Green bone should be fed not oftener than every other day, allowing an ounce per head at each feeding. It is claimed that too heavy feeding of green bone will produce worms.

Q. Does feeding have anything to do with the color of the yolk of eggs?

A. Food, as a rule, colors the yolk of the egg. Hens on grass range and when fed more or less corn, generally lay eggs with rich colored yolks. Steeped or cooked clover hay fed in winter has tendency to give a rich color to the yolk of the egg.

Q. How soon is it safe to begin feeding sprouted oats to young chickens?

A. H. M.—Pa.

A. They can have fine cut green oat sprouts from the start. After ten days to two weeks old they will take the whole sprouted oats.

Q. What is the best daily growing market for pullets and cockerels designed for market?

E. N.—Ind.

A. Largely cracked corn, oats and wheat; whole corn when they will take it in place of cracked corn. Proportions, about two bushels cracked corn, one-half bushel wheat, one bushel heavy white clipped oats. Dry mash kept before the birds, consisting of coarse bran 20 pounds, corn meal 10 pounds, corn and oat chop 10 pounds, wheat middlings 10 pounds, gluten feed 10 pounds, best beef scrap 10 pounds and cut alfalfa 5 pounds. Keep grit, charcoal, shells and clean water always before them. Feed fresh green food freely or provide abundant green range.

Q. Have been hunting in vain for some information on the feeding of dry malt sprouts. I desire to feed them in a standard dry mash containing beef scraps and beef meal. What per cent will be safe to feed?

A. P. B.—Ohio.

A. Analysis tables show that malt sprouts carry about 20 per cent digestible protein. If sweet and clean and free from any trace of mustiness or mould, they make good food, but should not be fed if musty, mouldy or dusty. Have never tried them in a dry mash and would advise testing them on a small flock first. The sprouts absorb a great deal of water and we believe that malt sprouts would make better food if soaked for several hours before feeding, and then fed mixed with bran and corn meal.

Q. Should sprouting oats be shaded the first few days?

A. We sprout ours in a sprouter that does not get any sun and which sits in a warm place. The trays are dried in the sun after sprouted oats are removed. You do not want long green sprouts. The best sprouted oats are ready for feeding in seven days from the time they are started, and if kept warm enough can be fed in five or six days.

Q. Should young chicks be allowed to scratch in a pile of coal ashes? C. H. S.—N. J.

A. Yes. They will find a good deal of mineral food in the coal ashes that they will eat greedily without harm.

Q. Kindly tell me the value of buckwheat as a chief food for laying hens as against wheat, corn and other grains. J. R.—N. Y.

A. We believe in some places that buckwheat is fed heavily; much more so than other grains. For some reason our fowls do not appear to care for it, and it is very seldom fed in the great poultry growing sections of the country. Would make corn the staple food and wheat, oats and buckwheat the supplementary grains to give variety to the ration.

Q. Do you think that oats are needed at all for laying hens?

A. We certainly do. We have been feeding oats with other grains all winter, although oats have not been very plentiful and not up to the high standard in quality in this section.

Q. Should I feed oats whole at noon to laying hens or get them ground and fed in a dry mash? C. M. S.—Mass.

A. We use oats in the scratch grain mixture, ground oats in the dry mash and give one feeding a day of sprouted oats to all breeding and laying stock. We also feed them unthreshed right in the bundle.

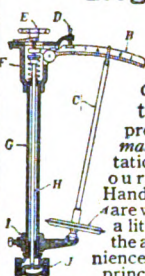
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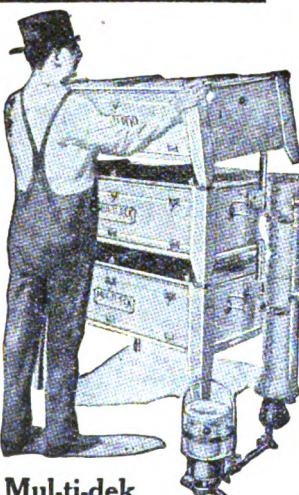
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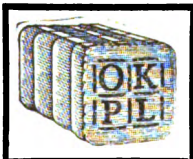
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Here it is! An oil-burning Hot Blast Heater for coal burning Brooder Stoves that is safer—more dependable—easier to regulate and much more economical than coal. Burns kerosene or distillate. This burner is not an experiment—it is a decided success. We also furnish a complete Hot Blast Oil Burning Canopy Brooder for those who do not have Coal Burners but are thinking of purchasing one.

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If you want to have the BEST equipment that money can buy don't buy equipment of any kind until you write and get our free catalog folder telling all about the entire Sol-Hot line including heaters for incubators and brooders—Coal Burning Stoves—Complete Canopy Brooders and the popular Mul-ti-dek Sectional Incubators.

H. M. SHEER CO. Dept. 30, Quincy, Ill.



DECIDE NOW!
To get better results. Use O. K. Litter. \$1 brings you sample bale prepaid. Covers 8 sq. ft. 2 in. deep. Large bales \$4.00 F. O. B. principal cities. Covers 80 sq. ft. 3 in. deep. Send today for sample bale and our new book.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter

"GREATEST LABOR SAVER"

O. K. Company, New York.
I find O. K. Sanitary Litter the greatest labor saver I have ever used. Mrs. Chas. Flynn.
Box 43, Dumont, N. J.

"O.K." Litter keeps houses and brooders dry, odorless. Keeps down vermin and does away with droppings boards. Fine as a dust bath. A great time and labor saver. Try it!

THE "O. K." COMPANY
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Rose Comb White Minorcas

Boston and Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs from world's finest matings \$2.00 to \$10.00 per 15. Free circular. Address

CHICKS 10 CENTS

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, B. Rocks, Reds, and mixed. Orders filled promptly. 100 per cent live arrival. Write at once for circular.

CHRISTIE'S S. C. White Leghorns

Remember we are the originators of this famous strain of layers. We have been breeding and trapnesting them for 20 consecutive years, for EGGS, the foundation upon which all branches of the Poultry Industry hinge. It does not make one particle of difference what claims a breeder may make for his birds; if they fail to make good in their customers' hands they are not worth a shoestring. We make no unjust claims for our Leghorns, as our claims are based on what our Leghorns have done in the hands of our thousands of pleased patrons, and this is what counts, and not farm records.

Write for our catalogue and get acquainted with

The World's Greatest Layers WAYNE POULTRY FARM

F. W. CHRISTIE, Breeder

Box 68,

STONY POINT, N. Y.

Small Animal Department

(Continued from page 282)

ing oats before rabbits all the time, but I would not advise having oats or any other kind of food continually before either old or young rabbits. Carrots are the best winter green root feed for rabbits, but for years I have fed a great many mangel beets. After being fed carrots regularly they are not apt to relish the mangels at first, but soon learn to eat them. The following mash moistened with water or sweet milk is well recommended. It consists of 25 per cent each of wheat bran, middlings and ground oats, 15 per cent corn meal and 8 per cent oil meal and 2 per cent salt. Mix thoroughly and give in quantities such as they will clean up in 15 or 20 minutes. Do not allow anyone to lead you to believe that rabbits do not require water kept before them all the time. They need water the same as poultry, and it should be fresh daily.

For the Rabbit Breeder

It is claimed that when one specializes in a single breed, whether it is of animals or poultry, the stock is likely to be superior to the same kind raised where there are several breeds or varieties kept, and no doubt there is much truth in the statement, for the one who makes a specialty of a certain thing is generally the one who gets to the top first. If we are to specialize in a certain breed, an almost every-day question is, which is the best one to select for meat and fur, or the best all round profit making rabbit; and which is least subject to disease? There may be instances where it will be advisable to keep two breeds, say the Flemish Giants for heavy weights and the Belgian Hares or New Zealand Reds for a lighter breed. In selling rabbits for family use, a matured or well grown Flemish Giant is pretty large for an ordinary sized family. In this case a Belgian or New Zealand would be more suitable. In the matter of fur, any rabbit skin has some commercial value to furriers, with the exception of Angora skins. And all other conditions being equal pure white, blue, and gray skins are usually worth from ten to twenty-five per cent. more than skins of mixed colors. As an all round breed the Flemish Giant is probably the most popular today, but the New Zealand Reds are a close second. When it comes to healthfulness and vigor, there seems to be very little difference in the three breeds. Four or five years ago the New Zealanders were considered rather more subject to disease, and especially snuffles, than either of the other breeds, the reason for this was believed to be due to their not being so well acclimated as the Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares, but now since they have bred longer and improved in size and vitality there can be no difference among the average strains. In choosing a breed, decide on what you are raising rabbits for and what kind of a market you have. Many rabbit breeders do not cater to the meat or fur trade at all, but breed entirely for the fancy raising finely marked specimens for exhibition, show and breeding purposes. In this case we have many to select from. The following are some of those most in demand, namely, Himalayan, Dutch, Angora, Black and Tan, French, Havana, Blue Imperial, Champagne D-Argent, Silver, Fawn and Japanese.



For Hatching Eggs

Keipper Safety Carriers

Chicks chilled and weakened in transit and damaged eggs make dissatisfied customers. Keipper Safety Carriers have cut such losses to the minimum. They are positively the safest carriers on the market.

You Can Safely Guarantee Egg Deliveries

by shipping in Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers. Individual containers for each egg. All vibration eliminated by elastic cushion held by rubber bands. Made of jute-lined fibre board, strong and water resistant.

Prices on Parcel Post Prepaid

15 Egg Size ea. .35; per doz. \$2.50; per 100 \$19.00
30 Egg Size ea. .60; per doz. 4.50; per 100 32.00
50 Egg Size ea. .80; per doz. 7.00; per 100 51.00
30 Egg Size sold in 1/2 doz. lots at dozen prices.
50 Egg Size sold in 1/4 doz. lots at dozen prices.

No Chilled Chicks—No Crowding in Corners With Keipper Baby Chick Boxes.

Circular inner walls eliminate corners and protect chicks from direct draughts. Made of jute-lined fibre, strong and water resistant.

New Low Prices Parcel Post Prepaid

Special prices on large lots,	25 chick size each .30; per doz. \$2.05
f. o. b. nearest warehouse.	50 chick size each .40; per doz. 3.10
Address nearest office.	100 chick size each .55; per doz. 4.50



For Baby Chicks

KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCHES — JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. — JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — KANSAS CITY, MO.

EVERY INFERTILE EGG REPLACED BOYER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

In the 200-egg class. Orders booked now for Eggs for Hatching at \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$8.00 for 50; \$15.00 for 100; \$28.00 for 200; \$40.00 for 300.

A FEW GRAND COCKERELS LEFT—Prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

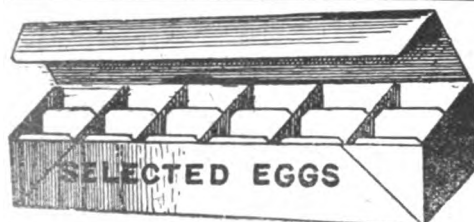
MICHAEL K. BOYER

Bellevue Poultry Yards

HAMMONTON,

ATLANTIC COUNTY,

NEW JERSEY



One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1885 South Weymouth, Mass.

SMALL ANIMAL QUIZ COLUMN

Q. I am raising rabbits for meat and some of my best does are dying. They refuse to eat or drink, just sit down, not crouched up, but seem to have fever and heart beats fast, and in 12 hours time have sudden pain for half an hour and soon are dead. Before they are dead they yell and jump and run, but are weak.

S. R. R.—Pa.

A. No information being given as to feeding or general care of these rabbits, it is rather difficult to tell, with any certainty, what the disease or cause of the trouble is. Convulsions are the final cause of death, and this is probably brought about by improper breeding and feeding. There is no cure for convulsions. The only thing to do is to eliminate the cause by breeding, feeding and housing in a proper manner.

V. M. C.

Q. I have two milk goats (does, 22 months old), which I would like to breed as soon as possible, but far enough apart so as to have one giving milk all the time. Are there any marks on the head of a young kid to show whether it will have horns or not, and how old should they be before killing the horn growth?

P. M. S.—Mich.

A. Breed one of the does as soon as possible and the other about five months later. This will bring them fresh far enough apart so as to give a continuous supply of milk. It is better to breed as near as possible the same time each year, and only once a year. This encourages a long lactation period. As a rule it is not difficult to distinguish between the horned and hornless kid. On a hornless kid the hair usually lies flat and smooth over the head. While, if there are to be horns, there is a small curl or rough spot over each horn bud, and upon close examination there will be found a bare spot. The best time to disbud is one about the third day.

V. M. C.

Q. What breed of rabbits is considered best for fur bearing?

J. B.—Wis.

A. As to quality of the skin there is very little, if any, difference. The Flemish Giants, however, are generally preferred because of their large size.

V. M. C.

Q. I am intending to breed and raise some covies during the coming season, and would like some information as to housing and feeding requirements.

C. A.—N. Y.

A. A brief outline of requirements is a hatch large enough to allow plenty of exercise, in a dry place and well out of a draft, but where there is good ventilation and some sunshine. Cleanliness, fine straw, sawdust or shavings for floor litter. Keep sweet, clean hay before them all the time. Keep breeding sows by themselves and provide a nest box. Two meals a day at regular intervals are sufficient. Green food in the shape of carrots, beets, lettuce, etc., should be furnished once a day. In summer grass, dandelions, etc., are good. Cabbage is not a very desirable food. They should have water the year round. Bread and milk fed to the sows before and after the youngsters arrive will greatly benefit both.

V. M. C.

A Few Words About Fattening for the Market

At the broiler age the tendency of food is rather towards growth than flesh. For that reason it is not easy to fatten broilers. Forcing methods would be apt to result in disease. As a rule, it is not advisable to attempt to fatten a chicken before it is four months of age, and then not more than two weeks should be allowed for the process. To properly fatten chickens they must be separated from the rest of the flock and shut up where they will be unable to see other birds.

They must be regularly attended to, fed and watered three times a day, and a little millet seed scattered on the ground between meals. The ration should largely consist of corn, and a mash made of two parts cornmeal and one part each of middlings and bran, the parts governed by weight. To this add 15 per cent meat scrap. The last meal at night should be cracked corn.

Some fatteners favor a mash made of three parts cornmeal and one part each ground oats, bran and crude tallow, all by weight. Scald the entire mess and

give for the first three meals of the day, with all the wheat and corn the fowls will eat in the evening meal. Cooked sweet potatoes, mashed and thickened cornmeal, will put on more flesh in the shortest time than any other food known.

Neither a hen nor an incubator will hatch strong chicks from eggs containing weak germs.

Eggs should be collected two or three times daily in freezing weather to prevent their being chilled.

Brooding and caring for the chicks is far more important than hatching.

To chill the chicks is always fatal.

Provide the chicks with roomy coops which will give them a comfortable place to stay at night and during stormy weather.

Brood coops and colony houses should be built to provide chicks with plenty of fresh air and should be arranged so that they can be cleaned easily.

Lots of clean water is absolutely necessary for all growing chicks. The water dishes should be cleaned thoroughly each day before filling. Give young chicks all the sour milk they can drink the first six weeks.

Feeding milk reduces the mortality among chickens.

Sour milk or clabber appears to be the best form in which to feed milk to chicks. Sour milk contains the lactic acid so necessary to keep the digestive system of the baby chick in shape.

Earthen vessels are the best to feed sour milk in. Do not use galvanized drinking vessels, for the lactic acid in the milk acts on the galvanizing and may cause lead poisoning.

Here Are Records that Open Your Eyes

Lost only 4 out of 1150

"I have fed Blatchford's Chick Mash several seasons. Last year 3000 chicks were raised without a single case of bowel trouble. Out of 1150 hatched in about three weeks, I have lost only four."

H. L. BANCROFT,
Kinderhook, Ill.

Raised 1653 out of 1700

"We brooded 1700, used Blatchford's and lost only 47. They are the most uniform bunch we ever raised and have made wonderful layers."

R & S POULTRY RANCH,
Chula Vista, Cal.

Raised 98%

"I raised 98 per cent of all chicks hatched. My neighbors lost 68 per cent. I give all credit to your feed."

SAMUEL JNO. MITCHELL,
Ironwood, Mich.

There's no secret about it—follow the lead of thousands of successful breeders who have found the solution to chick feeding problems in

Blatchford's Chick Mash

(A Milk and Buttermilk Feed)

No other feed will make them grow as fast; no other feed will keep them in such constant good condition. It is made of sixteen essential ingredients for rapid, healthful growth—25% of it milk and meat products. Positively no cheap by-products, hulls or screenings in this quality feed. Chicks like it and grow to early maturity, making early layers or profitable broilers. No white diarrhea, bowel trouble or leg weakness when you feed Blatchford's Chick Mash.



The All-Around Feed for Chicks Starts—Grows—Matures

In 100-lb., 25-lb. and 10-lb. bags, and 4-lb. cartons. Ask your dealer.

Blatchford Calf Meal Co.

In business over 120 years

Waukegan, Illinois

FREE Picture Chart

"How to Grow Chicks"

Mail the Coupon Today



Blatchford Calf Meal Co. Dept. 12
Waukegan, Illinois
Send me Free Picture Chart "How to Grow Chicks."
Name _____ Address _____

GEO. H. LEE'S

new 64 PAGE Poultry Book

JUST OUT--1923 EDITION

Free

Poultry raisers the world over will be glad to know of this latest and best book.

Mr. Lee is the most widely consulted "chicken doctor", personally answering over 10,000 letters a year, diagnosing poultry troubles and explaining how to correct and prevent them. This book is the newest, largest and best. Tells about every trouble and disease—how to prevent, how to remedy when already present; also contains common sense, proven plan for making poultry pay best profits; one year daily egg record for four yards, and other valuable matter. It's worth having, no matter what your experience with chickens. Absolutely free at any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer or Germozone, or by mail postpaid from

GEO. H. LEE CO. P-8 Harney Station Omaha, Nebr.



QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery, but a breeding farm established for twenty-five years. Order direct from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

Jersey Black Giants—40c each, \$35.00 per 100; Eggs, \$3.50 per 15, \$20.00 per 100.
 "Barron" Leghorns—\$15.00 per 100; Eggs, \$8.00 per 100.
 "Sheppard's" Anconas—\$18.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
 "Sandy's" White Orpingtons—\$25.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
 "Parks" Barred Rocks—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
 Rhode Island Reds—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
 White Plymouth Rocks—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
 Black Minorcas—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
 White Wyandottes—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
 White Pekin Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
 White Indian Runner Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
 Muscovy Ducks—\$30.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
 Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giant Rabbits.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" Baby Chicks

"LIVE AND GROW BIG"



White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, 12c and up. Write today for FREE Baby Chick Book.

F. A. SCHWEGLER,

212 Northampton,

Buffalo, N. Y.



JACOBUS COLLAPSIBLE WASTE-NOT FEEDER HOPPERS

This hopper has a Catch Tray, marked A, hinged to front of hopper, which catches the food spilled by the birds. This food is NOT WASTED. It falls back into hopper when the Catch Tray is tipped back against the front of hopper (see dotted lines) to close hopper against rats and mice at night. Being collapsible, they pack flat for shipment, take little room for storage and are easily carried home by the purchaser. BUY OF YOUR DEALER. If he has none in stock and will not secure them for you, send for circular and order direct. Refuse substitutes. Demand the New Jacobus Collapsible Waste-Not. Pat. Pend.

New York
Dept. A, 8 West 64th St.

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Ridgefield, N. J.
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Use Trapnests

The only sure way to tell the layer from the loafer. Use trapnests consistently and cull out the poor layers. Trapnests are easy to make—cost only a few cents each. Send 50 cents now for book of 5 Trapnest Designs prepared by Wm. A. Shaw. All details of construction fully explained by blue prints. You can make 25 nests a day. Send now and start trapnesting at once.

American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.



Hardy Northern Bred Chicks

Barron Strain White Leghorns
100, \$12.50; 500, \$60.00; 1000, \$115.00
 "Pine Bay" Strain Barred Rocks
100, \$16.00; 500, \$80.00; 1000, \$155.00
 Why pay more? There are no better chicks.

Breeders and owners of Pen 16 (one of the leading pens) at the Michigan Rex Laying Contest.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM
Holland, Mich.



CRELL
OLL

For use in the care of poultry during spring months—positive preventive of roup, colds, gapes, cholera, lice, etc. For sale all dealers, or sent postpaid \$1 for trial bottle.

CALEDONIA CHEMICAL CO.
Caledonia, N. Y.

What the Markets Demand in Poultry and Eggs

Because of the many articles recently appearing in various publications on the white and brown shell egg question, together with similar articles endeavoring to set us right on which breeds are best for market purposes, the Advocate determined to get to the bottom of the whole question in order to give its readers reliable, first-hand information on this important subject.

It was decided that in order to obtain information that could be accepted as official the best plan would be to call upon the commission merchants themselves and allow them to tell us what their customers demand in market poultry and eggs. Accordingly, we wrote several reliable firms doing business in two or three of our largest markets. Following are two representative letters received in answer to our letter of inquiry.

"We have your letter of September 19th, and we will give you the information you request concerning eggs. Poultry, however, is out of our line, and we do not feel qualified to give you any advice on the subject.

Packing Important

"We suppose you mean the New York State shipper and similar shippers in nearby states. We find that these small shippers in the first place almost invariably make mistakes in not packing eggs so they will not break. They use second-hand cases and second hand flats and fillers, with not enough excelsior on the tops and bottoms of the cases. In order to have eggs arrive in good condition plenty of excelsior should be used in the packing. Our experience has been that eggs coming to us from the far West arrive in better condition because they are packed better.

Careful Grading Necessary

"The small shipper should be educated into the proposition constituting the various grades of eggs. We find very often the small shipper thinks that a grade of fancy white eggs will take with it anything; that is, what the trade down here call "cream color." That is not a fact, the white eggs must be chalk white in order to command high prices quoted for such grades. We also find that some of the shippers wash eggs. This should not be done, as an egg that is washed will deteriorate quickly in quality. The New York market has a great many grades of eggs, and when the various shipments arrive the eggs are graded into such grades as they belong in. Buyers usually are quite experienced and know exactly the grades in which the eggs belong. They therefore will not take eggs that belong in a lower grade at the price of the high grades.

Boston Wants Brown Eggs

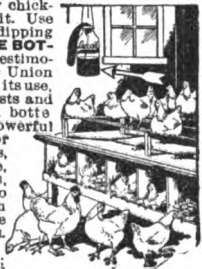
"We are basing the above on our experience in handling white eggs from nearby shippers. There are not many brown eggs shipped by nearby shippers in proportion to the quantity of white eggs. On the other hand in our Boston house we find the local shippers in that territory produce more brown eggs than they do white eggs and consequently cater to the brown egg trade in the Boston market.

"Some of our readers may have been under the impression that brown eggs are not salable on the New York market. Such is not the case. While white eggs obtain the best prices,

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Liceolite". No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **HANG UP THE BOTTLE.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Liceolite vapors. It will not injure chicks.

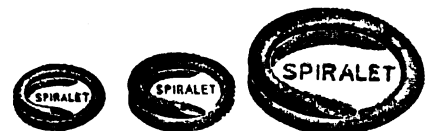
Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50; 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid



MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.
AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 20, QUINCY, ILL.

SPIRALETS Trade Mark

Uniform High Quality Legbands



No.	No. 4	No. 6	No. 11
	Dark blue, red, yellow, green, white, light blue, pink, amber, purple, black, ruby, rose, brown, lavender.		
4	Baby chicks	.25	1.00
6	Growing chicks	.30	.60
8	Leghorn hens	.35	.75
11	Rocks and Reds	.35	1.00
			2.25

Not the Cheapest but the Best
The Name Spiralets is Trade Marked.
Insist on getting Spiralets at Dealers.



Patent Number Clips for Spiralets

Fine for Trapping and Pedigreeing

Made of Aluminum. The Clip slides over the coll and acts as a lock.

Come in two sizes—for Leghorns and Rocks.

Prices for Clips only—
25 for 25c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c

SPIRALET CO., HUGENOT PARK, N. Y.
Largest Makers of Celluloid Rings in the World.



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Hatching every day in the week and every hour in the day. We are the world's largest producers.

THREE MILLION FOR 1923

Twelve popular breeds of best thoroughbred stock obtainable, moderately priced; also **QUALITY** chicks from heavy laying stock at small additional cost.

We deliver by parcel post anywhere east of the Rockies and guarantee 95 per cent safe arrival. Write nearest address, today, for catalog—**FREE.**

The Smith Standard Company

Boston, Mass., Dept. 79, 184 Friend Street
Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. 79, 833 Locust Street
Cleveland, Ohio, 1922 West 74th Street
Chicago, Ill., Dept. 79, 428 So. Dearborn Street
(Member International Baby Chick Association)

PET STOCK SUPPLIES: Ear Tags with Washers for all kinds of Rabbits and Guinea Pigs; Punches, Record Cards, Shipping Tags, Crate Cards, Pedigree Blanks, etc. for all kinds of Pet Stock. Price list free. Full set of samples for 10c and name of your breed sent to J. Weaver Falls, Pa.



WM. WENKHAUS

brown eggs are being accepted every day by commission merchants in New York City."

Rocks and Reds Popular

The following letter, received from a Chicago firm, speaks for itself. The heavier breeds are most in favor as a market fowl, especially White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Here, like in New York City, white shelled eggs command a premium over the brown or mixed.

"In reply to yours of the 19th, the varieties of poultry most in favor in this market are Plymouth Rocks, either Barred or White, and Rhode Islands. Buyers are quite apt to discriminate against Leghorns on account of their being light in weight.

"Selected eggs, all white, will command a slight premium over same quality if brown or mixed.

"White shelled eggs, just because they are white, will not bring the shipper top prices in any market unless they are clean and uniform in size. For example, on September 20, in the Chicago market, fresh firsts (new laid whites) were selling at 27 and 30 cents, while the same grade, dirty, were bringing only 19 and 20 cents. Miscellaneous firsts (mixed white and brown) sold for 27 and 28 cents."

Dead in the Shell

A problem that is always with us and never solved. The man in the street asks it. A few reasons. Uneven temperature in incubators, or too much or too little moisture (so many think they know better how to run a machine than the maker of it—a fallacy!) Under heating (worse than overheating), not turning often enough, half-a-dozen times a day not too many, bad ventilation (many stuff all the holes up), too much exposure to air and too long cooling. When the hen does it, too many eggs are often the case, stale eggs, unclean nests, lice in them, lack of moisture in "made" nests which never happens if the hen selects her own, not sufficient isolation, interference from others, too much handling, lack of green feed, grit, clean water and grain. Lack of stamina in breeding stock through making layers into breeders is a main failing. Each pullet is born with 1000 embryo, or more, especially the 'educated,' prolific layers, the embryos of which are weakest according to the laying they've done, and every egg laid beyond nature's intention probably means a dead-in-shell chick. Fact! The more numerous the embryo in the ovary from the big workers, the less likely to come to maturity. They get half way and lose energy. Dead in shell. Thick shells do not stop strong chicks hatching, but want of moisture does, and, they can stand a lot toward hatching time. The embryo must get a fair start as the born chick must, half the battle, and if the hen is made to lay all the time on tonic foods without the natural variety and exercise the embryo is stunted in early stages, and—dead in shell. Study nature!

During cold weather chicks should have artificial heat until they are quite eight weeks old, but after the third week it should be reduced to 60 deg., or less; then, gradually, the birds should be accustomed to do without it.

1887 Day-Old 1923

Chix - Dux

We **SPECIALIZE** in Mating, Breeding, Hatching and Shipping. We have been **specialists** in this line for thirty-six years. We produce R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekins and Indian Runner Dux from parentage of High Flock Average egg production.

Jan. 1st, 1923

Dear Sirs—Three hundred and fifty pullets raised from your stock are giving excellent results this winter. Am getting an average of 200 eggs per day and am well pleased with them. Yours truly, C. F. Pomeroy, Easthampton, Mass.

We are getting letters in every mail like above, which show that our stock makes an excellent investment from the standpoint of RESULTS.

CURTIS CUT LOVER

For higher fertility, early in the season; higher egg production and LOWER feed cost, use the Niagara Brand of Green Cured Fine Cut-Clover, NATURE'S OWN TONIC AND EGG STIMULATOR. Manufactured and sold by us for over thirty years. Used also as litter for young chix during first few weeks.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.,
Ransomville, N. Y.

Members of International Baby Chick Assn.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay, write today.

Mark H Jackson, 26 J Durston Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

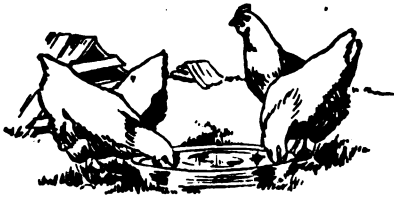
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

RAISE BELGIAN HARES
New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues.
BIG PROFITS, WE PAY 1.50 TO \$8 EACH.
Also Cavies, Nicks, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Etc.
Easily raised anywhere. **FREE!**
Free Catalog and Contract.
Illustrated book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly journal, and copy of America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10c. Address
Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1007 O. E. Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

**Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts
Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow
Faster and Increase Egg Yield.**

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water, all



lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 810, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

CHADWICK'S TRAP-NESTED WHITE ROCKS Every Layer Trapnested

We breed only from those which are proven producers.

BABY CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS

Book your order NOW for delivery when you want them. A small cash deposit will secure delivery date.

Read This—It is only one of the many letters I have on file from my satisfied customers:

Wesleyville, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922.

Mr. Joseph Chadwick:

Dear Sir:—I purchased 100 chicks of you last March, of which I raised 94. I made five entries in the Erie show and took 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. The 1st pullet laid August 30th, and during the month of December I trapped them with an average of twenty eggs per bird for the month.

The best production was 26 eggs, the poorest, 11 eggs for the month.

These birds paid \$1.00 profit each during December. I am, Yours respectfully,

(Signed) R. L. HENRY.

Treat White Rocks Right—They Will Treat You Right

JOSEPH CHADWICK

Box A, Newburgh, N. Y.

LOOK! Baby Chicks \$10 a 100
All pure bred varieties. Postpaid. Also low prices on Pullets, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Big catalog mailed FREE. Address
JAS. W. HOUCK & CO., Box 106, Tiffin, Ohio

Mary's Poultry vs. Henry's Hogs

A Financial Discussion in the Thompson family.

"Say, Henry, what income do you get from those steel bonds you bought and what did they cost you?"

"Why do you ask, Mary? Don't you think they're good?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose they are; you said they had twice their value in property back of them. I mean what interest do you get for the money you paid?"

"I paid par or \$100.0 a share for five shares and they pay 8% or \$8.00 a bond, which is \$40.00 a year revenue from the \$500 investment. That's easy money compared with your poultry game."

"Well, Henry, I admit I have to work but you are wrong on your way of figuring. I have learned a lot lately and I'm getting more eggs now than you think."

"Oh, you may do fairly well but you can't make very much by buying that high priced feed. The chickens would have to lay night and day to make up for the \$10.00 a ton extra you paid for the new fangled mash mixture you bought, over the one I made for you of corn meal, ground oats and shorts."

"Listen, Henry, it's the production secured that sets the value per ton. Remember there are three things that make my poultry pay—good breed, good care and good feed. You know I have a good breed and I work hard taking care of them."

"Yes, and blow in what little extra you do make on those fancy feed mixtures!"

"Now, Henry, just listen a minute. Your mash was all right but you will remember I first got my idea of these fancy feeds containing dried buttermilk, when I bought that ready mixed feed that has all the articles in it, and had such dandy results. You know there are several good, completely mixed feeds containing buttermilk, meat and concentrated meals, but when I saw these other mixtures advertised, I figured we could use our own corn, oats and shorts with this mixture and save a little money. I use 1,600 pounds of our own corn, oats and shorts with 400 pounds of the fancy mixture that I buy. It costs me about \$10.00 a ton more than the feed you mixed for me but as soon as I started using the new feed, my eggs began to increase in number and also in weight per dozen. You see I trap-nest all my layers and know how many eggs they are laying. That \$10.00 a ton is the best investment we ever made. You will admit that we average 60 cents per dozen for our fresh eggs the year round. Henry, how much feed do you suppose a White Leghorn hen eats in a year?"

"About a barrel full according to the way our corn, oats and money go."

"You're wrong! Listen to me—here are the actual weights. Thirty pounds of scratch feed and 50 pounds of mash feed, besides the greens. But we are talking about mash feed for egg production. On the basis of 50 pounds of mash per year per hen, it would take 40 hens a year to eat a ton of mash feed. So figuring 60 cents a dozen or 5 cents an egg, we would get \$2.00 if each one of the 40 only laid one more egg in a whole year. Five more eggs from each hen per year would pay the \$10.00 extra for the feed. Really we are getting

Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you'll get with my Hatching Outfit, and I can prove it.



My new Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts," tells the whole story—gives newest ideas and easiest ways to make poultry pay—it's Free—write for it today. Learn the many advantages my Belle City has over the "old hen way," and the big money folks make using my

**\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg
Champion**

Belle City Incubator

Double Walls Fibre Board—Hot-Water Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp Thermometer & Holder—Egg Tester—Deep Nursery. \$6.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-Water Double-Walled Belle City Brooder. Or save \$1.95 by ordering Both together for only **\$18⁹⁵** \$21.95 Buys 230-Egg Belle City Incubator, \$9.95 Buys a 230-Chick Brooder. Both Ordered Together — **\$29.95**

Express Prepaid

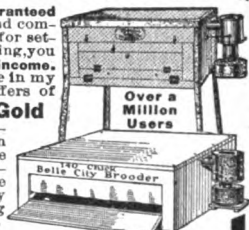
East of Rockies and allowed to points beyond.

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, you can make a big income. You can also share in my Personal Prize Offers of

\$1000 in Gold

without cost or obligation. Get an early start—Save Valuable Time—Order Now, or write me today for my new Free catalog "Hatching Facts"

A complete guide to success raising poultry for profit. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 44 Racine, Wis.



Peerless Fence
Now Sold Direct from Factory
Here's good news for farmers—the famous Peerless Fence can now be purchased direct from factory at **Lowest Prices Ever Quoted** on Peerless fence. Write for free 104 page catalog giving new low prices on Fencing—Barb Wire—Steel Posts Gates—Roofing and Paint. Save 40%. Satisfaction guaranteed.
PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
Dept. 3197 Cleveland, Ohio
Factories at CLEVELAND, OHIO
ADRIAN, MICH. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Best Celluloid Bands Made



SPECIAL

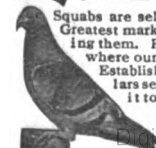
POSTPAID PRICES

Size for	12	50	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons...	\$.09	\$.30	\$.50	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.35
Growing Chicks.....	.10	.35	.60	1.35	2.35	3.95
Leghorns, Ancoas, etc.	.15	.45	.80	1.75	3.25	5.35
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.18	.50	.90	1.90	3.25	5.35
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	.20	.60	1.00	2.25	3.95	6.95
Turkey Hens, Geese....	.25	.70	1.25	2.75	5.25	8.95

10 Colors: All one color or assorted. Poultry Supply Catalogue Free.

A. C. SINE, Box 32—Quakertown, Pa.

SQUAB BOOK FREE



Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 22 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated freebook. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
323 N. ST. MELROSE
HIGHLAND, MASS.

more than five more eggs a month, and they are larger and weigh more to the dozen, so you see my investment is paying ten times more than your bonds.

"I'd recommend that you sell your bonds at once and study up on this new feed idea and get some of the same character feed for your hogs. I have seen production records on hogs that are fed on this same system, that shows double the gains you are getting. These 'fancy mixtures,' as you call them, seem to be balanced right. That's very important as they say many farmers using these rich articles overfeed, just like you did. I remember you used to say, 'if a little is good, lots is better.' Just remember that the special dried buttermilk they use in these mixtures is totally digestible, nine times stronger in protein and minerals, and almost twice as strong in fat as whole milk. It takes the vitamins to make the production."

Canada's Egg Imports May Decrease

A decrease in Canada's imports of eggs from the United States is expected during the next few months due to the new Canadian regulations for the grading of imported eggs, reports the American consul at Ottawa.

At this time of the year pullets in the Southern States begin to lay and Canada usually imports a great many of these new laid eggs. These eggs are small, and although they may be otherwise perfect, in most cases they will not be permitted to enter Canada as "specials" because they do not weigh up to the requirements under that grade. Dealers will have to sell them as "seconds," even though they may be entitled to the "special" grading, apart from size. Consumers will be inclined to turn down eggs that must be sold as "seconds."

What Is Prepotency?

Prepotency is the ability of an individual to stamp one or more of its qualities on a large per cent of its offspring. Where these qualities are the desired ones and the individual is not transmitting any serious defects, such an individual should be used as long as it continues to improve the flock.

Special matings, in which just one male is used in each pen and the chicks from each pen marked separately, gives the breeder a chance to study the prepotency and value of each male used. By trapnesting and pedigreeing the same check can be kept on the female breeders.

Unlimited Opportunity for Breeders of High Producing Standard Bred Birds

Many of our reliable poultry breeders have recognized the fact that the average flock owner is not satisfied with a poor laying strain of show birds nor a poorly colored "off-type" flock of layers.

Some of the most progressive breeders are now successfully combining heavy egg production with standard quality and are finding that there is a greater demand for their stock than ever before and at higher prices.

Breeding for both these qualities is, of course, a greater problem than breeding for either alone. But it means building on a firm foundation. There will always be demand for quality stock. The question is, Have you the patience to

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed

THE ORIGINAL



It has saved millions of chicks that otherwise would never have grown up. It is the Original and Successful Buttermilk Feed for little chicks, used and recommended by America's greatest chick raisers.

Feed It for the First 8 Weeks

Prevents the big losses of little chicks due to weakness and disease and gives chicks that quick start necessary to insure early broilers and layers. Also helps to prevent White Diarrhea.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk Only

Conkey's is the only buttermilk Starting Feed made by the original Conkey process that has been so successful. We use Semi-Solid Buttermilk only. Conkey's is low in fibre and just right in protein. Clean, sweet and genuine. No mill ends, shriveled or unsound grain, weed seed or mill sweepings used—only the best and purest grain. Yet it costs so little for those first 8 weeks no poultryman can afford to be without it.

Conkey's Big Poultry Book sent for 6c in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6544 Broadway
Cleveland - Ohio



NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Urban's Poultry Feeds Steam Cooked

These feeds are prepared in the latest up to date apparatus.

No expense has been spared in equipping this modern steam cooking plant.

These feeds contain the right variety of the best grade of ingredients, and with our process, trouble with mouldy or damp feed is done away with.

A Full Line of Steam Cooked Poultry Feeds

Chick Feed, Growing Mash, Intermediate Scratching Feed, Laying Mash, Scratching Feed—All Steam Cooked

Write for samples and prices.

GEORGE URBAN MILLING CO.,

Buffalo, N. Y.



SAVE YOUR CHIX Use Worm Emulsion--Increases Vitality

Decreases Mortality; Prevents Disease; Makes fine birds by worm control
\$3.00 gallon, postpaid; 5 gallons \$12.50, 10 gallons \$22.50, freight prepaid
Send for Booklet T. S. O. BARNES & SON, GARDENA, CALIF.

"The LAYERS WIN and the WINNERS LAY."

Regal Dorcas



White Wyandottes Eggs for Hatching

The wonderful records made by my customers during the past twenty years stand unsurpassed in the annals of White Wyandotte history. To-day more successful breeders advertise the Regal Dorcas strain than all other strains combined. These same breeders are absolutely convinced that no finer combination breed can be found in all the world.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes Are Unexcelled as Layers, Market Fowl, and as Show Birds

Two-thirds of all my customers make their initial start by the purchase of hatching eggs, and I have hundreds of reports from customers who have hatched out Blue Ribbon Winners at such important shows as Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, St. Louis and Kansas City. If you are not getting good results in fertility or egg production, if your birds are weak in constitution, why not make a fresh start with the Regal Dorcas line. My 68 matings for 1923 are the finest I have ever mated and my brooder house is full from one end to the other with a beautiful bunch of chicks, some weighing over three pounds.

The following letters show what my customers think of the strain. I have thousands of similar testimonials on file.

Great Falls, Mont.,
Nov. 20, 1922.

Dear Sir:

From the eggs purchased last Spring we raised 2 cockerels and 10 pullets and they are beautiful birds, large and vigorous with good head-points, snow-white plumage and golden yellow legs. They are all true to type and very uniform. I never saw chickens grow so fast. We are more than pleased with them and the way you have treated us.

Yours truly,

Harry Wilkinson.

Barnard, S. Dak.,
Sept. 18, 1922.

Dear Sir:

The chicks hatched from your eggs are coming on nicely. I exhibited some of them at the Tri-State Fair at Aberdeen, winning 1-2-3-4 Pullets in class of 26, 2-3 Cockerels, 1st Young Pen, Grand Champion Pullet and Grand Champion Young Pen. Kindly send your Special Sale List.

Yours sincerely,

T. H. Pease.

Camp Creek, W. Va.,
Dec. 7, 1922.

Dear Sir:

The birds hatched from eggs purchased from you are ideal. They have fine head-points, are very white, and have well shaped bodies. They have good yellow legs and are perfect birds so far as I am able to discern.

Yours truly,

D. H. Harvey.

Hague, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I have 85 Regal Dorcas pullets this year and there are at least 50 of them laying at present and they are certainly good to look at. I have had fine luck with the Regals. Hope you find as much pleasure with your large flock as I do with my small one. From the last setting I raised 7 cockerels and 1 pullet. The cockerels were just what I wanted to mate to my Dorcas hens this coming season. This is twice I have been decidedly lucky with your eggs. Wishing you success, I remain

Yours truly,

R. B. Rising.

Eggs for Hatching

Dorcas Matings—\$5.00 per 15, \$15 per 50; \$27 per 100.

Special Matings (Exhibition or Dorcas)—\$10.00 per 15, \$18.00 per 30, \$25.00 per 45, \$50.00 per 100.

All-Star Matings—\$20.00 and \$25.00 per 15.

Utility Matings—\$15.00 per 100.

Special Utility Matings—\$20.00 per 100.

1000 Surplus Males and Females

For Immediate Sale at Bargain Prices

Special Value Breeding Pens (male and five females)—\$40, \$50, \$75 and \$100.

Choice Breeding Cockerels—\$8, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25.

Hens and Pullets—\$5, \$8 and \$10.

Utility Cockerels (in lots of five)—\$5.00 each.

FREE—Send for 20 Page Catalogue, fully illustrated, telling all about my 1923 matings.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box R, Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Gape Worms and How to Get Rid of Them

On some farms and on some pieces of ground there is more or less trouble and loss of small chicks from gape worms every season. It seems that any condition of the ground will bring the earth or angleworm to the surface, will endanger the life of a brood of chicks if allowed to run on the infected piece of ground for any length of time. During warm and wet seasons are worst, and on quite rich soil that is rather heavy and inclined to be moist, and around old wood and chip piles are the places where the trouble is most likely to show itself. On high, sandy, dry soils I have never known of any gape worms being present, nor are there as many earth worms as in moist, heavy soils. From my observation and experience with gape worms it appears that the earth worms act as a medium to keep alive and convey the gape worm to the chick; at least I have never had any trouble with the gapes where there was no earth worms for the chicks to get hold of, but I have had chicks confined on board floors and in perfect health, and after feeding them earth worms for a few times seen very bad cases of the gapes. It appears, however, that all earth worms do not carry the gape worms, but only those found in certain sections where the soil is favorable to the existence of the gape worm. Therefore, the only safe plan for those raising chickens in sections where gape worms are prevalent is to pen or yard the chicks where they will get no angleworms to eat. Ground that has been infested with angleworms, but had no chickens on it for three or four years, is not likely to give any trouble for the first two or three years at least. But whenever or wherever the malady shows itself, the only preventive is to confine the chicks or move them on fresh ground. Using lime quite liberally on the soil is a good preventive; I have used one-half bushel to a plot 12x20 feet square, that was badly infested with the worms, and had no further trouble. A less quantity of lime would probably have the desired effect on a good many pieces of ground.

Some people believe that because the chicks eat angle or earth worms, yet show no signs of having the gapes, that these worms have nothing to do with the gape worm. Others claim that gapes come from lice. A case of gapes was never known while the ground was frozen, but in the spring, after it thaws up so the earth worms come up, the trouble begins.

There have been numerous remedies tried out for gapes, some of which have proved quite effective, such as smoking them, sifting lime dust on the chicks, and other stuff to cause them to sneeze hard so as to dislodge and throw out the gape worm, which clings to the windpipe. In my last experience treating chicks for gapes, I used turpentine, about one drop in the windpipe, applied with a medicine dropper or small oil can. This is pretty rough treatment for the chick, but it's worse on the gape worm. With small chicks, and especially those that are not very strong, unless some thorough remedy is quickly applied the chick's throat will soon fill up and it will choke to death.

V. M. Couch.

Doing things on the cheap is a pitfall that has brought many poultry-keepers to grief. Efficiency should be the main consideration.

Chicken and Egg Values Lower Last Year

The combined farm value of chickens raised and eggs produced in 1922 is estimated at \$854,207,000 by the United States Department of Agriculture. The value in 1921 was \$900,820,000.

About 543,000,000 chickens were raised on farms in 1922, with a farm value of \$54,199,000, as compared with 510,000,000 chickens raised in 1921 valued at \$362,253,000. Egg production totaled 1,962,356,000 dozen eggs of a value of \$500,008,000, as compared with 1,837,486,000 dozen eggs with a value of \$538,567,000 in 1921.

Of the chicken eggs produced in 1922, large quantities were consumed in industries in the manufacture of other than food products, and about 113,000,000 dozen were used to produce chickens, the department says.

The average farm price of chickens raised was 65 cents per fowl, compared with 71 cents in 1921, and with 86½ cents in 1920. The average farm price of chicken eggs was 25.5 cents a dozen in 1922, compared with 29.3 cents per dozen in 1921 and with 44.4 cents in 1920.

It is estimated that there were 412,000,000 chickens on farms January 1, 1922, a time of year when the number of chicks is low. There were 386,000,000 chickens on farms January 1, 1921, and on January 1, 1920, there were 360,000,000, according to census figures.

Women Adapted to Poultry Keeping

Poultry keeping is well adapted to women and if they love the work and learn the rules of the game they can make a success of it, believes Mrs. E. M. Dawley of Mexico, N. Y., who told of her experiences of twenty-one years of poultry work before an audience at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca recently.

"A woman is an acquisition to every poultry plant," she said, "especially during the rearing season. Her motherly instinct especially fits her for this work. There is much light work on the poultry farm that a woman can do, work that requires skill and which takes time. If a woman does this work, the men are enabled to devote their time to the heavy manual labor. Woman is unable to compete with man in such labor. Farmerettes were all right in times of war, but they are unnecessary in times of peace.

A Poultry Fan

"Twenty-one years ago, when I moved from the city to the farm, I talked chickens so much that the storekeepers used to come out on the pavement and crow at me while we were hitching our horses. 'Oh, they said, 'it's nothing but a fad. You'll get over it in a year or two.' Yet after twenty-one years I have a worse case of hen fever than ever. We do the cackling now, with pullets' eggs selling in the country stores all winter for 75 cents a dozen.

"We learned in these years of experience that poultry farming is no invalid's job; it is work early and work late; it is no kid-glove job. But if you love the business and are especially fitted for it, start in with superior stock and on a small scale and grow gradually.

"Breed carefully, learn to know your



"Russia's Farmers Are Buying Now."

Russia Wants Poultry Supplies

Russia has recently purchased \$1,000,000 worth of American tractors and farm machinery.

Incubators, brooders, various kinds of poultry equipment and breeding stock are also needed in large quantities. You can open the door to this market with an exhibit at the

Russian Agricultural Exposition MOSCOW, Aug. 15-Oct. 15, 1923

Let us tell you how to sell your Products in Russia today.
For literature and specific information write

The American Bureau
of the
Russian Agricultural Exposition

136 Liberty St.,

Room 309 and 509

New York City

Save those chicks!—with Buckeye Colony Brooders

Buckeye Colony Brooders are literally saving millions of chicks a year for farmers and poultry raisers. They give the sustained, even heat so necessary to the health of the young chicks. Won't overheat or go out. No crowding—No chilling—No suffocation. The result is always a high percentage brood of healthy chicks—practically no cripples or weaklings.

Every Buckeye Colony Brooder, whether oil or coal burning, is backed by our unqualified guarantee.

**Buckeye Incubators—
From 65-Egg to
10,368-Egg Capacity**

More than 600,000 Buckeye Incubators are in use throughout the United States. More than 54,000,000 chicks per year are Buckeye hatched.

Send for new catalogs. If interested in Blue Flame Brooders, send for Catalog No. 24; or in coal-burning Brooders, No. 36; Buckeye Incubator Catalog No. 48 tells how to grow more and better chicks.

THE BUCKEYE
INCUBATOR CO.

World's Largest Manufacturers of
Incubators and Brooders

617 Euclid Avenue
Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.



White Diarrhea?

Don't Let It Get a Start

White Diarrhea is a germ disease, causing irritation which brings on an inflamed condition of the intestines, resulting in a rapid breaking down of the tissues. Unless soon relieved, it will kill the chick.

Conkey's

White Diarrhea Remedy

tends to destroy the germs that cause the trouble and to allay the feverish condition prevailing throughout the intestinal tract. Put It In the Drinking Water and the chickens do the rest. It is readily soluble and quickly reaches the seat of the trouble. Also use it as a preventive.

Have a Conkey Corner In Your Poultry House

And you will be ready for everything that requires immediate treatment. Conkey's Remedies and Tonics are guaranteed to do everything claimed for them.

Conkey's Lice Powder — for dusting hens, nests, growing chicks and for use wherever body lice exist.

Conkey's Lice Liquid will immediately rid your fowls and house of mites.

Insist on Conkey's. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 postpaid if your dealer can't supply you. Large Poultry Book sent for 6c in stamps. (78)

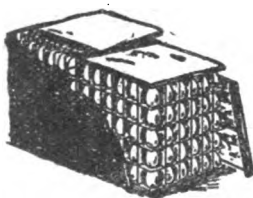
The G. E. Conkey Co. 6544 Broadway Cleveland Ohio

RAISES PRIZE WINNERS IN HOME-MADE BROODER

Joseph Sevigny, Arctic, R. I., is enthusiastic over his home-made brooder, which cost him less than \$5, complete with Putnam Brooder Heater. He says: "I never lost one chick and raised over 100, and with these made a clean sweep at Providence and Arctic shows."

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany every Putnam Brooder Heater. So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 402-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Read the advertisement on page 278—Adv.

Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES



30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads, carriers, both peach and tomato, hampers, baskets, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. New and second hand excelsior pads. Let us quote you.

RURAL CONTAINER CO.

Dept. A, 8 Reade St., N. Y. City

Spraying Guide

FREE Every poultryman needs an Auto-Spray for disinfecting incubators, brooders, colony and laying houses, also for spraying garden crops and fruit trees. Our Spraying Guide describes over 40 Auto-Spray outfits, including hand, knapsack, wheelbarrow and traction styles. Over a million satisfied users.

Write today asking for Guide and Spray Calendar prepared by Cornell Specialists.

E. C. Brown Co.
55 Maple St.
Rochester,
New York



hens individually, live with them. Early in your career get in touch with your agricultural college and become a farm and home bureau member. Don't be afraid to ask questions. Get standard equipment. Don't try anything new until it has proved a success. Be thorough and systematic. Keep strict accounts by a simple and easy method of bookkeeping. Study marketing of your products. All of these things, except the experience, you can get in the winter course in poultry husbandry at Cornell. My advice to you would be to take this course before you invest any money in a poultry plant."

Poultry Producers of Southern California Have a New Building

The Poultry Producers of Southern California, a co-operative egg marketing association, are erecting a \$60,000 concrete building, 100 feet by 150 feet, two stories high, in Los Angeles, for use as a receiving station to which producers who are members of the association can bring their eggs for sorting, packing and shipment to market.

Last year the association marketed for its members 4,700,000 dozens of eggs, and it is stated that this is approximately one-third of the commercial egg crop of the district in which the association operates. It is also stated that between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 worth of eggs are produced in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles annually.

Six years ago a large portion of the eggs consumed in this district came from Kansas and other States of the Middle West, while local producers operated at a loss. The Poultry Producers Co-operative Association of Southern California was then organized and today Los Angeles is one of the country's big egg shipping points.

The association maintains a permanent sales office in New York and ships eggs by the carload to the Eastern market.

An Exodus From the Farms

Now light is shed on the causes of mounting rents and congested conditions in the cities by the figures made public recently by Dr. G. F. Warren. These figures show that during the last twelve months 34,000 men and boys left the farms of New York State to work in towns and cities, and only one-fourth as many left the cities to go to work on the farms. These estimates are based on reports from nearly 4,000 typical New York State farms obtained in co-operation with J. B. Shepard, representing the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Between February 1 a year ago and February 1 this year, the estimated number of people on the farms of this State decreased from 794,000 to 762,000, or 4 per cent, a rate of movement which has been exceeded only once in recent years, and that was in 1917. There are now about two-thirds as many people living on the farms of this State as there were in 1840.

Farm families are larger than city families, so there is a constant surplus of people raised on farms. This provides a steady stream of workers from the farms to the cities but a smaller movement of workers from the cities to the farms is always going on. The relative rates of the two movements are a

BY USING

TON-GORS

Reinforced Buttermilk
in Powdered Form

You can make a better and more economical

Buttermilk Mash

for baby chicks, growing chicks and laying hens than any ready mixed mash we know of, however expensively advertised.

Price of TON-GORS \$17.00
per bbl. of 175 lbs. Delivered
your station.

Get it from your dealer or write us for free sample and feeding directions.

M. F. BARINGER
The Bourse, Phila., Penna.

How To Raise Baby Chicks

Put Avicol in the Drinking Water

Most people lose half of every hatch, and seem to expect it. Chick cholera, or white diarrhoea, is the cause.

An Avicol tablet in the drinking water will save your chicks from all such diseases. Within 48 hours the sick ones will be lively as crickets.

Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day from diarrhoea before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since."

It costs nothing to try Avicol. Use it for preventing or treating white diarrhoea and all bowel diseases of poultry. If not satisfied, your money will be promptly refunded. Sold by your dealer, or send 50c for package by mail prepaid (or \$1 for large size holding 2 1/2 times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



STOP!

The Ravage of
White Diarrhea

By using
WHITING'S

White Diarrhea Remedy

It Prevents and Cures
50c and \$1.00

Write Today

THE "O.K." COMPANY
156 Water St., New York, N. Y.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

AVENARIUS
TRADE MARK
CARBOLINEUM

Applied
ONCE A
YEAR kills
all MITES.

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 171 Milwaukee, Wis.



good indication of the relative prosperity of farm and city workers.

In 1921, when there was so much unemployment in cities, the movement to the farms was greater than usual and the movement away from the farms was less than usual; but during the last four years a total of 123,000 male farm workers have left New York farms to do other kinds of work and 49,000 have left other kinds of work to go to farming.

Fewer Hired Men

On February 1 this year there was an average of about one hired farmhand for every six farms, or a total of less than 31,000 on the 190,000 farms of the State. This number represents a reduction of 12 per cent since this time last year and a reduction of 60 per cent since February, 1916. During the summer months a larger number of hired men is employed, but from present indications fewer men will be employed on the farms this summer than in any recent year.

The House of Satisfaction

Somewhere in America, several years before the war (it happened to be Marlborough, New York, a pretty spot overlooking the Hudson River,) a man stood surveying what may be termed a beautiful place. Now this man had a message, he knew how to breed good poultry, he had nothing but his two hands and a strong determination to make good and he took hold of that place and built up a tremendous poultry business.

Poultrymen from all over the world visit him; he will show you some birds that have laid a thousand eggs apiece; he will show you birds and eggs that are being shipped all over the world; he will show you the finest system of trapnesting in existence; he will show you thousands of letters from satisfied customers in every nook and corner of the earth; he will show you birds that have made a thousand dollars apiece for him.

Whitney-Barron Single Comb White English Leghorns, are the exclusive product of this wonderful farm. These Leghorns simply cannot stop laying in winter. Some of the eggs are 32 ozs. to the dozen. Some of the birds laid 303 eggs in their pullet year. The price on stock and eggs are fair, considering the enormous sums paid for the original breeders, and the time and labor it has taken to build up this wonderful laying strain.

The Whitney Poultry Farm is incorporated, its business is steadily growing, its friends are legion and it might be called The House of Satisfaction.

All this was done by Wm. B. Whitney, the man that started with only his two hands and poor health, but with a will to win, and when a man lives up to a motto like this:—"A Square Deal" according to the "Golden Rule", that is a cast-iron, rock ribbed guarantee that you will get just what you paid for, and more.

If an old cock is found to be bad-tempered and unsociable his ability as a breeder is open to question, and he should be watched.

A hen that has once proved herself a good breeder of high fecund pullets is too valuable to discard so long as she remains healthy and vigorous.

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Safe and Compact

Self Locking Egg Cartons

"The Box That Sells the Eggs"



A Big Help in getting highest prices for your good eggs. Note how large—how good—the eggs appear.

Suitable for supplying your local customers or for freight and express shipments.

Write for our free circular "Safest Way to Ship Eggs by Parcel Post."

Try a sample lot. Send \$1.50 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight

per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your farm name or brand name. Begin now to market your eggs to the best advantage.

Self Locking Carton Company

636 E. Illinois Street

Chicago, Illinois

"The Great American Layers"

SHANDS' WHITE HILL FARMS

Single Comb White Leghorns

SWEEPSTAKE WINNERS

22—All Star Matings for 1923—22

Every pen headed by a First Prize Male at some of America's leading shows, such as Chicago Coliseum, Heart of America, etc. Grand Breeders that will produce

1923 Champion Winners and Layers

HATCHING EGGS—BABY CHICKS

Over 3000 Heavy Winter Egg Producing Individuals correctly mated with Good, Big, Vigorous Males, line bred for years to combine Show Quality and Heavy Winter Egg Production from which we can furnish Chicks or Eggs that will hatch, live and grow into big profit makers.

FREE Illustrated Mating List telling you all about White Hill Farms Leghorns, their egg records, winnings, breeding, prices, our service, guarantees, etc. It will pay you to investigate before placing your order elsewhere.

WM. SHANDS
General Manager

WHITE HILL FARMS COMPANY

Box 59
Little Blue, Mo.

Save Those Chicks!

Don't let White Diarrhea weaken and kill off your chicks—keep it out of your flock. For the first ten days use

Pratts' White Diarrhea Tablets

in the drinking water to prevent as well as remedy. Don't take chances. It is cheap health insurance for chicks. Guaranteed. Get it from your dealer or send 25c., to PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRATTS 51ST YEAR OF SERVICE

INDEPENDENT'S BEEF SCRAP

NO ADULTERANTS.—QUALITY TELLS ON YOUNG AND OLD.

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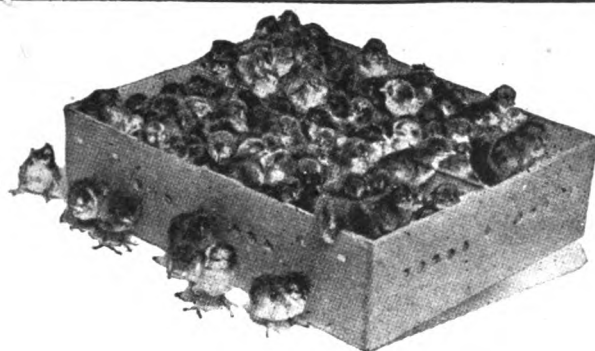
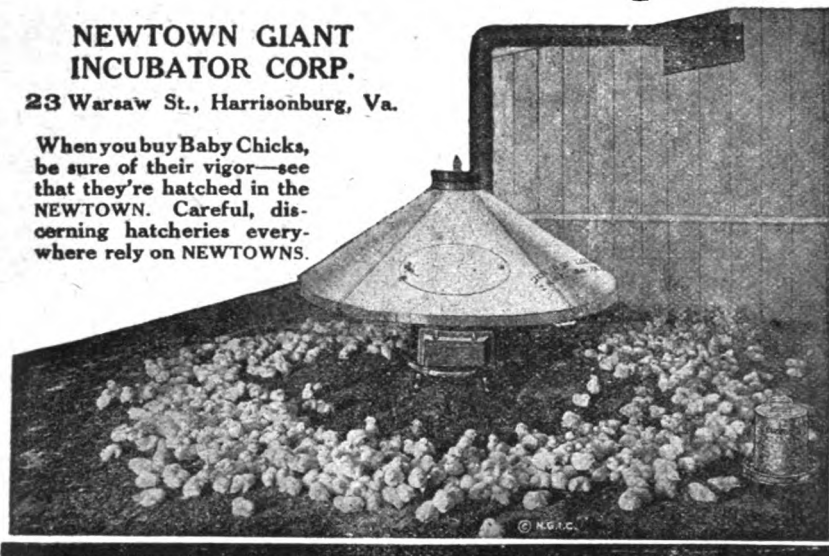
NEWTOWN Colony Brooders

We can still ship some immediately, express or freight; but to be *sure* of Newtowns, don't delay your order for the brooder that "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost." Order *now*. Write for catalog today.

NEWTOWN GIANT
INCUBATOR CORP.

23 Warsaw St., Harrisonburg, Va.

When you buy Baby Chicks, be sure of their vigor—see that they're hatched in the NEWTOWN. Careful, discerning hatcheries everywhere rely on NEWTOWNS.



Absolutely the Finest Quality

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

UNQUESTIONABLY the best breed any poultryman can select to raise is Jersey Giants. And the best Giants you can possibly buy are Goodflox Giants.

These are really wonderful birds. They grow as big as turkeys—they pay you four times the profit you could possibly make with any ordinary breed. They grow fast and large—they make wonderful capons, and bring top prices.

And Goodflox have been known as headquarters for the best Giants ever since this breed became known. Goodflox Giant Chix are fine, sturdy youngsters from the best Giant flocks in the country. They have remarkable vitality—always arrive fine and lively, even when shipped to Florida and North Dakota.

Goodflox Giants are exhibition-stock chix at run-of-the-pen prices! Many of our customers win prizes with birds raised from the same chix we send you. They make wonderful meat! One Connecticut customer got \$1,500 return from chix costing \$150.

PRICES: 25 Chix, \$15. 50 Chix, \$27. 100 Chix, \$50. 1000 Chix, \$500. 13 eggs, \$5. 50 eggs, \$16. 100 eggs, \$30.

We accept orders for 25 to 1000 Chix for delivery at one time. Order direct from this ad to insure getting delivery. Big illustrated booklet and testimonials sent on request—but don't wait. Order today.

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARMS,

105 Nelson St.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

From Bill to Hen

By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

I asume that you have red an rered an asimilated my last valuabel leter of instructshuns to you.

A nother strech of 5 days in yore chix life is agen a impoertent epoch.

I allmost fergot to coushun you of 2 impoertent essenshuls. That is obsolute klenliness which means sanetary kondishuns at evry step from begining to end. The other is a ampel suply of cleen fresh water evry day. Some polterers askt as if thay thot the chix had sined the plege, bekaus thay alow thare water pans to run bone dry so often.

Remember, Hen wot I say, chix, by natur is hard drinkers an water is at once the cheepest and impoertinest artikel of the chix bil o'fair. Rite this in yore noat book and reed it evry mornin fer a wile. An Hen, lise is a nother pit-fal wich land some of em on the sholes or sand barrs to there sorro.

If your chix was hatched by a inkubater an kep in senetary konditions thay had not ought to grow any lise. "A werd to the weis is sufishent. In this konnektshun I agen want to ramind you, Hen, akkt prompt an put in praktis evry werd you lern whan you find eny trubel in yore flock at eny tim. Feed 5 times a day as befor.

If eny of em isslo, or un round in a sirkel an hav dul eyes it is a indekashun of over feadin or onbalansed rashun. I have red so meny books Hen, an if I use eny sientific werds which is on-noun to you, referr to yore Library. Seams I here yo usay, "Som werk an studdy to lern an do all them their things."

Rite you are, Hen, you kant rais chix on floury beds of ese it takes a lota branes and elbo grese.

They is no plase in the poltry biness for the slugerd. But Hen, as I sed in my 1st leter, men has maid bunshes of mony in this kalling, wich is a onerable won and the kwitter shure is outa his ellement hear an soon outa biness.

Beleave me, Hen, it is mity good polisy to get all the nelege pasibel an use forsite. Just like goin to the talor for a sute of klose, allways ask for a extra pare of trowsers, wich shure kom in handy—sometims very soon. So the polterer needs a extra bunsh of infermashun for koses of imergancy.

Now as yore goin towerd the 10th day of the chix life I hav desided to xpose to you a poltry sekret wich may come in handy som time. In kase yore chix is of the Lekorn famly you will now notis some in yore flock wich is droopin, hanging thare wings. Now Hen, there is no nead of consern a bout this mater. You shoud open yore Library, if you have the latest werks, under the hed of Lekorn you will reed this sekret. "If chix begin to grow wing fethers an droop whan about 10 days old it is well to tak a pare of siccors and klip thare wing fethers." The reson Lekorns grow them erly wing fethers, yiu will reed in the same chaptor, is due to thare precosity. If you don't hav no up to date dickshunery I advis you to get a Webster Onobridged, it is the best for lernin the on-noun werds wich kontinully kom up in yore evry day xperiens as a polterer. It is allso very impoertent to no all a

bout the best kind of food for em. With the ade of yore Libary an dickshunary wich you must allways werk tougether, you find you kan anelise sutch turms as potain, karbohidrates, ash constidiens an vitems ines &c an aply em as the okashun rekwiress.

For a saif manu for yor chix I rekommend the Kornell Sistam wich offers a saif an sain bil o'fair for chix an fowls in thare diferant staiges of groth.

Remember to stil keap cochin the slakers wich nead it, Hen.

I waont to worn you not to drift in the fansy end of the bisness yet, in my closin werds; leve it to tham as has lots xperiance. Wile you find meny of em displayin enuff ribons to start a flour bed, but you nevr herd one of em suplyin a big grocery stor with strikly fresh eggs. Did you, Hen? Stik to the kommershul end of it fer a wile is the erenest advis of,

Yours truly,
BILL FOWL.

Better Quality

(Continued from page 265)

Brahmas, they would soon be on the way to public favor. But out of sight, out of mind.

While on this line, let's mention the Partridge Wyandottes. We are glad to say of them that some of real good quality have been shown this fall and winter. One female at the Garden was fine in form and color, her color and markings about equal to the best Partridge Cochins females. All of the males and females in both the Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were a credit to the breeds and to those who bred them. These displays prove what I have written to be true. That such quality can be produced, now let us hope for no more disappointments down this line. Just keep on breeding and exhibiting this quality or better.

Chicago had its publicity with a carload of Leghorns stolen from the station and carried far away, but the telephone found them next day. This was bad for the Leghorns, but good advertising. Then what? Lo and behold! Some one with no sense of moral decency cut the tails from a carload of fowls intended for the New York Show. When I asked for the owner of the fowls, I was told that he had gone looking for the lost feathers. Whether the same publicity man worked both jobs or not, I cannot tell. One of the exhibitors said, no more for mine; if there is no protection from theft and destruction, I will keep my ducks at home.

I had a look at the new Standard,—it is fine. The general make-up of the book is attractive. The first copy from the press was presented to Mr. Urban by President Rigg during the banquet given by Mr. Urban during the Buffalo Show. This must have been a surprise to many, but in fact it was simply a sample of what can be done by a business administration. See what real business is doing for the Baby Chick Association. There is only one way to do things and that is to go ahead and do something.

The Wyandotte

To my motion there is no better fowls than the Wyandottes. They are beautiful, they are gentle, they are nice to have about. They are bred in all kinds of variety colors. They attract attention in the Show. They are great

Baby Chicks Eat Food— But Lay No Eggs

You don't buy Chicks
because you want Chicks

You Buy Chicks Because You Want Pullets

Anybody knows that a good chick will grow into a good pullet, just as cheaply as another chick will grow into an unprofitable pullet.

It only takes one or two winter eggs more from our strain to pay the difference between ours and the cheapest chicks you can buy.

LORD FARMS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Come nearer to being 100 per cent right, all the time, than any chicks you can buy.

Prices Grade A Chicks

Shipped before May 14th

25—49	\$.30
50—99 .....	.29
100—499 .....	.28
500—999 .....	.27½
1000 chicks or more ..	.27

8c per chick less for shipment week of May 14th, cheaper every week afterwards.

Prices Grade B Chicks

Shipped before May 14th

25—49	\$.27
50—99 .....	.26
100—499 .....	.25
500—999 .....	.24½
1000 chicks or more ..	.24

7c per chick less for shipment week of May 14th, cheaper every week afterwards.

Remember, Lord Farms have not increased their hatching capacity this year. They can sell only just as many chicks as they did last year. The demand so far is twice as great as it was a year ago.

80-page illustrated catalogue full of real information for poultrymen. Write for it.

LORD FARMS
66 Forest Street
Methuen, Mass.

STANDARD AMERICAN BRED Single Comb White Leghorns

Baby chicks and hatching eggs from both certified and uncertified stock. Bred for heavy egg production. Strong, vigorous chicks assured. Your satisfaction is guaranteed. Write for circular and prices. Order early as supply is limited.

ORCKENETS POULTRY FARM,

Harold H. Howard, Mgr.,

ORCKENETS, N. Y.

Never Fail Trapnest Fronts

A New, Inexpensive and Useful Device Which Meets a Popular Demand and Places Trapnests within Reach of All

Made of best quality galvanized iron, simple in operation, with no small loose parts to get out of order. Can be easily fitted to any orange or ordinary wood box or coop. Made in one size, dimensions 11 inches wide by 12 inches high.

Price, Trapnest Front Complete, 60 cents. Per Doz., \$6.00, Postpaid
PRODUCERS & CONSUMERS CO., 3503 McLean Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

KITSELMAN FENCE
GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT
 L. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pennsylvania, says:
"I Saved \$28.40"
 Cut your own fence costs to the bone by buying direct from us at Lowest Factory Prices. We Pay the Freight.
 Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates, Posts, and latest low prices.
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 22 MUNCIE IND.
 America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.

for egg production. They win egg laying contests. No exhibits at the Garden Show or at Chicago, Buffalo and Boston attract more attention than do the Wyandottes. They are fine for broilers, fryers, roasters and for capons. I was told sometime ago that no kind of fowl can go ahead of the Buff Wyandotte for medium and small size roasting fowls. They dress beautifully, their skin and flesh are so attractive that they stand out for beauty amongst a windowful of dressed fowl.

Of course, we cannot expect a Leghorn to make as good table meat as will any of the American or English fowls. But surely it is the manner or method of feeding that makes good or bad table poultry out of the dual purpose fowls. Almost any kind of a fowl that goes into the feeding crates at the packing houses come out first-class table meat. I am sure that poultry will not improve with age after it has been placed in storage. I had the opportunity to look over a Friday afternoon and Saturday morning display of market poultry, more than one hundred dozen good, medium and below. There was a world of difference between them. All of the very best were of the American variety and some Orpingtons. The packing house man said to me: "It is almost impossible to make even second grade out of poor stock, but that first grade or better is easily made out of good foundation stock." He showed me a case of Brahma capons over nine pounds' average, very good. These they had bought when not well finished and had crate fattened them.

I asked, what kind of fowls do you prefer for market poultry? His answer was, any one of the American breeds, the English or the Asiatic that are low set or short on legs. They must be broad across the back, wide between the thigh and long in body, deep and full in both breast and body. Such kind will always make high class poultry. All other kinds are less desirable, but the very worst of all are those with long legs and but little breast. Such kinds are not desirable.

ADY PURITAS
PURITAS SPRINGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS
The World's Greatest Layers
 Trapped for 12 years without missing one day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. We trapnest every day of every year.
Baby CHICKS and Hatching EGGS
 ALSO 8-WEEKS-OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS

LADY LAYER
 Laid 326 Eggs in One Year

It Has Been Proven By Our Customers
 A few Puritas Springs Leghorns will lay more eggs than a hundred Leghorns will that are bred from a common laying strain. It pays to buy the best. Send your order to our breeding institution for eggs and chicks, then you will have the world's greatest layers and beautiful American Leghorns.

Every Year We Receive Hundreds of Letters Similar to This One
 Belville, W. Va., Feb. 27, 1923.
 Mr. S. J. Schenk: I want some more of your baby chicks. I still have the females I bought of you in 1921. They sure are the World's greatest layers. They are white as chalk and so are their large eggs. I bought chicks from another Leghorn farm the same year, the few eggs they laid were small and I had to butcher them so no one would see these mongrels in my flock. Will send my check for chicks by return mail. Yours very truly, C. E. Boos.

We can supply you with eggs and chicks promptly. We have a hatch every week. We guarantee all chicks to reach you alive and lively and 100 per cent fertility on eggs. Send for our big instructive 1923 catalog. It describes our stock fully, gives prices for chicks, eggs for hatching, and stock, with much other information. Get our catalog and read what our customers say about Puritas Springs heavy laying Leghorns. Our 1923 catalog is full of information. Don't fail to get a copy. Send today.

Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, S. J. Schenk, Owner, Box X111, Aven Lake, Ohio

IT'S NO SECRET

1889
PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
ARE THE DADDY LAYING STRAIN OF THEM ALL

Bred for EGGS since 1889. Have made and hold about all the WORLD'S ROCK LAYING RECORDS, as well as winning their share of the BLUE in ordinary competition.

They've simply LAYED their way into Universal Popularity and are more extensively bred and known than any other strain.

EGGS FOR HATCHING		DAY-OLD CHICKS	
Selected Utility.....	\$3-13, \$10-45, \$20-100	Selected Utility.....	\$7-15, \$11-25, \$21-50, \$40-100
Pedigreed Selected.....	\$7-15, \$20-45, \$40-100	Pedigreed Selected.....	\$10-13, \$18-25, \$34-50, \$65-100

Our eggs are scientifically packed and chicks properly boxed and we guarantee safe delivery. Ordinarily we can ship eggs promptly. Chick orders, however, should, if possible, be placed a couple weeks ahead of date wanted.

Sixteen-page Circular FREE. Large General Copyrighted 80-page Catalog-Booklet, 25c.

1923
J. W. PARKS
BOX A
ALTOONA, PA.

"CHAMPION DAN"
Schilling's Leghorns
CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL 1923	FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL 1922
FIRST PRIZE HEN 1923	FIRST HEN, FIRST PULLET 1922

FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922 ← **FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922**

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1923
 In the strongest class of Leghorns shown in recent years, we had 16 birds under the ribbons. The quality of our matings will produce winners for you as they did for us. We have some wonderful breeding males still to offer. Let us show you real Leghorn Quality.
SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM, Box E,

EGGS FOR HATCHING
 from 16 choice matings, headed by such wonderful record males as Champion Dan, Dan II, Daniel W, Quality King, etc.
 Up-to-date D. W. Young Strain, bred in line for generations for standard type and high egg production. Send for catalog and beautiful color plate.
Office, 93 North Street, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



THERE is a decided tendency to purchase thoroughbred poultry—but "What Hen?" then becomes the all-absorbing question.

I am positive that my 100 page "Famous" Ancona catalog will help you answer this question to your satisfaction. You owe it to yourself to see what "Famous" Anconas are doing for thousands of owners throughout America—owners who are particularly anxious to secure heavy egg production throughout the winter—owners who are most interested in securing top-notch prizes at shows and fairs—owners who take special pride in the beauty of their birds—owners who prefer to deal with headquarters in securing their thoroughbred stock. Get this 100 page catalog and read my story and what "others" have to say about "Famous" Anconas. The catalog will help you answer the question "What Hen?"—and Why!"

H. CECIL SHEPPARD
Box G405 Berea, Ohio
President International Ancona Club



MOTTLED ANCONAS

THE BREED SUPREME
Hardy · Beautiful · Popular

PRODUCE eggs at least cost per dozen. Lay more eggs—consume less feed than any other breed. Excel as winter layers. Lay very large white eggs. The greatest profit in Poultry is now being made from Anconas.

ANCONA WORLD, 50 cents per year.
Proof sheet of Ancona cuts free.

R. VAN HOESSEN, Publisher,
Franklinville, New York

Double Spring Profits

You can raise from 90 to 95 per cent of your young hatches perhaps 100 per cent on

Allen's Full-Nest Foods

Buttermilk Starting Mash.
Buttermilk Nutro Growing Mash
Buttermilk Mash for Layers
Nursery Chick Food.
Growing Chick Food.
Quality Scratch Food.



Write for prices of Allen's Guaranteed Foods and interesting literature.

ALLEN MILLING COMPANY
BOX 544
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Anconas — And Why

(Continued from page 263)

Ancona fowls and their adaptability to the various climates of this country.

There is nothing to cover up in the origin of Anconas. They have been bred for centuries past just as they are bred today. There is no positive knowledge of their having been produced by cross breeding. Some writers have said that crosses of Leghorns, white and black, Minorcas, Black Spanish, the Houdans and Hamburgs were used to produce the Anconas. None have agreed on just what crosses of these breeds were used. The difference of opinion here would lead one to believe the argument that the Ancona is a "made-up" fowl to be rather weak. Better breeding methods are known today; we have a fairly complete knowledge of genetics in respect to the dominance and recessiveness of characters in poultry inheritance, yet no one, to the writer's knowledge, has produced a "made up" Ancona. Mr. R. W. Van Hoesen, secretary of the United Ancona Club and editor of the "Ancona World," states: "Ed Weber, a university man, practical poultry breeder and an authority on poultry matters, during one of his several European tours made a trip to Ancona, Italy, for the purpose of studying Ancona fowls, their origin, history, condition, type, etc. He traversed the Province of Ancona and the neighboring territory on foot, and personally looked up the archives in the Lyceum in Ancona City. Mr. Weber speaks Italian fluently and was therefore able to get facts first hand. He wrote me that he could find no printed history about the origin of the Ancona fowls; their early history is lost in the midst of antiquity. His every source of information was to the effect that Anconas have been bred in that Italian province for several centuries."

England took up the breeding of Anconas in 1848. The English have found the fowl a profit maker and it is at this time one of their most popular and staple breeds.

It is said that America first made importation of Anconas from England in 1890, though it was several years before the breed became known to any but a few poultrymen. In the days of the first importation, methods of exploitation and publicity were not known and for these reasons Anconas did not come to the front at a gallop. With the making of new breeds today but a short

Much the same thrill

REMEMBER the thrill it gave you to spy a four leaf clover? You had the feeling 'twould bring good luck!

The arrival of a box of fluffy "Famous" Ancona baby chicks—all safe and sound—is just as thrilling and much more lucky. For these baby chicks are the potential record-breaking birds. Some of them will capture desired prizes at shows and fairs. Many of them will become noted because of remarkable egg production.

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Bred to lay from flocks selected for standard quality and production, we offer exceptional values in the following varieties: S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Anconas. Our prices are right when quality is in consideration as this should be the main point in view. Get our catalogue of baby chicks and how to care for them after you have them. "FREE." Address
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time passes before they are in the hands of thousands of poultrymen. This can be truthfully said of our newest breed, the Jersey Black Giants.

Five years after being brought to this country the Ancona was admitted to the Standard of Perfection, but not until twenty years after their introduction were they illustrated by the American Poultry Association.

After about fifteen years of American breeding the Ancona called forth some attention from the poultry public. The breed by this time had demonstrated its great possibilities and that it was not a "flash-in-the-pan," it was here to stay and grow to greater popularity.

About 1905 poultrymen became interested in the breed and made efforts to popularize the fowl to a greater extent by truthful publicity. At this time the Ancona Club was formed to help boost the bird along. The distribution of circulars, photographs, write-ups, etc., in the poultry magazines by its members helped materially in informing the poultry public that Anconas really had the "stuff" in them.

Ancona Type

Two varieties, the single comb and the rose comb, constitute the breed. There might be a question of advantage or disadvantage to a breed that has not plumage varieties, but it would seem under most circumstances an advantage, for originality in type is invariably more distinct in the single plumaged breeds. We notice a variation of Wyandotte type in the various varieties of that breed. With most individuals the white variety is held as the ideal in type. We have yet to see colored varieties of Leghorns to equal the type and wonderful carriage of the white variety.

With the Ancona breeder there is but one color and one type to mate for and fix. Why should it not be an easier task to attain perfection?

While the Ancona resembles the Leghorn somewhat, it has a distinct type of its own. It is an active breed, as noted in the Mediterranean breeds; it is alert—the busy type, in other words. The bird stands well up on legs, showing good sweep of back and tail. There is a slight angle where these sections join. There is a slight slant from the shoulders to tail; this is one of the distinctive points in differing from the Leghorn type.

Some attempts have been made by faddists to Minrocaize the Anconas, that is, breeding for heavier birds than called for by the Standard of Perfection. Faddists have never helped any breed.

The standard weight for Anconas are 3½ and 4½ pounds for pullets and hens respectively, 4½ and 5½ pounds for cockerels and cocks respectively. When mating these individuals it is always best to adhere to Standard weights. It is equally poor Ancona breeding to mate birds under these figures as it is to choose only those exceeding these weights.

Color Markings

Anconas are black and white, possessing a mottling of these two colors. Black predominates, for there is black in every feather of the entire body of the fowl. About one-quarter of the feathers are tipped with white. Small and pure white tips are the most desirable. The wing and tail feathers are apt to show larger white tips. Too

New Way to Rid Poultry of Lice

Rev. G. R. Mente Tells of Amazing Discovery Which Keeps Hens and Chicks Free From Vermin

Few Drops of Liquid in Drinking Water Does It—No More Dusting, Spraying or Greasing

"I have used your remarkable Lice and Mite Remedy with fine results," writes Rev. G. R. Mente, Methodist Parsonage, New Washington, Ohio. "It proved all you claimed for it. Mentioned this at Farmers' Institute a few weeks ago. Consequently, farmers by the dozen have been after me ever since to find out where and how they could get it. Rush me \$5.00 worth to help out. Your remedy not only does away with Lice and Mites, but it has put a stop to the poultry losses in this community. You are a great benefactor to poultry raisers."

Easy and Simple to Use



No Wonder She Doesn't Lay or Set
This remarkable new discovery which Rev. G. R. Mente used is Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy. Just a few drops occasionally in the fowls' drinking water makes Lice, Mites, Ticks and all vermin go like magic. No more disagreeable and unsanitary dusting, spraying, greasing or dipping. Equally good for Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Pigeons. Fine for baby chicks and makes them healthier, sturdier and grow faster. All poultry raisers know that sickly, lice-infested hens cannot lay or have good hatches. Vermin sap the very life and strength of hens and baby chicks. Stop these losses now. Guaranteed not to affect eggs or flesh of fowls in any way. Also a splendid egg tonic and blood purifier. Costs but a trifle, on money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

White Diarrhoea Remedy Free (Regular \$1.00 Size Package)

At last a sure treatment for this dread disease. No muss. No fuss. Comes in condensed table form to be dropped occasionally in chicks' drinking water. Baise every chick hatched. Economical to use. Be prepared. These remedies should always be on hand.

SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 6439, Kansas City, Mo., for one regular full size \$1.00 bottle of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy (double strength) and they will include free of cost, a regular \$1.00 box of Imperial White Diarrhoea Remedy. Pay postman only \$1.00 and few cents postage on arrival. Or, a large size Trial Package of either one of these remedies for 50c.

If you have a large flock, this Special Introductory Offer also applies on a double quantity of both remedies—two regular \$1.00 bottles of Lice and Mite Remedy, and two regular \$1.00 packages of White Diarrhoea Remedy at an additional saving—all for \$1.75. Simply specify that you be sent this regular \$4.00 value for only \$1.75. Readers risk no money, as Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible and will refund the cost on request any time within 30 days.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss.



Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference. Built of genuine Redwood, which does not absorb the odor from hatching chicks, to weaken later hatches. The Queen hot water system prevents eggs from drying out and provides moisture for the hatching chick. Accurately regulated.

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IRON BAND EGG CASES

With the new cup filters. Ask for Circular. Made and sold by

in appearance. With each successive molt the Ancona becomes lighter in color. For this reason it is well to use the darker birds as breeders.

Red sometimes appears in the hackle, saddle and wing bow of males. Unless such colored feathers are few and the birds are exceptionally fine in other sections, do not use such males for breeding.

It is not good practice to cull Anconas too early. The chicks are orange and black when hatched and some later show considerable white. These are very apt to molt into good color when fully matured. The legs may be clear yellow or yellow mottled with black.

A Few Head Points

The comb of the male should have five evenly serrated points and stand erect and should be of medium size. Four-pointed comb individuals may be used in mating.

It is the best practice to use individuals with points under five than over, since there is a tendency for the comb to have more rather than less than five points. The blade should not follow the curve of the neck.

The first point of the female's comb should stand erect and the rest of the comb should lop to one side. It is well to select against combs that lie flat on the head as in the Minorcas. The face and wattles are red, and ear lobes white, creamy. White in the face is a serious defect. Red sometimes appears in the ear lobes of males. It has been found, however, that males so marked rarely throw white in the face of their offspring. If white in the face becomes a serious menace in the flock it would be well to try a male showing some red in his ear lobes.

The Rose Comb Ancona

As should be expected, this variety carries exactly the same coloring and body conformation as found in the single comb variety and the same methods of mating are used. The rose comb is about the same as found on the Leghorn, though a smaller comb in the male is desired. Too high or too broad or in other words a too beefy comb is undesirable. The spike should not follow the neck, but extend horizontally well back of the head.

Quiz Department

(Continued from page 266.)

Raw potatoes, onions, and any green food helps fertility from the fact that it puts fowls in a better physical condition. M. K. B.

A. I have a good flock of Partridge Rocks and good layers. I sell a lot of eggs for family use. I have no separate place at this time for my cock birds. Some of the neighbors say they will buy eggs for family use and use them for hatching. If there is anything to prevent this, please let me know. C. R.

A. There is no way of treating eggs so they will not hatch, without injuring their keeping qualities as table eggs. Dipping them in hot water may do it, but that stales the egg. Pricking with the point of a needle is said to be a way, but that admits air and the egg will quickly deteriorate. I, too, sell eggs for hatching, and, when I have no place to keep the male separate I sell the eggs anyway, as there are comparatively few people that incubate them. M. K. B.

Q. (1) I would like to know: Are the Buff Leghorns just as good layers as the White Leghorns?

(2) Are the Barred Rocks better layers and table birds, than White Wyandottes? A. S.

A. Laying qualities do not necessarily belong to breeds. There are phenomenal layers in nearly all breeds and varieties. I have known Buff Leghorns to beat the records of White Leghorns, and vice versa. And the same with Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. I fully believe that a strain of Buff Leghorns

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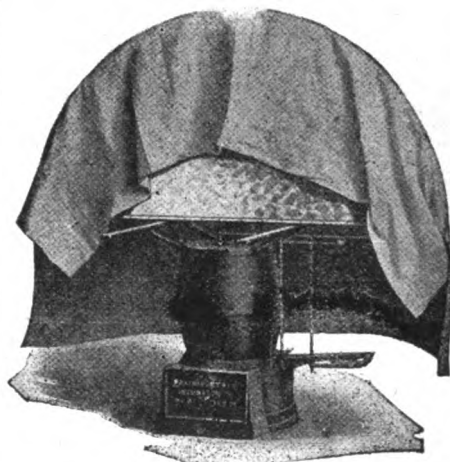
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Several sizes and styles to meet the needs of the particular small flock owner or the commercial plant. Prairie State Universal Hovers or Prairie State Portable Hovers are the ideal lampheated brooders while the noted Prairie State Stove Brooder is favored for large flocks. The latter is made in two sizes, for 500 and 1000 chicks; heat controlled automatically; flat canopy with extended curtain, lifts up as shown; even heat and right ventilation under hover; tight fire-box, down to floor.

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Why not raise chicks of quality, ones that are large and plump for eating, layers of note and winners in the show room. We know you will be pleased. Give us a trial. Booking orders for eggs and breeding stock. No baby chicks for sale.

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Wolcott, New York

Chicks—April delivery—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, \$20.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, \$22.00 per 100; White, Black or Brown Leghorns, \$18.00 per 100. May delivery 3c per chick less all breeds. We hatch all chicks from hens bred for extra heavy laying, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad and save delay. Orders booked with 25% deposit. Now booking orders for 8-10-12 weeks Leghorn Fullets. White Indian Runner Ducklings, \$30.00 per 100.

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Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. B. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, O-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

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Many bargains. Catalog JUST OUT. COPY FREE. Stocked and equipped. Some require only \$500 cash. Income producing homes.
Vineland Farm Agency, 540 L. S. Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

can be bred to beat the record of White Leghorns, but to date I have not seen any that will beat those produced at the egg contests. Likewise the White Wyandottes have records at these contests that have not been met by Barred Rocks, and yet we have the individual reports where Barred Rock hens have gone over 300 eggs.

But as flock laying, I do not see any difference between the White and Buff Leghorns, nor Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, provided they are properly bred, fed and cared for.

M. K. B.

Q. I would like some advice on a small poultry plant. I have 32 acres of land 48 miles from Washington, D. C., on state improved highway. Do you think I could raise poultry profitably by delivering eggs and chicks by truck. I have raised chickens for a number of years (a small flock).

A. It is hard to advise, for there are so many things to consider. I believe that a profitable retail trade can be established in any nearby city, if the right kind of man is in charge. Whether or not you are the right man remains for you to find out.

In the first place you must know how to conduct the farm so that you may economically raise eggs and poultry. Then you must know how to solicit trade. All this will call for the expenditure of considerable time, hard work and money. Are you so fixed that you can do that?

It might be some time until you could establish a trade to pay the interest on your investment and general expense, and all this time you would be working without having a cent for your labor.

I do not want to discourage anyone who contemplates going in the business, and I do not want to advise a rash act. Investigate yourself, your capital, and the prospects for trade before you make the move.

M. K. B.

I have a flock of 150 Rhode Island Reds, and nearly every one of them has an affliction of constantly shaking their heads. I have been advised to get your opinion on the case, and also a remedy or a preventative.

H. C. L.

I have always associated this "shaking of the head" with nervousness. I do not know of any cure for it, but would advise new male blood next season.

I have about 200 Leghorns laying well. They are free from lice at present and all healthy. Is it advisable to spray the hen house in the winter time? Would it not be hurtful for the poultry to have the house wet at this time of year.

P. M.

The dampness that would come to the house in winter by spraying with a disinfectant would do no harm at all.

I make it a rule to have each hen house sprayed once a month from January to December, inclusive.

This keeps the houses in a more sanitary condition the year around, and does not permit vermin to get strong foothold.

I have a flock of 35 fowls, and of that number about one-half are afflicted with sores on their legs. The sore or scab is sensitive to the hen and extends the full length of the leg, and seems to increase as time goes on. I trust you will be able to help me.

J. T. T.

You no doubt refer to scales on the legs. There are any number of remedies advised, of which I will give a few:

1. Wash the legs well with warm water, and then dip them in kerosene for a minute, and follow with a rubbing of lard or vaseline. Repeat every other day until the scales drop off.
2. To a pint of lard add about a third as much sulphur. Warm the lard and stir in the

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Don't lose them by
WHITE DIARRHOEA
Try Chexit in their drinking water. Our risk. Money back if not well pleased. Pint for \$1 prepaid. Send now, save loss.
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WONDER WHITE WYANDOTTES

Bred for 12 years to produce a strain of heavy layers, strong in the 200 egg line. \$3 and \$5 per setting of 15 eggs, prepaid.

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Hicks' S. C. Black Minorcas

Blue ribbon winners for many years. Won at N. Y. State Fair, 1919. 1st cock; 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerels; 1st, 5th pullets; 2nd, 3rd, 1920 same show, 1st, 2nd pen. 1922, 2nd cock; 3rd hen; 1st, 4th pullet; 3rd old pen; 1st, 3rd young pen; 3 flights on eggs and 1 second on eggs. Have some wonderful large cockerels or show quality for sale at breeders' prices. Eggs from my very best hens, \$5 per 13. Write for further information to

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INGRAHAM'S

S. C. Buff Minorcas

Are winners. Bred from winners that lay large white eggs the year around. Won at Madison Square January, 1923, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st cockerel, on four entries. Prices reasonable. Send for booklet.

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White Wyandottes and S. C. Black Minorcas

Bred to lay. Now getting from 60% to 70% eggs in mid-winter. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$4.50 for 50, \$8.00 for 100, \$15.00 for 200. Eggs guaranteed.

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If you want some chicks or eggs from the heavy laying Sunny Crest Strain, it will be advisable to order at once, as most desirable shipping dates are being rapidly taken.

We have a fine lot of cockerels, breeders, and pullets, many of them certified by Cornell University through the N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. If interested in real values, please write for special prices.

You will be specially interested in our Sales Brochure if you have not had one. Copy gladly sent on request.

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Safe—effective—quick in its action. Sprinkle it on the roosts—in the cracks—in the dust bath—on the young chicks—use it on lousy stock—it's a sure lice destroyer.

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

kills lice on poultry and farm stock, also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc.
Sold in sifting-top cans—guaranteed—1 lb. 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c; except in Canada and the far West.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



sulphur, and apply to the legs of the fowl when warm, with a small brush.

3. Soak the legs with either sweet oil or cotton seed oil. Allow it to remain for 24 hours, when large sections of the crust may be taken away. Or, vaseline or soft soap may be used for the same purpose.

4. Mix half pint kerosene and one pint raw linseed oil. Put this in a quart can, and take this to the poultry house at night. Dip both legs of the afflicted bird into the mixture, allowing them to drip in the can for a minute after removal, and then replace the fowl on the roost. The feathers of the leg must not be wet, as this causes irritation and sometimes burns the skin. Repeat in three or four days.

Q. I have two Single Comb Black Minorca pullets that lay an extremely rough shelled egg which has no inner lining. When the egg is broken the yolk has a tendency to drop before the white and most of the white clings to the unlined shell. Can you explain this? The Minorcas are April hatched and have no sign of a tail yet, and the rear quarters of one of these birds is almost entirely bare. She also lays the roughest shell egg.

M. E. J.

A. We cannot answer your first question through the columns of the "Advocate." Send self addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

In reply to your inquiry would say that the condition of the egg can have no explanation. It is, no doubt, a characteristic of these two hens. The rough shell would indicate too much lime in the bill of fare. I do not find any authority that touches on the subject. The absence of the tail and the bareness is without doubt the work of a feather-puller. M. K. B.

I have a flock of thorough bred Anconas. I feed globe scratch, globe mash and mangle beets for green feed.

Sometimes I get eggs with specks of blood in them. Would like to know what causes it?

The specks of blood that you occasionally find on the egg after it has been laid, is due to the rupture of a minute blood vessel. This is due to straining while laying the egg.

It is nothing, however, to be alarmed at, as it apparently does the hen no harm. Neither is there any way to prevent it.

Poultry Activities

(Continued from page 272)

those leading active members who do most for the association and who have no axe of their own to grind.

A good lead on the nomination ballot showed conclusively the confidence placed in Mr. Nourse by a good majority of the active members.

A. C. Smith,

For the Committee

The Advocate Forum

(Continued from page 263)

They are very light eaters of grain during the winter months, but prefer fodder blades, alfalfa leaves, cabbage and so forth. They require only enough water to souse their bill into to keep their nostrils clean, but seem to enjoy a running stream or pond as all water fowls do. I meet with best success in mating 4 hens to 1 drake. They need no fancy place for roosting quarters.

During my 4 years of breeding Buff Ducks, I have never been able to fill all orders for stock as well as eggs. Once raised they are always kept for beauty as well as fancy profit derived from them.

I am a new beginner of Buff Orpington geese. Let me hear from some readers about their experience with them.

Mae Barnett,
Merwin, Mo.

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Poultry pays biggest profits only when you get plenty of the chief profit essential—EGGS. Even good Spring and Summer layers may give you little better than an even break through failure to lay in Fall and Winter.

But for eggs all the time, Winter and Summer alike, choose

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S. C. W. Leghorns S. C. B. I. Reds Wh. Wyandottes
—the strains that have won the bulk of the Official Egg-Laying Contests since Contests began—all without the aid of artificial lighting. Champion Pens and Individuals of all three breeds have been the outstanding features of their Consistent Contest Winnings—year after year. 306-Egg Keystone Maid and 304-Egg Lady Victory, (who has just completed a five-year world's record of 1222 eggs,) are but two of the famous birds produced on this farm—a complete list of our winners would take a page of this publication.

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LESS TROUBLE THAN HENS

"I am more than pleased with the little Brooder," writes Elbert Woody, Pineh, W. Va., after using a home-made brooder built from Putnam plans and warmed with a Putnam Brooder Heater.

"Have 50 Barred Rock chicks ten days old and have less trouble with them than hens."

Full directions for building the Home-Made Brooder accompany each Putnam Brooder Heater. So simple a 14-year-old boy can do the work in an evening. Your dealer has or can get a Putnam Brooder Heater. If he will not supply you send check or money order for \$4.75 to the manufacturer, I. Putnam, Route 402-R, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Read the advertisement on page 278—Adv.

1923—BABY CHICKS—1923

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Booking Orders for Spring, 1923. Send for Price List.

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28 EGGS	\$2.50
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Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver S. Hamburgs and Silver Campines.

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BEST IN THE WORLD
PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Order Now Avoid Disappointment

	Per 25 Chicks	Per 50 Chicks	Per 100 Chicks
Leghorns White and Black	\$4.25	\$8.50	\$16.00
Leghorns Brown and Buff Barred Rocks	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$18.00
Rhode Island Reds	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$19.00
White Wyandottes			
White Rocks	\$5.50	\$10.50	\$20.00
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Anconas			
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Buff and White Orpingtons	\$6.00	\$11.50	\$22.00
Light Brahmas	\$10.00	\$19.00	\$35.00
Famous Marcy's Jersey Black			
Giant	\$14.00	\$27.00	\$50.00
Pens E, F, G and H			

May chicks 1c, June, July and August 2c lower.

Also Hatching Eggs and Stock

Whether your order is large or small, it will have the same careful attention.

Immediate Delivery

ANTHONY H. MOSS Morris Plains, N. J.

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12 Best Paying, Pure Bred, Heavy Laying Breeds. Guaranteed strong healthy perfect chicks that grow quick, pay big profit. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postage paid. Big valuable catalog free, worth dollars to you. Write quick for bargain prices before you buy.

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From real winter layers, mated by pedigree males, from Michigan Agricultural College. All our matings are inspected and accredited by our State Department of Agriculture as to their laying ability and health. By close culling year after year we can say we have a real improved egg machine in S. C. American and English strain White Leghorns and S. C. Sheppard strain Anconas at 10 cents and up. Write for our 1923 catalog and price list. It's free.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

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Killed 200 Rats At One Baiting

Dog, Ferret and Traps Failed. Amazing Virus Quickly Killed Them All. Not a Poison.

"I was over-run with rats," writes H. O. Stanfert of Redford, Mich. "Seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, Ferret and Traps failed. Was discouraged. Tried Imperial Virus and was rid of them all in a short time. Have found rat skeletons, large and small, all over the farm."

"The year previous Rats killed 200 out of 300 baby chicks. Last year saved them all. Will send for 10 bottles for neighbors and we will clean up the whole neighborhood."



Rats, Mice, Gophers, in fact all Rodents, greedily eat Imperial Virus on bait. Sets up burning fever. Rats die outside hunting air and water. Harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Economical to use. Indorsed by Farm Bureau Experts and large, nationally known institutions everywhere.

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SEND NO MONEY. Write today to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 2030, Kansas City, Mo., and they will mail you two regular \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus (double strength). Pay postman only \$1.00 and few cents postage on arrival. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free.

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Save Half Cost of Your Poultry House

Why pay a contractor enormous sums to put up your house when you can do it yourself at half the cost? If you are thinking of building, send to us for plans prepared by practical builders. Our Housing Junior house is the acme of space-utilization. House is size 10x12, making it suitable for back yard or vacant lot. Very modern plans tell you what material is needed and furnish estimates as to what you should pay for it. Price only two dollars. Circular free.

Prize Contest

(Continued from page 271)

feeding small grain in the morning and corn in the late afternoon. We prefer wheat for morning feed, but more often we feed oats, since oats is usually the grain most plentiful.

Figuring on a basis of 12 pounds of grain per 100 birds, we feed 4 pounds grain in morning and 8 pounds in the afternoon. Corn is fed in afternoon with exception of warm months, when corn is kept from the layers. A safe guide to follow is to feed layers no corn when the letter R is found in the spelling of the name of the month. We like to feed plenty of grain in the afternoon to fill them up before going to roost. Too much grain in the morning causes too little dry mash to be eaten during the day. All grain is fed in deep litter to induce exercise.

We have found the water proposition a hard nut to crack. Eggs are a large percentage water and unless the hens have plenty of water, they will not lay a maximum number of eggs, even if they are the best of layers. To have this water before the hens in a fit condition at all times is a question. We solved it, however. When the weather is warm, it should be cool, and when the weather is cold, it should be slightly warmed. And it should be kept where it is not full of litter and filth. After a lot of unprofitable experience we found that the only effective way to provide cool water in summer and warm water in winter, without being on hand constantly to re-fill the vessels, is to provide the fountains which operate on the thermos bottle style. We have several of these fountains and could not do without them any more. These are kept on water stands about 16 inches high. The water is always clean.

Losses through ignorance of sanitary precaution led us to learn that it is necessary to change the litter often, to keep the nests clean, to keep dropping boards clean regularly, to clean house at least twice a year, to use white-wash liberally, and to keep clean windows, where windows are used.

Egg-eaters, broken eggs through quarrelling on nests, difficulty in cleaning the old-fashioned tiers of nests built in the walls taught us that the newer style of nests are worth having even in the smallest type of henhouse. We never could keep the old battery of nests clean of lice and mites. Our new nests are the result of bitter experience and careful planning to overcome such experience. These nests are in sections four feet long and 12 inches wide and about 12 inches high. The bottom is loose and rests on the platform. On the rear of the nests along the wall there is a runway about eight inches wide. The hens enter the nests from the rear, thinking they hide their nests. They do not quarrel for room, for about five or six can use the same nest at a time. Egg eating is discouraged since the nests are pretty dark. On the front there is a small door the entire length of nest on hinges to open to gather eggs. When we wish to clean out the nests we pick up a nest and lift it off the platform and carry it out doors and do the work right, even singeing it with straw to kill lice and mites.

Nellie M. Farver.



"SY-FON" CHICK FOUNT

BEST FOR BABY CHICKS

Safest, most sanitary, most convenient to use. Fits any Mason Jar. Works on the principle of siphon—same water level always maintained. Order all you need direct from this ad. Single fountain 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid anywhere.

Sprague's Chick Feeder

Made of best galvanized iron. Easily cleaned and filled. Three sizes—12 inches long, 30c each; 6 for \$1.50. 18 inches 40c each; 6 for \$2.00. 24 inches 50c; 6 for \$2.50. Postage paid.



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1005 So. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

\$10.00 FREE

We offer, Oct. 1st, \$10 for nearest guess of number of States and Countries in which "OCULUM," the Celebrated Germicide, is sold. It has been on the market 15 years. It makes Roosters Fertile, hens healthy and chicks vigorous. It routs disease and quickly increases egg yield.

This Journal O.K.'s it. Hawkins, Fishel and other fanciers praise it.

Bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial (240 doses) 10c. GUARANTEED.

GUESS TODAY

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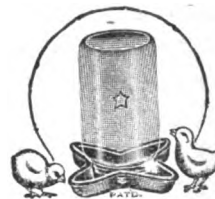
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THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

OBLLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
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S. C. ANCONAS. Our birds are selected for both exhibition and egg records; originating from America's best. Setting \$2.50. Dozen chicks \$3.50. Order now. C. R. Kolbe, 4012 James St., Eastwood, N. Y. 5-23

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AUSTRALIAN KIWI Chicken. Beautiful white, large breed. Cannot fly. Makes delicious capons, yellow skin and white meat. Great layers. Hatching eggs. Circular. Mrs. H. A. Boerner (Originator), Lawrence, Kansas. 4-23

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GET OUR PRICES. Day Old Chicks from our free range egg laying strains of R. I. Reds, Buff Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. The Eagle Nest Hatchery, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. 5-23



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LIGHT BRAHMAS

SEE CURTIS' BRAHMA AD. on page 273

LIGHT BRAHMAS—The breed worth while. Stock and eggs. Kanyahoor Farm, Barneveld, N. Y. 5-23

THOROUGHbred Light Brahmas. Eggs for hatching—15 eggs, \$3.00, postpaid. Reams Brothers, Boonville, New York. 5-23

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HIAWATHA CAMPINES won Firsts at Newark, Paterson, Providence and Binghamton. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Hiawatha Poultry Farm, Hop Notom, Pa. 5-23

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CAPON—Simplicity Perfection Method—no slips—no deaths—book 10c. B. King, 636 Sheridan, Chicago. 12-23

CAPONIZE YOUR SURPLUS COCKERELS and double your poultry profits. Get a complete set of "Simplicity-Perfection" caponizing tools. Consists of Knife, Spreader, Tissue Forceps, Hooks and Cords, Testicle Elevator, Instruction Book fully illustrated, explaining every movement. Price, \$5.00 postpaid. Order now or send for free circular. Eastern Poultry Supply House, Syracuse, N. Y. 5-23

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40,000 PRIZES WON

During seasons 1921-22 on all varieties Fancy Poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, etc., including 10 State Fairs, Madison Square Garden and Boston. Eggs, Baby Chicks and Stock always for sale.

MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, Ellenville, N. Y.

Detroit Incubator \$12.45

140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size anemometer, automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.

Detroit Incubator Co.
Dept. 1 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.

Chicks! Chicks!!

Heavy laying English Leghorns, Owen Farm's S. C. Reds, Columbian Rocks. Delivered free. All chicks hatched from properly mated and culled pens and flocks. Write for folder.

LAYWELL FARM
Route 3, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Rogers' Money-Back Poultry Punch

has proven to be the ideal toe marker for the fancier. It is the handiest, neatest and most convenient one made. Punches the hole right—just the right size and in the right place. See what you are doing. Used by thousands of the best poultrymen. Nickel-plated, 50c; plain, 40c, postpaid. Absolutely guaranteed. System of marking if requested.

T. W. ROGERS Box A, Lamont, Iowa

CHARCOAL

THIRTY YEARS MAKING CHARCOAL for Poultry, Hog, and Stock Feeding. Prevent disease by feeding our CHARCOAL. Samples and prices on request. Largest Independent Poultry Charcoal Manufacturer in America.

NATHAN ZEMEL, NEWARK, N. J.

Iceless Refrigerator
Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into well, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windless and evaporator. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.
EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
760 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

Lively's Light Sussex

Owing to their quick maturing, it is not too late to hatch Light Sussex right to end of May. Our Free Cockerel offer is open to ALL who order two sittings.

"THE BREED YOU NEED"
Exhibition Matings.....\$5.00 per 15 Eggs
Utility Matings.....\$3.00 per 15 Eggs
P. & G. LIVELY, CHUDLEIGH, ONT.

Poultry Leg Bands

Best Heavy Aluminum. Numbered consecutively, large raised figures. Adjustable for any size bird. Will stay on. Millions sold. Ideal Band. Guaranteed. Mark your fowls. Know what each does. Order today. 25, 20c; 35c; 100, 60c postpaid. Eureka Supply House, Box C. Mount Morris, Ill.

AEM THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY

Insure accuracy—get big hatches—raise vigorous chicks with perfected A. E. Moeller Thermometers and Hygrometers for incubators and brooders. Write for free booklet, "Hatching Hints". A. E. Moeller Co., 261-2 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOISTS FOR FORD TRUCKS \$27

Stop shoveling. Dependable Hoist guaranteed to fit any old or new Ford Truck Chassis. Easy to install; strong; can't break. We pay freight. Write.
Dependable Mfg. Co., Streator, Ill.

Poultry Supplies You Need This Spring

Syphon Chick Fount



Fits any Mason Jar or standard milk bottle. Works on the principle of the syphon. Perfect water level always maintained. Strong, sanitary, will not tip over. Nothing to get out of order; chicks can't get in it. Just what you want.

3 Founts, postpaid.....50c

One Gallon Galvanized Poultry Fount



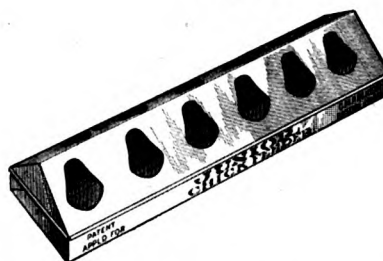
A fount with large drinking space, easily cleaned and filled. To fill, pull top off base, turn upside down and pour in water. Then put base back on and invert. The pressure of the air holds weight of water and fount. Automatically feeds right amount of water.

Price, postpaid.....75c

Send in your order now for whatever of the above poultry supplies you need. All are carried in stock and immediate shipment will be made.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE

Baby Chick Feeder



One of the best and most popular baby chick feeders on the market. A great feed saver, as chicks cannot get into it. Can't be upset. You need this feeder this spring for your chicks. Made in 3 sizes—

12-inch size, postpaid.....30c
18-inch size, postpaid.....40c
24-inch size, postpaid.....50c

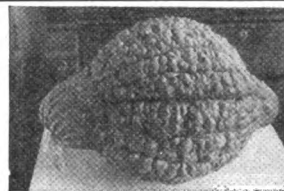
Cone-Top Galvanized Fountain

Another very popular style of fount. Made of galvanized iron, in two parts. Easily cleaned. Handy. Compact. Made in three sizes—

1-quart, postpaid.....40c
2-quart, postpaid.....50c
4-quart, postpaid.....60c



SYRACUSE, N. Y.



SPECIAL SEED OFFER

16 Packets Vegetable Seeds—FREE

Believing that every one of our readers would enjoy fresh vegetables from their own gardens, we have decided to offer each subscriber just the kind of a seed assortment that will be sure to give satisfaction. This collection of seeds is just the right kind of an assortment for the family garden, and all seeds are guaranteed to be fresh and reliable and the very best that can be obtained. In making up this seed collection we have selected only the very best varieties—varieties that can be successfully grown in any climate and on all kinds of soil.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Pkt. BEET, Early Eclipse | 1 Pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers |
| 1 Pkt. BEAN, Choice Early | 1 Pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled |
| 1 Pkt. CABBAGE, All Season | 1 Pkt. PARSNIP, Improved Hollow Crown |
| 1 Pkt. CARROT, Oxheart | 1 Pkt. RADISH, Prize Mixture |
| 1 Pkt. CUCUMBER, Everbearing | 1 Pkt. SWEET CORN, Choice Early |
| 1 Pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson | 1 Pkt. SQUASH, Genuine Hubbard |
| 1 Pkt. MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford | 1 Pkt. TURNIP, Early Purple Top |
| 1 Pkt. WATERMELON, Kleckley's Select | 1 Pkt. TOMATO, Stone |

All the above sixteen packets delivered to you by parcel post, postpaid, together with directions for properly planting them. Don't fail to get this assortment. You will enjoy fresh vegetables from early spring until fall frosts.

This entire assortment of select vegetable seeds, together with a year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, all for only \$1.00.

USE THIS COUPON NOW

American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For the enclosed dollar bill (send a bill at our risk) please enter my (new) or (renewal) subscription for one full year from date and send me FREE and postpaid your big special Seed Collection consisting of 16 packets of different vegetable seeds as advertised.

Name

Address

Digitized by Google

Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash

Consider every baby chick as a good prospect for a thrifty, egg-laying hen that will produce eggs and profits for you.

You can buy baby chicks from 15c to 50c each — that isn't much, but the time and opportunity you have for **Raising 95 Out of Every 100** amounts to a whole lot.

When you lose a chick, figure you have lost a profit-paying hen, many eggs and much profit — then you'll realize why you are wasting big opportunities when you fail to start your chicks with **Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash**, with Dried Buttermilk — the most highly perfected Chick Feed on the market.

DICKINSON'S Globe Chick Mash

Get 15 Eggs to the Dozen

Any hen conforming to egg-producing requirements, when fed Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash, in accordance with Dickinson's Feeding Plan will absolutely lay at least one-fourth more eggs than when fed only a hard grain mixture; this means 15 eggs to the dozen instead of 12.

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash should be in hoppers before your flock all the time, every day in the year.

Every successful chick raiser admits the great value of buttermilk in a chick ration. When you feed **Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash** with Dried Buttermilk, you feed them buttermilk in proper quantities which has been scientifically mixed with the necessary cereal, vegetable and animal proteins.

Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash is rich in the vitamins that make chicks grow fast and develop rapidly into fryers and good layers.

In fact, if you start with strong, healthy chicks, from good stock, **you can raise 95 out of every 100 by following the Globe Plan and using Dickinson's Globe Chick Feeds.**

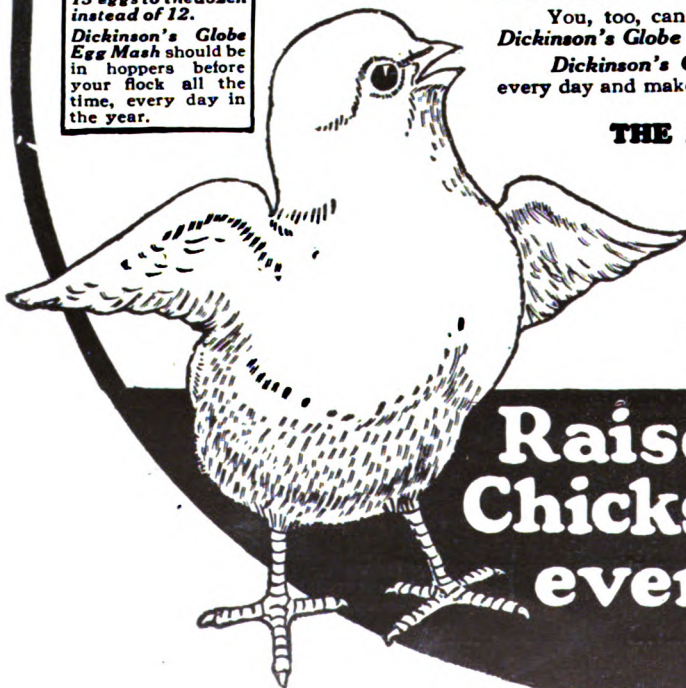
Last year at the **Globe Experimental Plant** we raised 647 out of 650. A user of **Globe Feeds**, near Chicago, wrote us: He hatched 82 chicks last March and raised all of them on **Dickinson's Globe Feeds.**

You, too, can be successful. The only secret about it is to use **Dickinson's Globe Feeds** according to the **Globe Plan.**

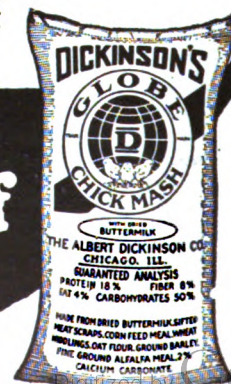
Dickinson's Globe Feeds start them right, keep them growing every day and make them lay and pay.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY
Chicago — Minneapolis

Don't experiment and lose chicks. We have done all of the experimenting on our own chicks instead of yours. Use **Dickinson's Globe Chick Feeds** and be successful. **Dickinson's Globe Feeds** have been America's Standard Quality Feeds for Twenty Years.



**Raise 95
Chicks out of
every 100**

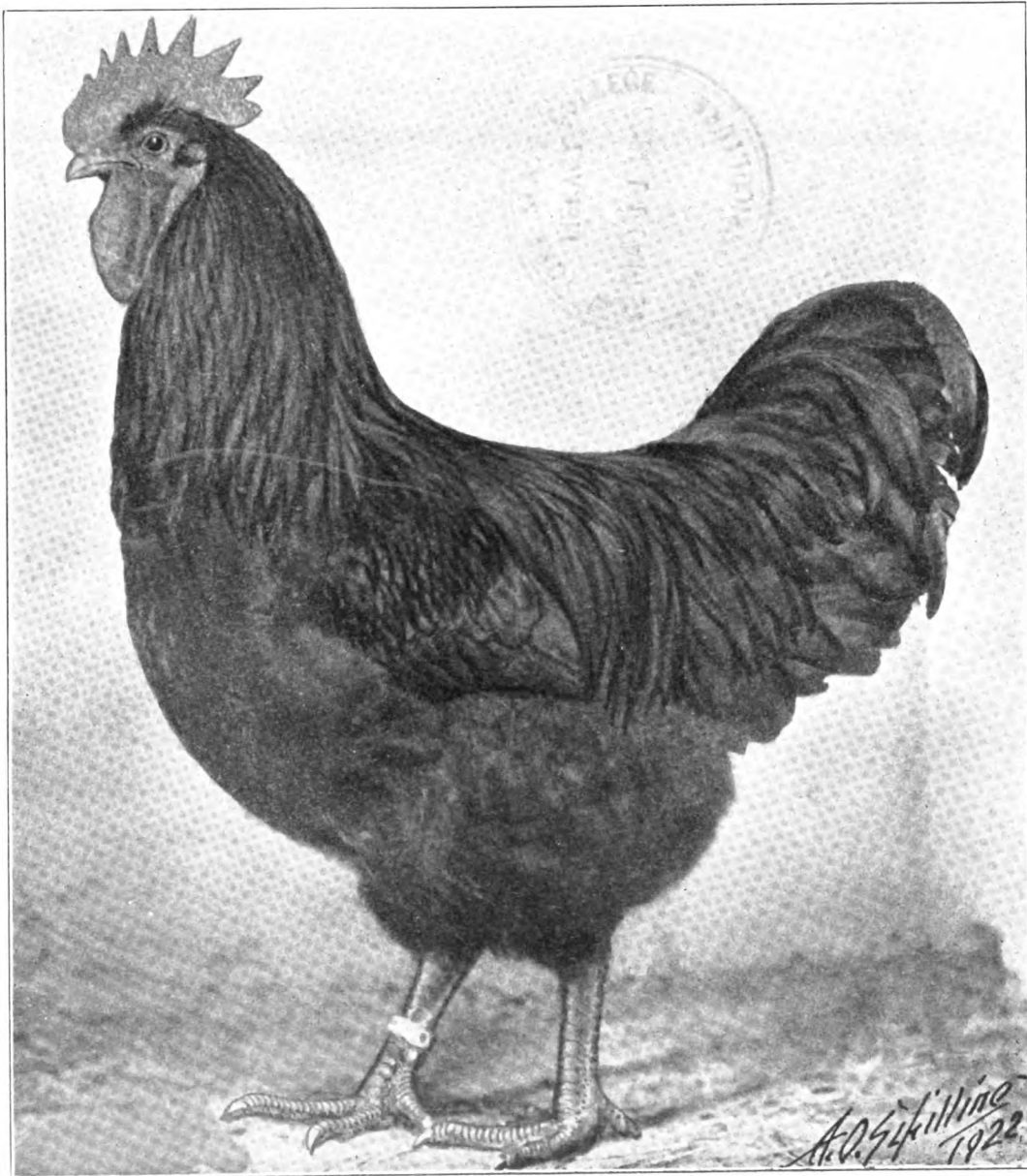


AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

10c per copy

MAY, 1923

\$1.00 per year



Marcy Farms—Jersey Black Giants

The World's Leading Strain

Winners of Best Display at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 1921-1922-1923. At The Great Boston Exhibit, Jan. 1923, 26 Giants were under ribbons and 22 of these birds were MARCY FARM BIRDS OR STRAIN in customers' hands. THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. On the Pacific Coast the FINEST GIANT EXHIBITED up to date is A MARCY FARM GIANT, and the same may truthfully be said throughout AMERICA.

Big Reduction in Hatching Eggs Beginning May 1st—Just One-Half the Regular Prices

Pens AAA, AA and A GARDEN WINNERS.....	\$20.00 per 15 eggs; \$40.00 per 30 eggs
Exhibition Pens B, C and D.....	\$10.00 per 15 eggs; \$20.00 per 30 eggs
Utility Pens E, F, G and H.....	\$ 6.00 per 15 eggs; \$30.00 per 100 eggs

Special prices on lots of 300, 500 or 1000 of the last named pens on request.

Day old chick prices on request. Shipments of same each Tuesday in a month.

Immediate booking necessary for May shipments. \$5.00 deposit will book your order and give you nearest date open. Hatching eggs can be had on three days' notice.

REMEMBER—MAY 1st PRICES JUST ONE-HALF THE ABOVE REGULAR PRICES

Handsome Folder with honest description of the Giants with Cuts of Garden Winners will be mailed on receipt of Five Cents in Postage. It shows you what a real Jersey Black Giant looks like.

MARCY FARMS,

Box 77,

MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY

Regal Dorcas Eggs—Half Price



More prize winning Regal Dorcas cockerels and pullets are hatched in the month of May than in any other month of the year.

Weather conditions are ideal and the chicks are so vigorous, so thrifty, and make such remarkable growth that they mature very early. On account of the cold backward Spring, the most unfavorable on record, the month of May will be chosen by a great many as the month to hatch their winners.

EGGS HALF PRICE AFTER MAY 8th

After the 8th of May Egg Prices will be as follows:

Pens 1-10 (Exhibition Matings)—	\$5.00 per 15, \$15.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100.
Pens 11-20—	\$3.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 50, \$17.00 per 100.
Pens 21-40 (Dorcas)—	\$2.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 50, \$13.50 per 100.
Pens 25-32 (Special Dorcas)—	\$5.00 per 15, \$15.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100.
ALL-STAR MATINGS—	\$10.00 and \$12.50 per 15.
UTILITY MATINGS (as they run)—	\$10.00 per 100.

All eggs guaranteed 75 per cent or over strongly fertilized. These remarkably low prices will make a very heavy demand for the balance of the season. Rush your order direct from this ad, and produce some of America's Finest White Wyandottes. **FREE—Send for Catalogue and Summer Sale List ready May 1st.**

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box R,

PORT DOVER, ONT., CANADA

IT'S NO SECRET

1889



PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE THE DADDY LAYING STRAIN OF THEM ALL

Bred for EGGS since 1889. Have made and hold about all the WORLD'S ROCK LAYING RECORDS, as well as winning their share of the BLUE in ordinary competition.

They've simply LAYED their way into Universal Popularity and are more extensively bred and known than any other strain.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Selected Utility.....	\$3-13, \$10-45, \$20-100
Pedigreed Selected.....	\$7-15, \$20-45, \$40-100

Eggs at reduced prices after May 20th.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

Selected Utility.....	\$7-15, \$11-25, \$21-50, \$40-100
Pedigreed Selected.....	\$10-13, \$18-25, \$34-50, \$65-100

Chicks at reduced prices after June 1st.

Our eggs are scientifically packed and chicks properly boxed and we guarantee safe delivery.

Ordinarily we can ship eggs promptly. Chick orders, however, should, if possible, be placed a couple weeks ahead of date wanted.

Sixteen-page Circular **FREE**. Large General Copyrighted 80-page Catalog-Booklet, 25c.

J. W. PARKS

BOX A

ALTOONA, PA.

1923

WILBURTHA BLACK GIANT

Pen Headers 1923

Pen 22-- Headed by First
Cock Madison
Square Garden 1923.

Pen 23-- Headed by First
Cockerel New
York State Fair 1922.

Pen 24-- Headed by First
Pen Cockerel
Madison Square Garden 1923.

Pen 25-- Headed by First
Pen Cockerel
Madison Square Garden 1922.

Pen 26-- Headed by First
Pen Cockerel
Madison Square Garden 1923.

Pen 27-- Headed by First
Cockerel New
York State Fair 1921.

Pen 28-- Headed by Sec-
ond Cockerel
Madison Square Garden 1922.

Pen 29-- Headed by First
Cockerel Trenton
Fair 1922.

Pen 30-- Headed by First
Pen Cock New
York State Fair 1922.

Pen 31-- Headed by Sec-
ond Pen Cock-
erel New York State Fair
1922.

Eggs from the above ten
pens are \$1.00 each, as they
run. Baby Chicks \$2.00 each.
Eggs from our General Flock
\$25.00 per 100. Baby Chicks
\$50.00 per 100.

M. L. CHAPMAN

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS

40 River Road, Trenton Jct., N. J.

Bred from Males
whose Dams
have
Egg Records
from
250 to 312

BABY CHICKS

SEX GUARANTEED

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

BIG POULTRY CONTEST

Thousands of customers have written us of wonderful success with Utility chicks. But perhaps we never heard of the best instances. So we are putting on a contest, offering 45 prizes, of a total value of \$5,085, for the best letters. There is no entry fee. Every purchaser of 25 or more Sex Guaranteed chicks can compete.

Prizes are pens of pedigreed Utility White Leghorn pullets and cockerels, each bird worth \$20 or \$25. Of special value are prizes 11 to 45 inclusive. These pullets are mated to sons of a hen with a trap nest record of 312 eggs in a year. Contest closes June 30, 1923. Full information sent with each shipment of chicks AND ONLY WITH SUCH ORDERS.

INQUIRIES ALONE REGARDING THE CONTEST CANNOT
BE ANSWERED. Order now,
with attached blank.

A Sure Foundation For Big Egg Yields

To establish a flock of heavy layers, three things are needed—(1) strong, healthy chicks that will make sure and rapid growth; (2) broods that will develop a majority of pullets; (3) stock with known egg records behind it. In buying Utility White Leghorn chicks you are assured of all these things. Utility chicks are so sturdy, and we use such care in shipping, that they travel 1,500 miles or more with perfect safety. You get them 100 percent alive and in condition to thrive.

SEX SELECTION

Our method of sex selection enables us to guarantee 60 percent pullets in a brood. Our average selection is nearly 75 percent. This is in sharp contrast to the usual 30 to 40 pullets in 100 chicks. If any Utility brood fails to develop the 60 percent guaranteed, the price will be reduced one cent per chick and a refund made.

EGG RECORDS

To be used for a breeder, a Utility White Leghorn male must be from a dam having a trap nest record of not less than 250 eggs in a year. We have three grades, A, AA and AAA. The latter is bred from males whose mothers have records of from 299 to 312 eggs in a year. With each order of this grade we furnish a certificate of pedigree.

ORDER FROM THIS PRICE LIST

Order from the accompanying price list. No need to write a letter. Just sign the order blank, check in the square whether you wish pullets or cockerels, fill in blank spaces for number of chicks and amount of money enclosed, and mail.

ORDER FROM THESE PRICES

A Hatch Every Tuesday Until August.
Sex guaranteed on S. C. White Leghorns only.

Grade AAA 60% Sex guaranteed.....

Grade AA 60% Sex guaranteed.....

Grade A 60% Sex guaranteed.....

All orders for chicks excepting White Leghorns must be given two weeks previous to delivery date, must

When ordering specify second choice.

OTHER BREEDS

S. C. Anconas.....17c

S. C. Brown Leghorns.....17c

S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks.....20c

16S. C. R. I. Reds.....20c

15c Broiler Chicks.....10c

14c Immediate delivery on White Leghorn orders.

Cash Except on Advance Orders, 25 % Down,

Remainder One Week Before Shipped.

TERMS:

Utility Hatchery and Farms, Inc.,

Zeeland, Mich.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$..... for Name.....

which please ship me..... grade.....

Utility White Leghorn chicks, in accordance with your guarantees of 100% live delivery and 60% of the sex ordered, as checked below. Also send me full information concerning your prize contest.

☐ Pullets ☐ Cockerels

ORDER BLANK

Utility Hatchery and Farms, Inc.,

Zeeland, Mich.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$..... for Name.....

Address.....

City or Town.....

State.....

☐ Pullets ☐ Cockerels

The most
Progressive Hatchery
in the Country

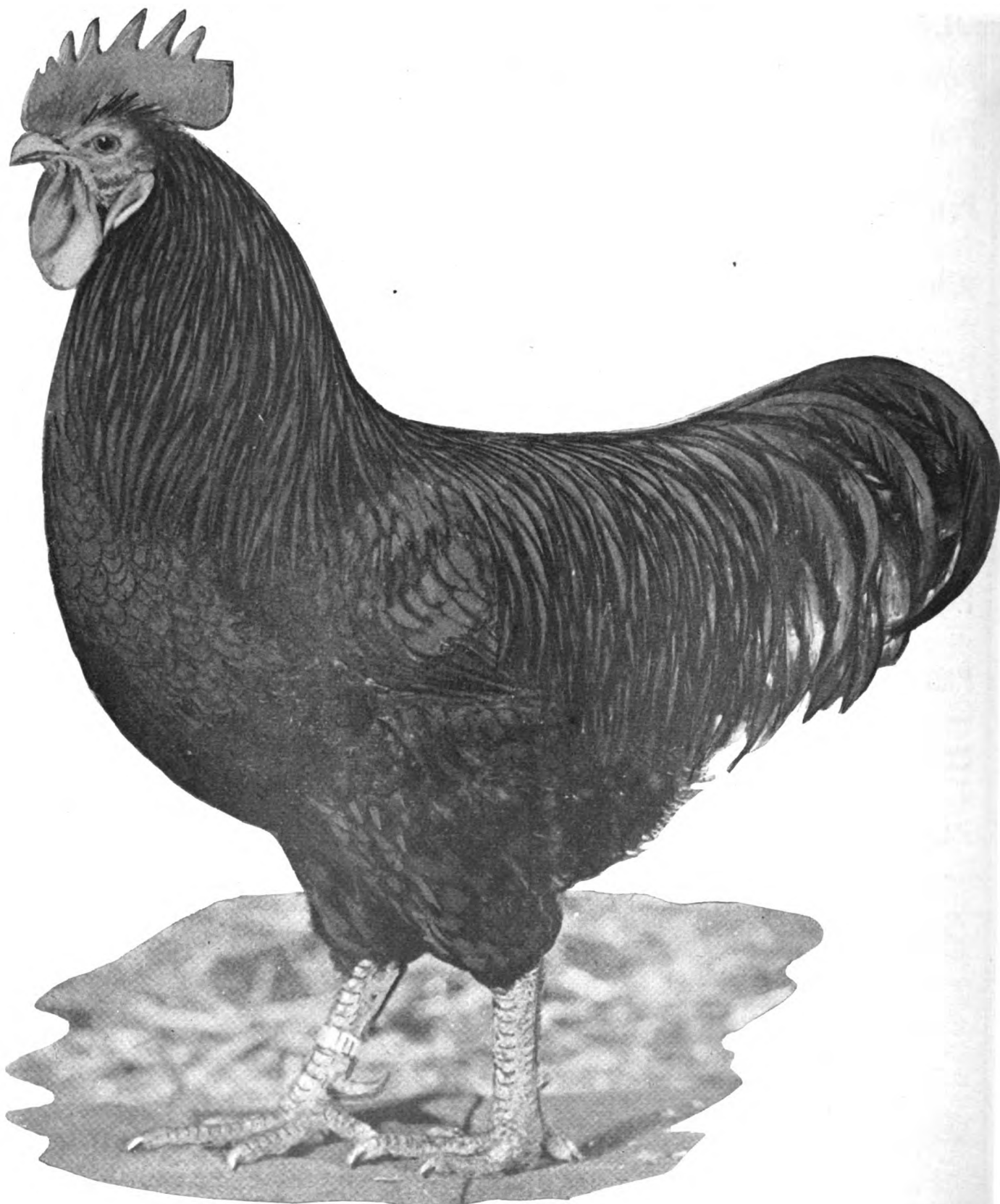
UTILITY HATCHERY
and FARMS, Inc.

ZEELAND — MICHIGAN

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JERSEY BLACK GIANT

First Cock, Madison Square Garden, 1922. Bred and Owned by Marcy Farms, Matawan, N. J., who claim this bird to be the best Jersey Black Giant ever shown. No price can buy him.



AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: To the United States and its possessions, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00. To foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 per year. All subscriptions payable in advance.

May, 1923

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Square Dealing

We use the utmost care in allowing advertisers the use of our columns and we believe all of them to be trustworthy and that they will be fair in all their business dealings. We gladly investigate any well-founded complaint against any advertiser and will do our utmost to adjust your difficulties with them in a satisfactory manner. After doing so, however, our responsibility ceases.

In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

Our Cover Design

For our Jersey Black Giant issue this month Artist Arthur O. Schilling has furnished us with a photograph (retouched) of the first prize winning cockerel at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in January, 1922. This beautiful bird was bred and is owned by the Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J., of which Mr. M. L. Chapman, well known among poultrymen, is manager. Mr. Chapman tells us that this bird weighed 11 lbs. at the time he won as a cockerel. The same bird was again winner as a cock at the 1923 Garden Show and weighed 13½ lbs. at the time.

Another Step Ahead

Turn to our index to display advertisements this month and you will see something new in poultry advertising indexes—an index classified for handy reference in all the various important groups of poultry stock and poultry products.

Are you looking for a good baby chick food? Under "Poultry Feeds" you will locate the ads of several reliable manufacturers. Are you interested in buying Wyandottes? Look under the "Wyandotte" classification and you'll find the ads of the Wyandotte breeders indexed for quick reference. And so on, through the whole list of poultry advertisers.

This index is for your especial benefit and convenience. We feel you will appreciate our efforts to facilitate your reading and enjoyment of the "Advocate," and in return we ask that when you write any of our advertisers that you mention the "Advocate." Tell them you're a regular subscriber and that that is where you saw their ad. Your doing so will help all around. Thanks!

Tom Barron's Own Book

"How I Breed the 200-Egg Hen" is a complete treatise of the methods used by the famous Tom Barron of England in producing heavy layers. It tells how, in 1904, Tom Barron, a cobbler, purchased a little farm of three acres, two cows and twenty fowls, retaining his cobblery against a rainy day. But it never rained, except in golden downpours, for soon the farm grew from three to twenty-three acres, ten for

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cows, which furnished the skim milk to feed the poultry, and thirteen for the poultry plant and home.

In his book Barron tells of his system of incubation, rearing and brooding, feeding at all ages, housing for breeding purposes, selecting the breeders, housing and feeding the layers—all given in detail.

The first chapter explains his methods of rearing young chickens, while chapter two explains still another method. The third chapter goes into detail on the subject of feeding young chickens. Other chapters cover the following subjects: Housing Layers, Feeding the Layers and Breeding Stock, Housing for Breeding Purposes, Selection of Stock, Trapped Birds, Mating to Breed Best Layers, etc.

Price \$1.00, postpaid. Orders filled same day received. Address your order to American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Success With Hens

"Success With Hens" is a big cloth bound book of 234 pages, written by Robert Joos, especially designed for the beginner or the man who is planning to embark in the poultry business on a larger scale.

The whole subject of poultry farming as a business is thoroughly covered by an expert. The book throughout is clear, practical and up-to-date. The fifty-chapters give full directions for the hatching and brooding of chickens, incubation, feeding and housing, increasing the egg supply, prevention and cure of diseases, the marketing of eggs

and fowls and everything pertaining to the care of hens for profit.

A chapter is devoted to the subject of "Getting Started in the Spring." The author is a firm believer in making a start in the business of poultry raising in the spring months. He explains how to make a beginning and carries the reader through every step from the hatching egg or baby chick to the final marketing of eggs and fowls.

Price, \$1.25 a copy, postpaid. Send in your order now to the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y., and book will be mailed same day your order is received. If your subscription has expired or is about to expire send only \$1.75 and we will enter your renewal for one year and mail book at once.

Popular Poultry Pointers

Ralston R. Hannas, long experienced as superintendent of various Egg Laying Contests in the State of New Jersey, is the author of a book just published by The McMillan Company, entitled "Popular Poultry Pointers." The chapters have been so arranged as to form an outline of a whole year's work for the poultry keeper, beginning with the choice of a breed and continuing with the layout and planning of the farm, the housing of the birds, feeding and care of birds to obtain maximum egg production, and the marketing of eggs, as well as the selection of breeders, incubation and brooding of chicks, concluding with a summary of the financial side of the poultry business.

Buildings, yards and poultry house equipment as actually in use on big commercial poultry plants and experiment stations are illustrated with large full-page halftones, as well as full-page photographs of male and female of all the leading varieties.

This book differs from most books on poultry in that it deals with poultry farming from the viewpoint of the man interested wholly in the commercial end. The author, long active in the work conducted at various experiment stations and egg laying contests, is able to give first-hand information of methods that have proved their value in actual application. In fact, not a word of theory is contained in the whole book, just actual proven successful methods are described.

Over 200 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$2.25 a copy, postpaid. Order direct of the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Raise ALL Your Chicks

Feed them right and every chick will make that sturdy, quick growth which means early market or laying maturity and quick profits. The right feed for the first three to six weeks is

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

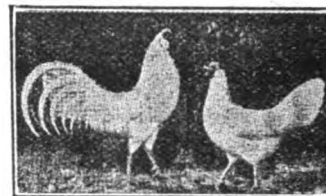
This "original baby food for baby chicks" is sweet and pure, appetizing, correctly balanced and mechanically predigested. It supplies in the proper quantities every food element required for health and growth including the high grade buttermilk, rich in lactic acid. It makes chicks *live* and *grow*.

Then keep up the good work by feeding Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash
If your dealer can't supply you, write

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pa. Hammond, Ind.

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FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

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"I have a pullet out of eggs purchased last season now making a wonderful record—Having Laid to Date

76 EGGS IN 83 CONSECUTIVE DAYS

(Signed) LOUIS G. WEIHL."

Egg Record of Our "Pen 4 Line" Season of 1922

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FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922





AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

May, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Jersey Black Giants

THE history of the Jersey Black Giants dates back to about fifty years ago when two brothers, John and Thomas Black, residing near Jobstown, N. J., recognized the need of a large fancy fowl of yellow skin. They set about bringing out a new cross to meet this demand and what we now know as the Jersey Black Giants are the result of their efforts. The original cross consisted of Black Langshans, Black Javas and Dark Brahmas. Through careful breeding and mating they developed a new variety which soon came to be known as "Blacks' Giants," after their originators. Later as other farmers took up the new breed, it came to be known as the Jersey Black Giant after the State in which they were originated and developed.

The early history of the Jersey Black Giants is much like the Rhode Island Reds. Bred for many years by the farmers of Central New Jersey, they were not pampered or specially housed or fed. Under such conditions the weak ones died off leaving only the strong and rugged ones for breeding purposes, and further they have been almost exclusively hen hatched and brooded.

In 1917, a few fanciers took up the work of breeding and introducing the Jersey Black Giants to the general public. It was about this time that the breed took up the name under which they are now known. In the few short years since then, sheer merit has placed them among the most popular of breeds with a demand for breeding stock from all over the world.

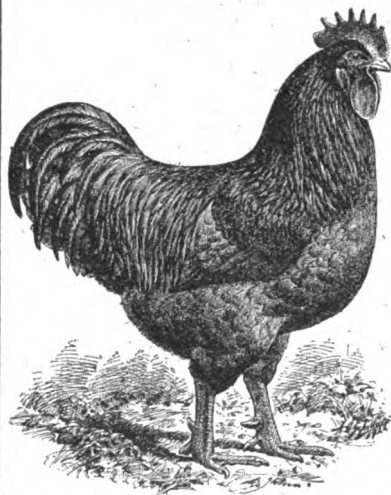
They are exceptionally hardy, quick growers and wonderfully attractive in appearance in the yard, and on the open range. As layers, they are equal to the average flock of Rocks and Reds. Pullets begin to lay when they are from six to seven months of age. They lay a brown egg, of good color, shape and size. The eggs hatch well and the chicks are exceptionally hardy, and mortality is very low, running about 5%. They are destined to become one of America's most popular and valuable breeds. Those who get started early in the breed will find them very profitable as there is a tremendous demand for them. These birds are supreme poultry, dressing golden yellow, and bring the highest price of any dressed poultry coming into the New York market.

A few interesting statistics as to the Jersey Black Giants in the Show Room:

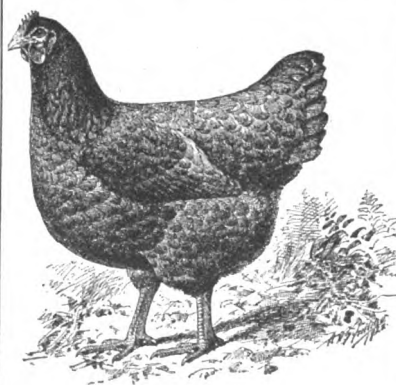
At Chicago in 1921, one hen was shown. The last show brought out 75 fine specimens. At Boston, in 1922, six

By C. M. PAGE

Secretary of The American Association
Jersey Black Giant Breeders, and
Senior member C. M. Page
& Sons, Belmar, N. J.]



Editor's Note—The accompanying illustrations are the official club cuts of the male and female Jersey Black Giants. They are from drawings made by Arthur O. Schilling, who made many of the drawings for the Standard of Perfection and illustrate the type of bird the breeder should strive for.



brought out 75. At the Garden Show, 1919-1920, but two Giant capons were shown, while the 1923 show, 288 were in competition or on exhibition. At Trenton, N. J., the heart of the Giant country, one pen was shown in 1919 and 1923, found 320 in competition. In 1922, the New Jersey State Experimental Farm at New Brunswick became interested in the Giants. In the February, 1923 issue of the Jersey Black Giant Club Bulletin, Willard C. Thompson, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Rutgers College, State University of New Jersey, writes as follows:

"Whenever a new breed of chickens are placed before the poultry loving public, a certain different interest is aroused. Especially is this true in New Jersey when that new breed is prevalent to poultrymen by breeders from New Jersey. Burlington County has become famous in the poultry world because of the contribution of a new breed of fowls, 'The Jersey Black Giants.' The Department of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station naturally has had a very keen interest in this breed, and consequently, started a series of investigations which should lead to finding out the economic value of Jersey Black Giants to the Poultry industry in New Jersey.

"In the spring of 1922, 200 Jersey Black Giants hatching eggs were secured through the co-operation of the Burlington County Board of Agriculture. These eggs were incubated, and the chicks reared on the College farms. From that experiment during the season of 1922, a definite observation concerning Jersey Black Giants was made, which no doubt, will be of interest to breeders of Giants.

"First: The Jersey Black Giants are the largest fowl in the Standard of Perfection, the weight of the male bird at full maturity should be thirteen (13) pounds and the weight of the hen at maturity ten (10) pounds. These two figures mean that the breed will require at least eight or nine months to develop. It is not reasonable for so large a bird to mature as quickly as a Leghorn. For example, this character of slow maturity is not an argument against the breed, but the fact must be remembered by the person who selects the Jersey Black Giant as his breed.

"Second: The Giant is essentially a farmer's breed. This means that conditions of free range are necessary for the best development of the growing flocks of Giants. The commercial poultrymen who select Giants as one of their breeds must plan to have sufficient yard

Editorial Comment

Our Mistake

Through an error on our part we neglected to state that the four Anconas on page 262 of our April issue and the pen of Anconas on page 263 were Madison Square Garden winners, bred and owned by H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. We are taking this opportunity of offering our apologies to Mr. Sheppard so our readers may give proper credit where credit is due.

The Hen and Her Eggs

Food does not influence the size of the egg. That is a matter largely secured by selection and breeding and age. As a rule, two-year-old hens, or older, lay larger sized eggs than do one-year-olds, and the latter, in turn, lay larger eggs than do pullets.

But in egg production, food is the greatest factor. There must be material that will make eggs. Food that produces fat can not be classed as an egg food. Corn is not an egg food, and yet it must be employed in an egg ration to balance the nitrogenous material that makes eggs. There must be a certain amount of starchy material to furnish the required energy and fat the body needs, and a surplus to make the yolk of the egg.

The amount of food and water a hen requires varies with the individual rather than the breed she represents. There is a limit to a hen's digestive capacity, and the number of eggs she can produce is according to the difference between digestive capacity and body maintenance.

A hen that is laying well may be counted upon as enjoying the best of health, and she keeps in health by her activity. A healthy hen generally lays regularly after she starts—provided, of course, she is properly fed and cared for.

The egg record of a hen is governed by the activity of the ovaries, which in turn depends upon the hen's physical vigor. Constitutional vigor is as much a matter of inherited stamina, exercise and fresh air, as it is of quality of food. But there must be proper food to warm the body and to supply energy to carry on the different activities of the body. There must be food to build up the tissues and organs, and to keep them in repair.

Narrowing it down to a few words, egg production is largely a matter of physical and inherited fitness, the proper food, and good housing. No hen should be tolerated, let alone bred from, that is not in the best of health. The foundation of the breeding pen must be constitutional vigor. A hen so happily endowed will seldom fall a victim to contagious diseases; she will be less affected by the changes of weather; she may be depended upon to furnish eggs regularly—provided, of course, that she receives the proper food to maintain health and to furnish material for her product. She, too, must be comfortably housed.

These are points that the poultryman must look well into—in all breeds—for good laying is not a trait of any particular breed. It belongs to strains in all breeds.

Poultrymen of Tomorrow

It is only in the past few years that boys' and girls' poultry clubs and other undertakings which develop a desire for poultry and a knowledge of practical poultry raising in the younger generation have become common. The boys and girls who become interested in poultry today will be the poultrymen of tomorrow, with an advantage over their parents—at least they will be more thoroughly versed in all around poultry knowledge before a beginning is made on a large scale.

Local banking institutions, seeking to turn the attention of farmers in their communities to the more profitable branches of agriculture, particularly poultry, cattle and swine, have rapidly taken up the idea of boys' and girls' poultry clubs, or cattle clubs, or hog clubs. Just lately poultry clubs seem to be in vogue. Some furnish the children with baby chicks or settings of eggs from purebred stock. Under this plan the parents are required to furnish a suitable building and are made responsible for the boys and girls living up to their part of the agreement. Up to this time, however, most banks are confining their efforts to work purely educational, forming contests and offering prizes as an incentive to the youngsters to make the most out of what fowls are on hand and with what equipment they can devise and build themselves. Generally the banks work hand in hand with county agents, or man in charge of special project work appointed by the county, getting the boys and girls interested in better poultry, teaching better methods of housing, feeding, etc.

One worthy project coming to our attention deserves mention here. The Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., is financing a poultry club for the second season which is just getting underway. This bank is working in connection with the junior project work in the county, one of the most progressive farming counties in the state. Between 700 and 800 boys and girls in the rural schools throughout the county have been enrolled. Suitable prizes are offered the boys and girls competing by the banking institution. The grand prize will be a free trip to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, to be awarded to the best all around poultry worker enrolled.

Several states in the Middle West are taking the lead in junior project work, notably the State of Minnesota. In a report reaching us from the State University Farm, St. Paul, we are informed that the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association will sponsor a "fat poultry" show for boys and girls on the same basis which fat calves have been shown for a number of years past. The following is an extract from the report sent us, which is self-explanatory:

"Fat poultry will hereafter be a leading feature of the Junior Livestock Show which is held at South St. Paul every November under the auspices of the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, the agricultural extension service of the University of Minnesota and various business interests of

the state. This exhibit will consist of four groups of market fowls—ten cockerels, three ducks, three geese, and three turkeys.

"The new department has the backing of all the interests which have united in making the Junior Livestock Show the best of its kind in the United States. About 1,200 Minnesota boys and girls were members of poultry clubs in 1922. Heretofore there has been no special state event to close the poultry club work of the year as other projects are closed. It is felt that the fat poultry show at South St. Paul will furnish a satisfactory climax for the poultry club activities of the year."

All this is an immediate aid as well as of future benefit to the poultry industry—work which should have the hearty endorsement of every man and woman having the growth and future welfare of this big industry at heart.

Eggs, 4c a Dozen

No, prices will never be as low as that here, but that's what you would pay for a dozen of fresh eggs in China. Even after paying for packing and transportation to this and other countries, and duty besides, the importation of Chinese eggs is a well-paying business.

A British publication, "Fowls for All," claims that "American meat trusts" are the main factors behind the development of the export trade in eggs from China. It seems that American firms are marketing huge quantities of these eggs in England and as the business is increasing at a remarkable rate, British poultrymen fear the effect.

The following, taken from the above mentioned publication, gives a good idea as to the working conditions in plants in China where eggs are prepared for export:

"It has been estimated that there are in China some 4,000,000,000 hens, and the product from these birds, thanks to the user of refrigerator ships, will be a serious menace of the future. American capital, mostly provided by the meat trusts, is largely interested in the development of the export trade in eggs from China.

"As to the prices of eggs in China, these vary considerably. At Hankow the summer price, ascertained from twenty centers, varied from seventy to 140 for a shilling. During the spring season eggs can be bought in this district for about 22s. per picul—the number of eggs per picul varies from 1,200 to 1,500.

"The eggs are graded for size, and the larger eggs only are used for export in the shell. These command at the highest season price about 5d. per dozen.

"The menace that we have to face in the near future is the power of large capital that is being used by the American meat trusts in developing the storage and distribution of eggs and poultry to be sold in this country. The business is increasing at a rapid rate and is bound to influence prices considerably in the near future."

Jersey Black Giants—Ideal Dual Purpose Fowl

NOW that the Jersey Black Giants are in the American Standard of Perfection, it is up to all breeders of this dual purpose fowl to breed to the Standard with one exception, that of the so-called under color. The writer is frank to admit he had something to do with the breed going into the Standard but at times things are in a way forced on you and rather than have ahellofarumpus 1, with others, stood for the uncalled for white-at-skin under-color and breeders know that any such under color is next to impossible with a black feathered fowl and keep same under cover, so to speak. It will crop out on the surface and, aside from this, it is not necessary at all as the Giants will breed with that golden yellow skin color without being white at skin, in fact the white at skin will at various times give you a bird that will dress more or less white skinned and we do not want any such dressed bird in the Giants.

Let the Sir John's and the Lordhelpus come over here and tell us what a grand thing the League of Nations is, let them tell us what kind of a navy we need, but leave our poultry out of the League of Nations. There are enough things in this league at the present time to suit all, so why add chickens to it. White skinned birds may be the thing in England but not in the U. S. A.

The writer has bred Giants for about seven years and I think all fair minded poultrymen will admit I introduced this breed to the world, or rather the Marcy Farms did, and it seems remarkable how much that those who did not know

By U. L. MELONEY
President The Association of Jersey
Black Giant Breeders; Proprietor
Marcy Farms, Matawan, N. J.

even the name of the fowl three years ago can now tell all about it. I do not say this in unfairness to other breeders—but why exaggerate things, why make claims that cannot be verified? We have in the Giants a rather distinct fowl in several respects, but not a ostrich.

We read in some ads as follows: "Capon, 8 months old, 15 lbs. Cockerels, 8 months old, 13 lbs. Day-old-chicks any place in the U. S. A. with 95% safe arrival."

Now the less attention given such ads the better pleased the buyer will be, if such claims happen to draw his attention or costs him postage and later, mistrust in the breeder.

The writer is about as much interested in the Jersey Black Giants as any poultry breeder in America could be and desires to see each and every Giant booster successful in every respect. But I do not approve of such business methods. Capons have been produced that weighed more than 15 lbs, some, not hundreds, but not in 8 months. If this party has produced one that made such weight in 8 months he is some capon producer, but he might better ease up a little and tell the public he did produce one that showed this weight instead of telling a prospective buyer that he produces hundreds and does not even specially feed them to do so. The

same also refers to cockerels. Then we have the day old chick, think of it, any place in U. S. A. Postal laws as I understand them do not allow such shipments where time in transit is over 72 hours. The United States has few points little over this time to reach same.

Another party's ad reads "250,000 Jersey Black Giant chicks from Exhibition stock." Why, dear friends and readers in America, there is not enough

honest to goodness exhibition Giants today to produce such a quantity of exhibition chicks — let alone one hatchery.

We are at times possibly too enthusiastic about our favorites and personally I think our good breed will make a lot more friends and satisfied ones, if we would run in the lower gear for the time being.

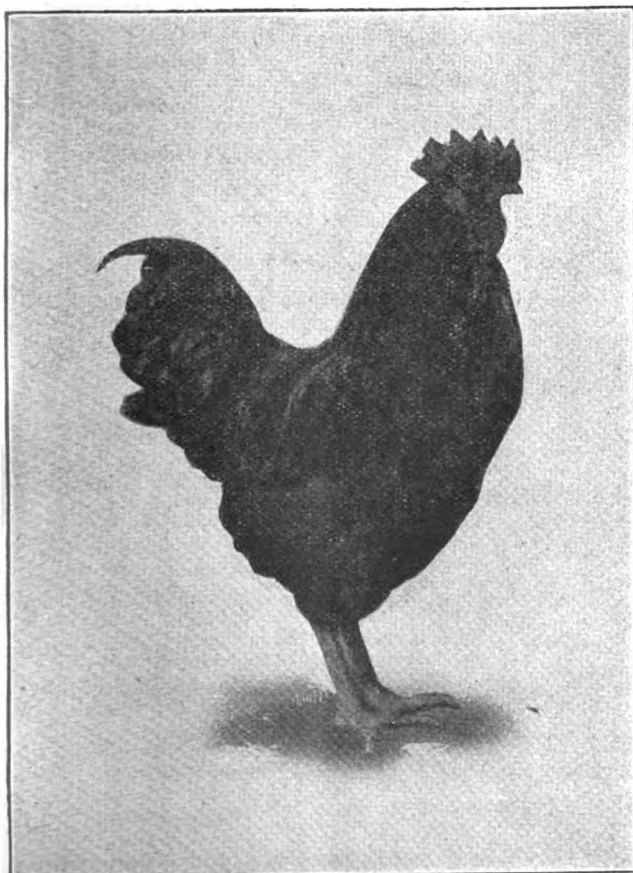
I will mention several distinct qualifications we have in the Giants which may possibly interest the reader:

First and foremost, the fowls' weight. They are a heavy breed of poultry. The Standard calls for cock 13 lbs., hen 10 lbs., cockerel 11 lbs., pullet 8 lbs. These weights are obtainable and can be and are very often exceeded from one to 3 lbs—but not in 8 months.

Second—The Giants are without doubt the greatest fowl to forage we have in America. This means husky, strong, vigorous birds, not forgetting less feed cost, a large item from any standpoint, which makes it an ideal farm fowl.

Third—The Giants, especially the males do not mature at an early age. This means an ideal market fowl as the earlier a male matures the sooner it gets what is called on the dressed poultry market stagy, or hard meat. We have on the Marcy Farms killed and placed on our table what are termed roasters that were fully 9 months old and they were as fine as we have ever had and I dare say the writer has tried every known breed in the country having a real market value as a table bird.

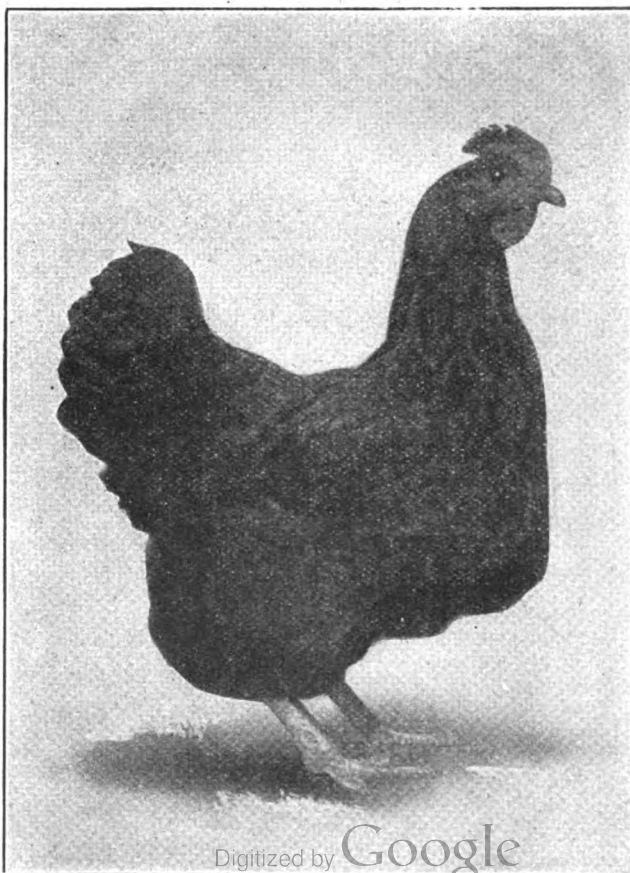
(Turn to page 346)



Jersey Black Giants of Five Years Ago

Wonderful improvement has been made in the Jersey Black Giant in the last five years. Compare the birds above with the present day Jersey Black Giants pictured on our cover and frontispiece, and with the official club illustrations on page 315.

—The Editor.



Raise Turkeys as I Do the Bourbon Reds

AS the warm days of spring approach we hear the turkey hen about the yard. She wants to show her appreciation that the long cold winter is at an end and she can soon start to lay. It's then that we turkey raisers make ready some nests near the house or farm buildings. For these I use barrels turned down on the sides and secured, that they won't get under motion when she enters. Some dry grass and a china egg will attract her attention. With the Bourbon Reds I have no trouble getting them to lay near the house. The past season one hen persisted in laying in a hen's nest in the coal cellar under the house, which was always open during the summer. Another in a box on the landing of the hatchway. This was a real picture to callers as they came to the side door. They never grew afraid as the chicken hens increased in numbers to occupy the same nest. At times there would be a chicken hen under each wing. However, the turkey stood her ground and laid each day there.

If a hen persists in going to some distance there is danger that crows will get the eggs. I drive her home and confine her in a building for some hours. Here she will select a nest and I find her most apt to return each day afterwards.

I always gather the eggs each day. When the weather is cold I gather as soon as laid that the life germ may not get chilled. After gathering, wrap each egg in several thicknesses of paper. Place them in a box a little higher than they require, side by side on end. Place the cover on and they can be turned with one motion each day.

The wrapping of the eggs will retain the moisture and when the eggs hatch there will be no little turkeys dead "from sticking to the shells." The past season I had many reports of 100 per cent fertility after traveling several hundred miles by post.

Every week I receive some of the following questions:

How long have you been raising turkeys?

Do you keep more than one breed?

Which is the hardest breed of turkeys for the Northern States?

When is the best time to have turkeys hatch out?

Why do you prefer Bourbon Reds?

What color should the pure breeds be?

Is it true that the Bourbons don't wander like other breeds?

What is the average weight of the Bourbons?

Are young hens' eggs as strong as matured birds' eggs, or will they hatch as strong pullets?

Is there any harm in mating hens and toms from the same flock?

What per cent fertility do you guarantee with turkey eggs?

How many eggs do you set under a chicken hen?

How long does it take turkey eggs to hatch?

By
FLONA HORNING
Owego, N. Y.

Do you advise me to start with eggs or birds?

What do you feed the young turkeys? How long must they be kept out of the dew in the morning?

Why do some Bourbons lay more eggs than others?

How long do you keep your breeding toms?

At what age do you find a hen turkey worthless as a breeder?

Do young or old turkeys lay the more eggs?

Do your turkeys lay the entire season without stopping?

How large clutches of eggs do your turkeys lay?

How late in the season do turkeys lay?

Is it advisable to hatch turkeys out in September?

To answer all these questions by personal letters requires a considerable amount of time. However, they are always answered promptly and any information added that will throw light on the subject.

So it is with appreciation of the courtesy of our editor in extending the pages of this paper to the printing of this article for the benefit of its readers I will endeavor to answer some of these questions.

My experience raising turkeys dates back nearly fifteen years, when I started with two hens and a tom. These were pure bred Bourbon Reds, and the first season the young hen laid 128 eggs before wanting to set. While the mother had 41 turkeys following her in the fall she accepted all I gave her from those partly reared with chicken hens.

I have had no experience with any other breed than the Bourbon Reds. I have watched the results of other breeders raising other kinds of turkeys. Their success wasn't sufficiently good to induce me to change. I have always remembered that "rolling stones never gather much moss."

As to the hardest breed of turkeys, I have found this breed strong enough to stand the hard winters in Northern Pennsylvania on the highest ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, then when moving to New York State they have wintered fine in an open shed, and in 1922 started laying in March.

In both of these sections I have found that June and July hatched turkeys do the best for me. The weather is really settled here then. The young can go to the fields early in the morning, as the dew is dried off quickly. There is always an abundance of insects and the young will thrive with little care. The May hatched turks are more hard to raise as they get chilled and the sudden showers of May are not good for them.

The matured Bourbon Red tom is a dark chestnut red while the hen is several shades lighter. They both should have clear white wing quills, with sometimes a trace of red at edge of lower ones. The main tail feathers should be nearly white with a slight bar at ends.

I prefer the Bourbons for many reasons. The main ones are their laying so many eggs in a season; I have found them so tame and always at home, which is a great advantage with neighbors nearby. They are more easily handled and can be changed about from place to place without any trouble.

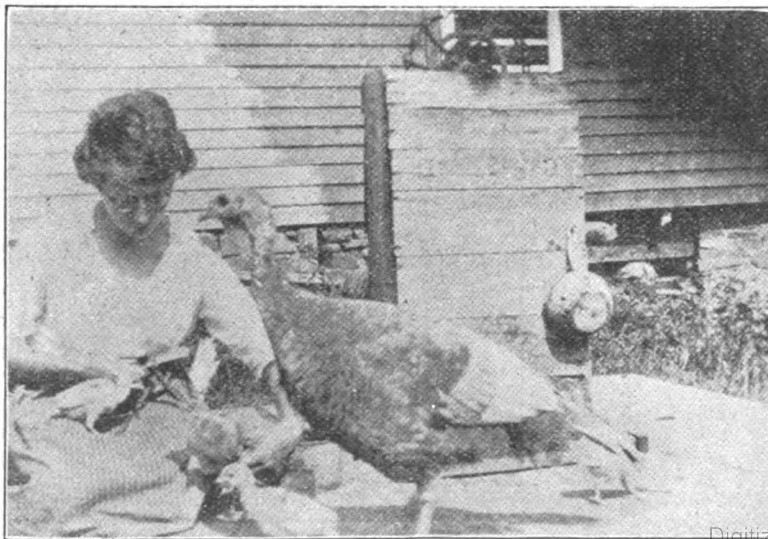
The Bourbons, as a rule, don't attain the size of the Bronze. They are shorter on legs and have thick, compact bodies of yellow flesh, which is much sought after in the fancy markets. One customer reported 20-pound toms at seven months old, which really is all one could wish for in growth or as a roast. The matured tom weighs 28 to 35 pounds, the hens 15 to 18 pounds.

I have been very particular to always use non-related toms and hens. I think that this has been one strong link in my chain of success. Perhaps those who have repeated failures might mend here.

Turkey hens are never at their best until two years old. Young hens often lay earlier and larger clutches of eggs, but their eggs never hatch as strong poults as older birds' eggs. I still have in my flock my 136-egg hen who is eight years old. The past season she laid three clutches of eggs which hatched perfect, strong turks. At some future date I will tell you how old a turkey hen is to be past her usefulness as a breeder or egg machine when this turkey dies.

Turkeys eggs are as a rule very fertile, providing the hens are fed right and the stock is strong. Then the tom should be a strong, vigorous bird, and non-related.

When shipping eggs, great care should be used in packing that they will receive as little jarring as possible. They should be sent strictly fresh. I have found it safe to guarantee 75 per cent fertility. However, I always



Interested in each other—and the onion top

Wyandottes—and Some Impressions

AN acquaintance from South America was showing me some photographs made by him. These photographs gave a fairly good idea of farm life in that locality. The vastness of the country reminded me of my earliest trips into the Western country where there was land aplenty and to spare and very few houses or buildings of any kind. The houses and buildings shown in the photo were generally good and the lands were in good order,—mostly pasture.

Cattle for good quality and plenty of good horses made part of every picture. The one thing of interest to us was a lot of poultry, plainly Wyandotte. My friend told me that he was at the Syracuse Fair some year ago and that he was attracted to the White Wyandotte display,—that he purchased fifty females and ten male birds and took them home with him. He had three men with him. They had come looking for cattle, sheep and hogs.

He had about one hundred or less hens of no breed on his farm. They ate up all of their own males and the greater part of the females, leaving some twenty-five of their own best hens. These and all the Wyandottes had the run of the farm. After the second year all of his hens were White Wyandottes so far as he could tell. This he thought was largely true because the women folks were fond of the chickens and they culled close each year, keeping only the best, their guide being the original hens, none of which were killed.

Later he was sending to the States for some cattle. Two men went for them and he had them bring a dozen male birds back with them. These were contracted for in advance. These males and a few of the original lot that were left were the only males on the farm with about two hundred hens and pullets. Now all of the chickens within a hundred miles of his home are from his flock. He adopted the plan of exchanging his eggs for other fresh eggs. This he did as a safety proposition to prevent those who wanted them coming for them after dark. Now they are so plentiful no one wants to steal them.

This same man has had a lot to do in the upbuilding of better livestock of all kinds in his locality, one of his big features being "Milking Short Horns," for better meat and more and better milk. The same with hogs, selecting the Poland China. After ten years of care and helping others, there are plenty of good cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry which have been of great advantage to all.

Impressions

I came home and picked up my copy of the new 1923 Standard and turned to page 84 to have a look at the illustration of the original Wyandotte. As I looked at this I turned my memory back to an early day when in Toledo, Ohio, and inside one of the finest buildings that I have ever seen for poultry. This was at the home of W. O. Dakin, who at that time was strong on Silver Laced Wyandottes. He had an illustration made by B. N. Pierce. He said to me: "Some day I hope to breed some fowls as good as this illustration."

I then looked at the illustrations in

By

T. F. McGREW

The Wyandotte family has been one of the best messengers the poultrymen of America have had. Where water flows poultry grows. Where poultry grows the Wyandotte will be found.

the new Standard and said to myself—some of the Silver Laced variety at New York last January were almost equal to these illustrations. Then the Whites came to mind and I turned back more than twenty years ago when I met Dr. Wolf and his Hamburgs and now Judge Nixon and his Wyandottes at the show at Washington, New Jersey. Both of these men have brought their fowls to a perfection that fully equals Standard demands. We all know how the White Wyandottes of Canada are accepted as models all over the world.

The Partridge Wyandottes are of better quality than ever before, so are the Golden Laced, the Silver Pencilled and the Columbian varieties. This leaves the one beautiful Buff variety to be brought up to the line of better quality. Those who have written of this variety at New York have made the following remarks: Some are close feathered, some are not. They average under sized as compared with the Whites. They are generally good in type, but of entirely too many shades of color; this was true of all of the Buff breeds and varieties.

In writing of the Buff Wyandottes at New York, Mr. Robinson states that they were the largest class of the breed with a lot of good birds, but making a poorer impression than the other Buff classes because of the diversity of Buff shades in the class—some being hard feathered and consequently looking a little fine and small, others loose feathered and sometimes large as well, making them look too Cochin for a Wyandotte. While these statements go farther than mine, they do agree with what I had to say last month of the Buff breeds.

Of all the variety colors, Buff is my favorite. No other color attracts me so much. It was I who coined the name "Golden Buff." I was one of three who wrote the Color Description for the Standard, "One even shade of rich Golden Buff." Buff is described on page 21 of the new Standard as not so intense as to contain a reddish cast or so pale as to appear brassy or light yellow. Let us hope that both judges and breeders will all of them drift away, not only from the much too pale shade, but from all shades to the too "Golden Buff" which is not a pale lemon or yellow.

No other breed has any more right to favors than has the Wyandotte family. They, like all other fowls, have their faults,—none of them so bad as to be immovable,—they can all of them be remedied. There is one fault, however, which is most difficult to remedy, and that is the breeders themselves dislike to have any one mention the shortcomings of the breed. The secretary of the Partridge Wyandotte Club was out of humor with me because I wrote of the shortcomings of his variety. There is, no use of this if I write that which is not true,—come right out and challenge my statements. If I am wrong, no one can or will admit an error sooner than I will. But if I make up my mind that I am right, you must show me.

My only object in writing of these things is to help all fanciers to succeed. The one way to do this is to have all the fowls you keep of the very best quality. You do not know how many times I have been asked: Don't you think that hen or that male is good enough to breed from? My answer has always been and always will continue to be: No male or female can be too good for the breeding pen. It is almost a waste of time to hatch eggs from poor or medium quality stock in hopes of getting show specimens. You will get few enough from the very best matings, so it seems to me that but little will come from low grade stock.

This does not mean that you must breed from all prize winners. Not all prize winners are producers of high class exhibition stock. Nor will a Wyandotte lacking in breed, shape or type be apt to produce winners. Close or tight feathered specimens will not produce proper Wyandotte feathering. Nor will a full feathered specimen mated to a close feathered one help to any great extent. Try to have all the males and all the females in the matings as close to Standard description as possible. Look on pages 92 to 93, new Standard. Study these two illustrations for shape and for general make-up. Look at the shape of head and comb. Do not think for one minute that a long, slim head will do. Look at the entire upper half of these fowls. Do your fowls look like these or do they look so different as to be of another breed? Study all of these points and have them so well fixed in your minds as to be photographed there. Then follow this formation as a guide and select all of your breeders as close to this type as possible.



Michael K. Boyer's Page

Artificial Light—A Warning

I HAVE of late been receiving quite a number of letters calling for my opinion on the wisdom of installing artificial light in the henry, and I know that whatever opinion I may advance will be open to argument.

I am ever ready to test all moves that may be offered for the improvement and advancement of poultry culture, but until I am fully satisfied I hesitate to endorse or condemn any new thing that might be brought out.

In the matter of artificially illuminating the hen house, so that the hens might be induced to put in several more hours of eating and laying, the question at once came to my mind, "Is this not a case of overworking?" The hen's natural bedtime is from sunset to sunrise. She probably sleeps more hours than any other living thing. Her strength is sorely taxed during the day time, and she must have plenty of sleep to regain her strength.

When the artificial lighting craze struck the Hammonton poultrymen, I kept tabs on the results. I did find that there was a big increase in egg yield with the pullets, but very little additional production with the hens. That was in the first few months of 1922. This year, when the best pullet layers were selected and bred, considerable loss of vitality was noticeable in the offspring, and there were more cases of colds, roup and chicken-pox in the yards of these farms than in the yards of those that did not use lights.

I reasoned that the overwork had weakened the constitutions of the pullets, and without a good constitution, without good vigor, no hen can produce offspring that will be thrifty. It is my firm belief that if breeding these forced pullets is to be continued there will eventually be a race of delicate stock.

Judge Drevenstedt very ably states facts, in a recent issue of the American Fancier and Stockman, when he says: "Man may put one over on old Dame Nature, every now and then, but in the long run he'll lose out. The history of live stock breeding affords too many illuminating examples of this. Forced production in defiance of Nature's laws, sooner or later will push the finest breed or variety or live stock into innocuous desuetude."

Those who use artificial lights on pullets and then at the close of their laying year (or about when they are 18 months old) dispose of those pullets in market, may be making a wise move. But those who breed from pullets that have been forced will be paving the way for weak, unhealthy stock.

Quiz Department

A. Being a subscriber to your paper, would like to ask if there is anything that will stop hens from eating eggs. We are feeding ours oyster shells, meat scrap and a dry mash, also a wet mash and scratch feed and charcoal, but we discover they are eating eggs. H. E. S.

A. I do not know of any sure method by which egg-eating hens may be cured. When once they form the habit they will not only continue to eat them, but they will teach the vice to other hens in the flock.

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

A few years ago I had egg-eating develop in a flock, and despite the most careful watching I could not detect the real culprits. So I placed each hen in a cage, alone, and laid an egg before them. If, upon my return (several hours afterwards) I found the egg gone, I gave her another egg, and if that one, too, disappeared, I put her in a pen of market chickens. If, on the other hand, I found the egg in the cage upon my return, I tried her for two or three days, and if she still proved that she was not guilty, she was put back in the pen again. By this method I discovered that three were guilty, and I never had any trouble after that. M. K. B.

Q. I would like to ask a few questions in regard to a poultry judge.

1. Really do they get any pay for their work? If so, about how much?

2. How does anyone become a poultry judge, also how do they get their license?

3. Is a judge required to be a college graduate? Mrs. G. C. R.

Poultry judges are paid for their work and expenses in traveling, hotel, etc. The amount depends upon their ability and reputation.

2. To be a poultry judge one must have a thorough knowledge of the breeds he is specializing in and must have good judgment in applying the Standard law to them. Poultry judges are not manufactured to order. To be a good judge he must have a talent in that line.

3. To be a licensed judge application must be made to the secretary of the American Poultry Association, 655 West Third Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

4. It is not necessary to be a college graduate to be a poultry judge. M. K. B.

I set a 130-egg Wednesday evening, March 7, and on the night of March the 9th, at 9 p. m. the temperature fell from 103 to 101 when I immediately let down the heat shelf and the temperature ran up to 110 when I awoke at 11 p. m. I then set the eggs out to cool, pushed the shelf up and raised the damper; it then cooled to 103. Do you think the eggs are ruined? H. L. S.

The drop in your incubator temperature from 103 to 101 degrees was nothing serious. There are generally more or less variations of a few degrees. But when the temperature ran up to 110 degrees it is another question.

I do not believe you could have done anything better than cool down your eggs, as you did, but whether you were able to counteract that excessive heat in time remains to be seen. It is my opinion that you have weakened your hatch if nothing more. M. K. B.

A. Do Brahmas lay the lightest colored shelled eggs of any of the heavier breeds? Mrs. J. G.

A. Brahmas lay probably the darkest colored egg of any breed. M. K. B.

Q. 1. I have had three hens lately go lame. They can not fly and hardly walk. Took them away from the rest. They eat and drink the same as ever but have stopped laying. Could you tell me what causes same and how I could treat them for such a disease?

2. Is there anything that will stop hens from eating their eggs? Thanks. N. T. M.

There has been considerable complaint the past few seasons from hens and pullets suddenly losing the power of their legs. I have had a number of cases in my own flocks, and the nearest that I can get to it is rheumatism. We have been having considerable wet weather which I believe is partly a cause.

A very good treatment is to put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in one quart of drinking water daily for a week. Place birds in a quiet,

comfortable cage, alone, bedded on straw. Feed plenty of green food. Rub legs softly with tincture of opium or extract witchhazel and then wrap in flannel.

2. Egg-eating is a habit that is very hard to cure. The safest and best way is to watch until you find the criminal and then get rid of it. It allowed to remain in the flock it is very apt to teach the vice to others. M. K. B.

Q. Can you tell what is the trouble with our leghorn pullets? They act as though they were weak, lay down and do not move around, will eat if I put food before them, combs are red and they look all right but cannot get up. Have only four that have gone that way.

If you can suggest anything, I will greatly appreciate it. E. L. P.

A. There has been considerable complaint the past few seasons from hens and pullets losing control of their legs. I have always associated it with rheumatism, due largely to wet weather.

A very good treatment is to put 15 grains of iodide of potassium in one quart of drinking water, daily for a week. Place birds in a quiet, comfortable cage, alone, bedded on straw. Feed plenty of green food. Rub legs softly with tincture of opium or extract witch-hazel and then wrap in flannel. M. K. B.

Q. Would it be profitable to put in, say around three hundred ducks and fatten them for market as we would have to buy everything for them to eat. And if so, would you send me a list of how to care for them and feed them or where I would be able to learn? C. G. G.

A. Whether or not it would be profitable to buy feed and fatten ducks for market depends first upon the care given them, and the market to which you wish to cater.

To give you a full explanation on how to feed and care would be too much for letter writing, but I would suggest that you send 25 cents to The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., for a copy of their manual on "Duck Dollars" that will give you complete information. M. K. B.

Q. How large a brooder house would you advise building for a thousand chick breeder? N. D. P.

The size brooder house for 1,000 chicks depends largely on the system of brooding you wish to employ.

If you are going to use the hot water (pipe) system, then you should have compartments measuring about 12 feet long and 7 feet wide.

If you are going to use coal or oil burning individual brooders, with a capacity of 250 chicks in each compartment, then the measurement should be 10x12 feet. M. K. B.

I am a regular subscriber to the "Poultry Advocate" and would like to ask what you suggest doing where additional ventilation to a hen house is necessary. I have a building 15x20 with wooden floors and have trouble in keeping properly ventilated. In mild weather the house becomes "sweaty" and the litter becomes damp. Would a ventilator on the roof eliminate this and how large should it be, or what do you suggest? H. L. S.

Ventilating from the roof is a rather dangerous procedure, as it is apt to be attended with draughts. I saw more cases of roup in houses that had top ventilators than in any other.

The best way to ventilate is to have a partially open front, say three feet from the floor, and the rest of the front composed of burlap or muslin.

I have about fifty White Leghorns and a few of them have sores on their heads and also on their bills. It looks like they have gotten pecked by the roosters but have separated them and they still seem to get these sores. Have given them salts and rubbed carbolic vaseline on them. Can you tell me what causes this and what is a good remedy?

From the description you give of the sores on the heads of your stock, I believe they have what is known as chicken pox, or sorehead, as it is known in the South.

At once separate all the afflicted from the well birds and continue to daily anoint the sores with corbolated vaseline, and add a tablespoonful of Epsom Salts to a gallon of drinking water once a week until the patient is cured.

(Turn to page 340)

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A Chick Growing Ration

WHILE visiting with a successful poultry raiser we were discussing rations, and he told me that he had found the growing ration which he had fed his ducks earlier in the season an excellent one to make chicks grow; the chicks being hatched a bit later than he had intended them to be was pushing the pullets somewhat, so as to bring them to laying maturity. The mixture was: Bran, 18 parts; corn meal, 8 parts; middlings, 14 parts; low grade flour, 9 parts; beef scraps, 6 parts. To this he added a third in bulk of green food, which was fine chopped rye or green corn, and kept beef scraps before them all the time. This was thoroughly mixed with skim milk to the consistency of a crumbly mass.

He had the simplest and best way to mix it we ever saw. Having a large barrel churn not in use, the thought struck him to use it for a feed mixer, with the result that he has been using it ever since for that purpose. The dry mixture is put into the churn and just sufficient water or skim milk added to make it stick together. It is crumbly and when it comes out of the churn it is largely in the shape of tiny balls the size of peas and the chicks "just go after it." Nearly every poultry raiser could use a device like this. This mash is fed the chicks twice a day, morning and afternoon, and at night a feed of cracked corn is given in the feed troughs; although they seem to be well filled with the mixture they eat considerable cracked corn, and you can "just see them grow."

Feeding Chicks After Two Weeks Old

Let us suppose that the chicks are well housed in nice summer colony houses, placed on good ground, and near secluded places where they can roam and hide at will, without being made to feel uncomfortable by the hot sun. Such being the case, what is your programme for the summer vacation? Like growing children during the months of vacation they are simply to grow, always be contented, and get everything they want that is for their good. One essential thing and very essential too, it is, their quarters must be kept scrupulously clean, clean for chickens. Cleanliness will never cause a chick to stop growing, but often the lack of it will retard its growth very much. So keep the colony houses clean at all times.

Aside from this give good nourishing food and plenty of it, just enough and not too much. You can overdo this too. Vary the kind of food from time to time and never

By

A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

at one time to make them become tired of it. Try another kind before this stage is reached and then you can go back to it as often as it is good. What are some of the foods we feed? At two weeks old we begin feeding grain, wheat, cracked corn and the chick foods you can buy from the poultry dealers. We feed a lot of this along with a good buttermilk mash. Occasionally these are all mixed together with skim milk and fed as a wet mash and in this way we get a change and a good nourishing food. Then we feed curds. This is crumbly and the chicks like it and eat it freely. For a change boil wheat. The chicks like it very much and will not soon tire of it. It digests quickly and goes directly to the right spot. We want our chicks to eat a lot, which if well digested means growth if they are healthy, and we must study so as to keep them hungry. Nothing will make a man hungry sooner than to see something that he

is especially fond of. The same is true with the chickens. Keep them growing and keep them hungry by catering to their appetites. Of course there is a limit; their crops must not be chock full all the time; they need a little rest occasionally. Later on in the summer we feed, with what is already mentioned, green bone two or three times a week. It should not be fed oftener or they will tire of it, and after a while will not eat it at all. The amount you should feed all depends upon the size of the flock. We would feed them this until we saw they were just beginning to feel satisfied and then we would stop, for we would have none left over to lie around. Feed the extra, if any, to the older fowls.

If you live near a good sized town during the summer you ought to be able to get stale bread. This can generally be purchased for a few cents a loaf. This makes a very good change of food and is cheap. All these foods fed from time to time with wheat and cracked corn at least once a day with a good dry mash before them at all times, will keep the chicks growing. Don't feed all at once but change about. If your soil is sandy the chicks will pick up enough natural grit; if not, a load of sand dumped near by will not be amiss. The chicks on range will get plenty of grass and this will do for green food. Move the colony house about so that they will always be on fresh ground.

Value of Sunflower Seed to the Poultry Raiser

What will help make the hens lay in the winter time is always an interesting question, not alone to the man who makes chicken raising his specialty, but to the farmer as well, and many are the firms that are doing a nice business selling various preparations which are claimed to bring about the desired result.

It has been our good fortune to make the discovery that the Creator in His infinite wisdom furnished us with a plant easily grown and which is a good yielder in most any part of the United States, the seed of which we have found when properly fed certainly increases the egg production; and what we believe of equal importance is one of the most valuable aids to the fowls during the moulting period. Our attention was attracted by the birds eating sunflower seed purely by chance, and the discovery thus made was followed up by experiments which fully demonstrated the real worth of sunflower seed for poultry.

In the early days of our poultry raising experience we raised a small patch of sunflowers in one of our hen



Women's Prize Contest

"Reddy" the Valuable

First Prize

One warm, bright spring morning three years ago, a soft, downy little ball of a baby chick poked her head from underneath her fuzzy mother and gazed at me with clear bright eyes. I cuddled and fondled her for she was the sole offspring of old "Biddy Hen"—the other fourteen eggs seeming to have suffered ill fate. "Baby Chick" grew into a rich deep-red hen—a pure blood Rose Comb Rhode Island Red with no great pedigree back of her, but with a future before her.

She began to lay in November, and kept it up till mid-winter, when she took a short rest, following which she gave me a fresh egg every day for my next morning's breakfast. This far more than paid for her board.

In the early spring, according to her chicken instinct, she went broody and I gave her 15 adopted eggs from which she hatched me 12 fine chicks. She raised 10 of these to broiling stage, which I sold for 60 cents each, reaping a nice little sum of \$6.00.

I kept "Reddy", as I had now come to call her, on the lay until October, when she began to moult. During this time she gave me no eggs but I cared for her well, giving her an abundance of feather-building food and thus put her in good condition for the cold winter, so near at hand. I saw in her an egg type and saved her vitality as much as I could for the hatching season.

By early spring "Reddy" was the "red of perfection." All day long she sang, and worked her energetic legs in every patch of loose ground, keeping her bright reddish-brown eyes ever on the alert for tempting Mr. Bug or Worm. I mated her to my good neighbor's prize cock and from her gathered 31 eggs of the perfect setting type. These I set under two other hens and after breaking "Reddy" from broodiness I mated her again with the same bird. This time she gave me 28 hatchable eggs, and thinking she now deserved to be a real mother, I gave her half of her eggs and had already placed the other half under a foster mother. From all these eggs I raised 43 chickens to maturity. Twenty-six were cockerels of excellent type which I sold readily to my neighbors at \$1.00 each for breeding purposes. On October 1 I had left on hand 17 pullets of good color and breeding and dear little old "Reddy." They began laying in November and December, and in January the 18 averaged me 12 eggs to the bird, which at the average price of 28c a dozen, paid me a nice dividend above their board.

Today I could easily sell the pullets for general farm purpose at \$1.00 each. Reddy and I are going into the season again, for she has far more value to me than just the market.

Pendennis, Kans. Dot Wheatcroft,

Perseverance Wins

Second Prize

In the spring of 1920 we bought 100 Single Comb Brown Leghorn chicks

The American Poultry Advocate offers prizes of \$5, \$4 and \$3 respectively for the best articles submitted each month on poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, pet stock, or any topic of real interest to women engaged in farming or poultry pursuits. All articles found acceptable in addition to the three winning articles will be entitled to one year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, either new or renewal. The articles need not be lengthy (not to exceed 1,000 words) but they must be of real interest, and in the main based on actual experience. Tell us how YOU have succeeded in surmounting difficulties in connection with the success of your work, or give us some of your short cuts to quick marketing profits. All articles must be in by the 10th of the month, addressed to the Contest Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

which came on June 5th, a rainy, cold day. They were put in a large wooden box in front of the stove. After a few days we carried the box out doors on nice days so the sun could shine in.

In about two weeks we transferred them to a coop out doors with a lantern and a jug of hot water for heat. Here they had a small run.

I raised 23 pullets which started to lay at six months of age and laid well considering I didn't know any more about feeding for egg production than I did about brooding for quick growth.

The next year we, or rather I, set a number of hens and ordered incubator chicks, then divided the incubator-hatched among the hen mothers, giving each about twenty chicks. This was an ideal arrangement until when about six weeks old their wings began to droop. A kind neighbor pronounced it lice. "Put on salt grease," which I did and the wings that didn't droop before drooped now. I lost about half of the flock. But I wasn't "downed." I resolved right then (in July) that the next year I would raise chickens and raise them right. I would have a brooder house and a canopy stove. But "Hubby" balked on the house (cost too much and didn't have time, anyway) and the subject was dropped, but my plans were made and in the spring of 1922 I engaged incubator space of another neighbor and ordered eggs from some better stock, and in the face of much argument from the head of the house I ordered an oil brooder stove with the remark that "If I have no other place I will set up the stove in our bedroom."

The eggs came on the day appointed and I was very hopeful, for those eggs had cost more by the hundred than anyone else about here had ever paid for day-old chicks. (But, of course, good judgment and I had separated—everyone said so.) Upon delivering these precious eggs to the incubator operator I was told it was impossible for her to do my hatching, "Awful sorry." I did up the eggs and sent them back (I bought them of an honest and kind person who belongs to the Brown Leghorn Club), and took credit on 100 chicks of the same quality, which arrived on May 5th, ninety-eight husky fellows. I had part of my sum-

paper. A layer of dirt on top with a top covering of chaff. My oil brooder stove burning; the back door securely locked and the men folks entered the main kitchen by a direct door (but spent a lot of time out there, just the same). Right here I want to say I had a lot of chicks hatched from my own stock the same age and some older and some younger, about six hundred in all.

When the chicks were about a week old I unlocked and opened that door (which swung out). I nailed carpet across the opening to hang within ten inches of the floor. I cut a pasteboard box and nailed across the bottom and cut a small chick hole in this and the door was closed only at night. Now I went to the outside and tore up the board platform and was using the boards for a little yard when Hubby came around and inquired in a very unfriendly way as to my actions, and I replied in a none too obeying manner. Why not? I was learning to use saw and hammer, had gained knowledge and confidence, and knew my work would bring returns. Now the chicks had to be moved, as they had become quite a nuisance, scratching until a person couldn't see because of dust.

I suggested that now the spring's work was progressing and lumber at hand, the brooder house might be built—it was, and another one will be built this spring and equipped with a coal brooder for the early steady heat, and the oil stove for later in season, when they only require night heat.

I will conclude by saying that what I have done others can do, with perseverance. Four years ago I started with a hundred brown beauties. I have paid for all feed and movable equipment; furnished all eggs and fowl for the family. This spring I purchased incubating capacity for 1,200 eggs, which I intend to set four times. It is true, I haven't spent any chicken money outside of the business, but on the other hand I have used no outside funds. And I have taken enough time from the business to bring into this world two little girls whom I hope will have perseverance and love—for it takes both, with a dash of independence, to stand on your feet in this world. That same kind husband who scoffed at chickens before has made plans to raise more chicks than I this year. He has chosen a different color of the same variety (second choice and not so pretty).

Florence Murphy,
Jordanville, N. Y.

Club Girl Raises Guineas

Third Prize

As White Plymouth Rocks are not my only specialty, I think others might be interested in my experience with pearl guineas.

I usually keep six hens and two roosters. One year they began laying in the hen house in February, but more often they make their nests in weed patches, brush piles, and other out-of-the-way places.

As they nearly always lay in the mid-

The "Advocate's" Forum

Favors the Light Brahmas

I should like to say a few words in favor of the Light Brahmas. We think them the finest fowl raised. I have bred and raised them for over 30 years and I find them very hardy, strong from the shell. If one gets them old enough to stand on their feet you are pretty sure of them, as they are rarely sick. They make fine broilers at two months old; I have had them weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

They always bring first class price; they cannot be beat as crate fed. I have scoring cards from poultry show of cockerel weighing $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and pullets $9\frac{1}{2}$ at 9 months old. We have a few very fine birds now (about 50). I have never kept a large flock. This year I intend to try capons. There is no breed that will do better in confinement and a 3-foot fence will turn them.

They certainly are deserving of more popularity. As egg producers they are fine, laying a large brown egg, about seven to a pound.

Have any of you ever tried extract of logwood as a preventive cure for cholera and other bowel trouble? It is fine; we have used it with perfect success with our White Leghorns this last year and I once lived in the West where cholera raged in summer and we found it would cure a bird when sick, and if kept in their drinking water they would never have it. There should be enough put in to make the water quite dark, say a piece as large as a good sized chestnut to the quart.

Coudersport, Pa. Alice E. Dodd.

For Breeders of Cavies

Being a new subscriber to your paper and as a fancier and also judge of cavies before coming to this country I would like to give your readers a few hints on breeding either Smooth English or Abyssinians, with which I have won prizes all over Britain.

Never breed with any before 6 or 7 months at least, especially if you want size for show. Crushed oats and bran with water to drink in the hot weather is a good feed in the morning and green food at night. Dandelions, clover, lawn grass, chickory are all good, with plenty of sweet meadow or clover hay beside them all the time. Sawdust makes good bedding and clean their hutch every week at least. You can run four or five does with the buck at a time but always have a separate hutch for each litter as it is not good policy to crowd them all together. I used to give the does that had a litter a dish of bread and milk at night as it soon rushes them on to a good size. Condensed milk I found all right for this purpose. You can wean the young ones at from a month to six weeks. The English or Smooth need to be kept warm in cold weather but the Abyssinian is hardy and will be all right if kept dry and out of draughts. Carrots make a good feed when green stuff is out of season but take care they are not frozen.

Concerning Line Breeding

I notice Mr. W. C. DeLapp's query on inbreeding or line breeding. I have understood that before a man could line breed he had to have at least four pens of a particular breed, say pens No. 1, 2, 3, and 4; No. 1 to contain hens and cockerel; No. 2 pullets and a cock; No. 3 hens and cockerel and No. 4 pullets and a cock. Next year he alternates, No. 2 pen is then hens to which he breeds a cockerel from No. 1; No. 3 he will cull or sell and replace with pullets to which he breeds a cock from No. 2. No. 4 is now hens to which he breeds a cockerel from No. 3. No. 1 is replaced with pullets to which he breeds a cock from No. 4, and this is kept up year after year, always replacing hens with pullets from some pen but cock or cockerel from pen just in the rear.

You will note that when the cycle is completed the pullets and cock in a given pen are not closer related than third or fourth cousins and yet of the same lineage.

The same result can be had by four small breeders working together toward the same end, but one small breeder cannot do it.

W. A. Wherry.

Newberry, S. C.

The Evolution of the Farm Hen

Eggs and dressed chicken are no longer a by-product of the farm. They are one of the main profit-paying crops.

Not long ago, the farm poultry flock was looked upon with scorn by the average New England farmer. Every farm housewife kept a few hens and made a valiant effort to supply her lord and master with fresh eggs for breakfast and an occasional fried chicken during the summer months, and she usually managed to obtain some "pin money" for her own use by the sale of surplus eggs. But the chickens were considered the woman's property or rather her hobby, and not worthy of notice by the man of the house; consequently little attention was paid to breeding a better type of fowls, and the birds that were kept had to find roosting quarters in any convenient shed, as Mr. Farmer did not consider "them pesky hens" worthy of a real poultry building. But, notice the evolution of the hen in the past few years, from a farm creature of despised obscurity to one of the most valued creatures on the farm, as she is today.

A veteran New England poultryman says that when he first started in business there were no poultry houses as we know them today—the hens roosted any old place on the farm, and laid their eggs in the haymow, the straw stack, in the stable or under the barn, and when it was time for the egg man to call, the small boy had to rustle around and find the eggs. He says eggs in the winter time were a rare article, and the type of poultry which found its way to market was small, poorly developed and thin in flesh.

Commercial egg farms were few and

special interest in poultry keeping was likely to be dubbed a "chicken crank" and to be looked upon as somewhat lacking in his "upper story" by the farmers in the neighborhood. But, even under the unfavorable conditions which prevailed a decade or more ago, the farm hen played an important part in farm economics, in spite of the fact that the farmer did not recognize biddy in his reckoning.

Farmers did not have to fill out income tax blanks in those days, so most of them paid little heed to bookkeeping, and had therefore no idea of the revenue produced by the depised hen. At the present time we seldom hear men speak disparagingly of the chicken business as they used to do. Instead they classify the "poultry industry" as one of the important farm industries of today.

Although statistics mean little to most of us, the figures showing the value of poultry products are truly impressive. According to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the American hen produced more than one and one-quarter billion dollars' worth of eggs and poultry last year.

This proves that the poultry products are one of the most valued items of income to the farmer.

Men who are keeping books on their poultry operations know that not only does the hen contribute a very tidy sum to the income column, but that the poultry operations are showing a steady margin of profit even when the other farming operations have not shown encouraging returns.

The changes in the methods of keeping poultry during the past few years have been truly revolutionary. Greater interest in record keeping, stimulated by the formation of poultry clubs, and by the home egg laying contests, as well the International laying contests at the various agricultural colleges, and by the good work of the farm bureaus, has pointed out the importance of the farm hen.

The introduction of culling methods has awakened the poultry keeper to the possibilities of greater profits in well-bred poultry and up-to-date methods of selecting layers and caring for them.

A few years ago, any old hen was good enough for the farm flock if she laid an occasional egg, but now how different! Every hen in the flock must now show her laying ability or off she goes to market.

A recent visit to several Connecticut farms shows the attitude of the wide-awake farmer towards the once despised hen. One farmer, who a few years ago just kept a small back yard flock for eggs for his own use, now gives most of his time to his poultry business. Last spring he hatched 5,000 young chicks, and this fall erected another laying house 16x40 feet.

Another man who built a 60-foot laying house last year and filled it with pullets, is already planning for another one of equal size because his pullets paid for the new house.

Small Animal Department

Fur Bearing Animals in Captivity

The breeding and raising of fur bearing animals in captivity is an enterprise that should be encouraged, the production of some of these animals have been carried on successfully when properly managed. One of the principal reasons why greater success has not been attained is because too much publicity has been given to the financial returns and not enough said about the obstacles to be overcome. All of us who have been engaged in the live stock business, whether it's rabbits, foxes, poultry, or horses, cattle and hogs, know that inferior animals, temperament, feeding and breeding problems, sanitation, diseases and parasites all bring questions to be solved and troubles to overcome, the fur bearing animal industry is no exception. Every one engaged in fur farming must consider that he is handling wild animals in captivity and not those that are domesticated. It is a well known fact that these fur bearing animals which have been born in captivity are more tame and easily managed than those from the wild, but they are by no means domesticated.

The rearing of fur bearing animals in captivity is practically a new industry and until within a few years there has been very little information to be had on the subject. As far back as history goes, people wore furs and they will probably continue to do so indefinitely. Skunks, Muskrats and Beavers have under certain conditions been raised successfully. Fur farming, therefore, occupies an important place in the general scheme of conservation, but the extent to which the industry may grow depends largely upon how much the enterprise is encouraged. The State Agricultural College and Experiment Stations, and state game commission and conservation societies are in a position to render much assistance to the industry, in the way of investigations along the line of feeding, breeding and general management.

Raising Muskrats in Captivity

The production of a fine quality of fur in the United States has been on the decrease for half a century, and the present outlook is that there will be a further falling off in supply. The muskrat has been one of the leading fur bearing animals in keeping up a high total value of our annual fur production, and in trade today is one of our most important fur bearers. And while the prices for this fur may have reached the top point, we can be reasonably sure that the quotations will average good for many years to come, making muskrat farming under favorable conditions, a profitable business.

Considerable interest has come up during the past few years as to the feasibility of breeding and raising muskrats in captivity, and the present experience goes to show that it is not a difficult animal to raise.

In the first place apiece of marsh land, lake or quiet stream that can be fenced

Questions relating to the Care, Feeding, Breeding and Diseases of Small Animals will be answered by the Editor of this department

V. M. COUCH

Ithaca, N. Y.

to whom inquiries should be addressed. When an answer by letter is wanted, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

in, is necessary. If the place is already stocked with muskrats then all they need is protection, if not, breeding stock must be obtained from trappers or other breeders. They increase fast, unlike other fur bearing animals, they bring forth three litters a year, and from six to nine in a litter, the first being born in April. The females of the first litter often bear young the first year also, yet several years are required for a muskrat to reach full size, and its fur to become of the highest quality. This is one great advantage in breeding and raising these animals in captivity, in that there is less trouble from catching young and immature animals, the skins of which are offered on the market every season in large numbers.

Muskrats have many enemies other than man. It has been estimated that nearly one half of the muskrats born in a season never reach maturity. Owls are the worst enemy, and fox, mink and otter get a good many.

In locating a farm for raising muskrats, a place should be chosen when the water is clear and deep enough so that it will not freeze to the bottom. The food consists mainly of roots and stalks of aquatic plants, such as wild rice, flags, water lilies, reeds and cat-tails. They are very fond of artichokes, and these should be grown on the farm. Carrots are also much relished by them. So long as there is an ample supply of food handy by the muskrat is not likely to migrate, so it stands the owner well in hand to have plenty of food well started before the place is stocked.

Even twelve or fifteen years ago when muskrat hides brought a very low price, the value of muskrat marshes was estimated to be worth forty to fifty dollars an acre. These marshes often yield a better income per acre than adjoining cultivated land.

Quiz Department

Q. My young rabbits get wet about the mouth, act dumpy and a few of them have died. What can the disease be? Please give remedy.

B. S., N. C.

A. Another case of slobbers or acute indigestion.

tion. Not a disease but symptoms of one. It may be caused by sour food, too much green stuff, lack of nourishment, or removal from the mother too soon. First place the youngster by itself, and give no food for 24 hours. Give two drops of muriatic acid to a pint of water to drink, and mix fresh at each feeding. In mild cases a cure may generally be effected by giving well salted dry feed only. Cut down the hay supply and feed mostly dry bread, rolled barley of bran. Feed sparingly.

V. M. C.

Q. In what way does the Toggenberg milk goats differ from the Saanens, and which is the best breed for milk? How much do they give?

R. N., D. C.

A. The color of the Toggenberg is light brown with a white bar down each side of the face, and some white on the legs, while the Saanens are pure white or creamy white. The latter breed is a little heavier, other ways much the same. The Toggenbergs are rather more common in the east, but in milk qualities can not say that they are better. The best grades of pure breeds give over a gallon when fresh, and a seasons yield of 2000 to 2400 pounds. Records have been made of 3000 pounds.

V. M. C.

Q. Have quite a large and valuable doe that has miscarried her young twice in succession. Do not like to lose her. What can be done?

E. F. W., Ind.

A. Would suggest that you not test her after she has mated once, but remove her at once to her own hutch. Give her plenty of time to rest between litters. Avoid having her over-fat when breeding, but in just fair condition. Any animal regulator is good at this time as a tonic.

V. M. C.

Q. It is possible to find a ready market for very many cavies for experimental purposes? If so, where?

H. O. V., Conn.

A. Practically all laboratories and hospitals use more or less cavies (guinea pigs). The U. S. Government bulletin has the following to say about the use of cavies, "Guinea pigs are in much demand for experimental purposes in the preparation, testing and standardizing of serums and antitoxins. They are well adapted for this use, being small and easily handled. Their use in medical research is steadily increasing. Any breeder undertaking to supply animals to laboratories must give absolute assurance as to their suitability for experiments. If he can do this, and furnish the animals as needed, he should be able to command good prices for them and to establish a permanent and lucrative business."

V. M. C.

Q. Are the following feeds good for rabbits and can they be fed without injury to them, cotton seed oil meal, linseed oil meal and middlings? What is an excellent mash for putting flesh on rabbits for live marketing, and for suckling does and growing young rabbits? I am feeding two parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats, and am feeding also corn and rye bread, clover and Timothy hay in the evening. In the morning, green food, hay and milk. My stock has plenty of exercise but is not as thrifty as it should be. Have had ear canker but cured it with 20 parts olive oil and one part carbolic acid.

N. D., Wis.

A. These oil meals may be fed to rabbits, but should be given very sparingly, especially in warm weather. Middlings are good, but should be mixed with other feed. A good rabbit mash feed is composed of the following, 1½ parts bran, 1 part ground and 1 part whole oats, 1½ parts whole wheat, ½ part cracked corn, and ½ part corn meal, for young and old alike, except as to quantity per animal. Any mash that is good for making rapid growth on chickens is good for rabbits, if not fed too liberally, but do not over feed of any grain food, give only what will be cleaned up in 30 minutes or so. There is nothing better for suckling does and the young to make rapid growth than bread and sweet milk once a day. No doubt your stock is being overfed which is the cause of its not doing well, or it may be in poor breeding.

V. M. C.

RABBIT FUR QUOTATIONS

Raw domestic American rabbit skins were quoted March 31st last as follows:

	Ex. large, No. 1	Large, No. 1	Medium, No. 1	Small, No. 1	Unprime
Angoras	\$.75	\$.50	\$.35	\$.25	20-10c
New Zealand White	.65	.45	.30	.20	15-10c
Himalayan	.50	.30	.20		
Blue Beveren	1.00	.75	.50	.30	25-10c
French Silver	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	40-20c
Havana	1.50	1.25	.85	.65	50-25c
Chinchilla	5.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	75-50c
Cross and Commons	.50	.35	.20	.10	10-05c
Hatter Culls	.25	.15	.10	.05	

Poultry Activities

The League of American Poultry Shows Celebrates First Anniversary

The first annual meeting of The League of American Poultry Shows was held in New York City, January 27th, every member being represented.

As guests of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show this meeting resolved itself into a dinner and round table conference and inasmuch as with the advent of The Garden Show the season closed; the meeting took on a reminiscent aspect inasmuch as the organization had passed through a testing time.

The concensus of opinion was that the stand which The League has taken in several matters have all tended to elevate the show business. Particularly in respect to the attitude of certain representatives of sundry papers, periodicals and magazines. It is quite certain that no visitor at and of The League Shows found any objectionable canvasser nor have they since found that they have subscribed to any paper which is not being delivered to them as per terms of sale.

It is a matter of regret that this year more than ever before members of The League have found exhibitors who do not live up to the rules and regulations of the shows; particularly those who make entries paying for same with worthless checks or issuing checks on which stop payment for some trivial excuse is made. The time will surely come when this class of exhibitors will find themselves debarred from all shows for such unsportsmanship-like manners. It is the intention of The League to take up this phase of the show business and make examples of some offenders.

At the outset The League was misunderstood, mis-quoted and maligned as being an off-shoot of The American Poultry Association; as about to undertake the issuance of Poultry Standards and as last and most unkind of all as general usurpers of all the show business, but getting right down to brass tacks it was found to be an organization first, last and all the time for the benefit of poultry shows in general; as champions of any and all worthy breeds of fowls and lastly as expending every ounce of energy they possessed to build up the show business not only for their own fold but also to lend a helping hand to any asking aid. The field is far too wide and too long for them to undertake to make a monopoly of the show game but it will never be too extensive for every one in it to put on a show worthy of the name.

Save for those acquainted with the inner workings of a show few people know of the stupendous task of putting on a real poultry show. Heretofore without any organized effort each and every show stood on its own feet lacking the moral support of other show managements. When The League of American Poultry Shows was formed certain in-

Show Secretaries Please Note

Secretaries of poultry shows who wish dates listed in the "Advocate" are requested to send in this information as soon as dates are decided upon.

terests took on a decidedly different attitude and instead of telling the shows what they must do and what they must not do they began asking what they might be permitted to do.

It was ever thus since the beginning of man. Most striking example of recent times being that in the recent World War in which each of the Allies were operating under their own head and quite ineffectively but when consolidated under the head of Marshall Foch all was changed and glorious victory made possible; so too it is found in the show business "in unity there is strength."

As one member put it if nothing more is done than to get together and have these conferences from time to time we will have accomplished much good but as has been seen much more than this has been accomplished and it keeps alive during 365 days of the year the interests in the shows. It would require the blast of Gabriel's trumpet to awaken many a show which has receded within its shell only to come forth about 60 days prior to their next show whereas a community of interests keeps not only the members in touch with each other but is far more important the shows in touch with the exhibitors and patrons generally. The most lasting and beneficial service which a show may render is that of keeping alive the exhibitors' interests and a show which hibernates is not in position to do this.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President—D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Vice-President—H. S. Thompson, 321 Chapanoke Road, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary—H. W. Britton, Moorestown, N. J.

Treasurer—R. O. Lipton, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Annual dues \$10.00.

The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia time and place to be announced through the press.

SHOW DATES CLAIMED

Sept. 3 to 7—Norwich Fair, Conn.
Sept. 11 to 15—State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 11 to 15—Reading Fair, Pa.
Sept. 18 to 22—Hanover Fair, Pa.
Sept. 28 to 29—Mincola Fair, N. Y.
Oct. 2 to 6—Brockton Fair.
Oct. 2 to 6—York Fair, Pa.
Nov. 27 to 30—Lehigh, Pa.
Dec. 5 to 8—Chelsea, Mass.
Dec. 11 to 15—Portland, Maine.

1924

Jan. 1 to 5—Boston, Mass.
Jan. 8 to 12—St. Albans, Vt.

President Rigg Renders An Accounting

I submit the following financial statement and ask that it be given fair and careful consideration by all members of the Association.

Total Cash Balance, Dec. 30, 1922	\$ 6,243.87
January receipts	4,724.72
February receipts	4,691.85
	<hr/> \$15,660.44

By disbursements, which includes payment in full for first edition of the 1923 Standard, current expense, ribbon and show supply bills	7,084.59
	<hr/> \$ 8,575.85

Bills Receivable, includes besides some show accounts, 1923 Standard accounts—all good	7,075.30
	<hr/> \$15,651.15

Bills Payable	3,710.00
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Balance, Feb. 28, 1923.....	<hr/> \$11,941.15
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Poultry Registration in Canada

Registration of poultry was pronounced the most valuable development that has taken place in connection with the poultry industry in generations by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture in an address before the Ottawa Poultry Association.

"It adds to existing show-ring qualifications of the breeds," said Dr. Grisdale, "the qualification of production."

Registration of poultry recently received the official sanction of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This government action places registered poultry in Canada, for the first time in any country, on the same plane as registered livestock of all kinds.

Only hens laying 200 eggs, averaging twenty-four ounces to the dozen, in fifty-two consecutive weeks in egg-laying contests under official supervision, are eligible for registration.

Hens fulfilling these qualifications in egg-laying contests conducted by Dominion experimental farms throughout Canada in 1922, numbered 398. By breeds, they were divided in this way: Barred Plymouth Rocks 197, White Leghorns 134, White Wyandottes 30, Anconas 19, Rhode Island Reds 11, Buff Orpingtons 5, and Andalusians 2.

Every province in Canada was represented in these contests. A Plymouth Rock hen of the Agassiz Experimental Farm of British Columbia scored the highest record with 297 eggs for the year.

The world's record for fifty-two consecutive weeks is 339 eggs established by a Black Orpington in Australia. The record for the United States and Canada is 335 eggs made by a White Leghorn at the University of Washington in 1922.

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Select your requirements from the following list, write out your copy plainly (typewrite if possible), forward to us with proper remittance enclosed. Your finished order will come back to you postage prepaid in the shortest possible time and we know you will be well pleased with the work.

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For colored paper add 20%.
For two color printing add 20%.
For an extra amount of wording, printing down side or across bottom add 20%.

NOTE HEADS—6x9½ (Ruled or Unruled)

250, \$3.75; 500, \$4.75; 1,000, \$6.25.
For colored paper add 20%.
For two color printing add 20%.

BILLHEADS—8½x5½ (Ruled or Unruled)

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STATEMENTS—5½x8½ (Ruled or Unruled)

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POST CARDS—Government Postal Size

250, \$3.50; 500, \$4.25; 1,000, \$6.00.

SHIPPING LABELS—For Eggs or Chicks

On plain paper—250, \$2.75; 500, \$3.50;

1,000, \$5.25.

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From Bill to Hen By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

My intenshun in this 3rd letter is to kover moar ground in the chix life.

Yore Leghorns is now old enuf to skratsh an you had ought to spred fine straw or kut klover on the flor of yore brooder hous an berry the chix granc in to giv em xrsise so as to develop strong mussels an tuf boans. You nead a profetic eye now Hen, to look forward to the tim when yore present chix will gro in to produsers. It is interestin to watch em gro an davelope into promisin pulets an lusty kokrels later on.

This 3rd weak of there lif is-a kritikal won an you may be kalled on to kreamate som of yore flok.

Kreamatin is the senatary way of disposin of the karkas of ded chix.

No, Hen, you dont lik yore chix to dye, for ded chix is a loss in your operashuns, but moast of us allways luse som of em durin the proses of developmant an in yore a count book you charg the ded wons to profet an loss, moastly loss.

When you get up to the 4th an 5th weak fead em only 4 tims a day. Thay eat enuf to last em a longer tim.

As thay gro in to thare 6 weeks davelopmant thay nead mor room an if konvenyent leve em run out on som ground.

I ha notised in my xtensiv xperiens that chix wich was konfind klost for a long tim actually eat ground when thay wer ferst let out. I am shure, Hen, you hav maid good use of yore Library; yore now feadin in adishun to grane &c, moar charr kole, grit an some mete skrap. Go slo on the skrap, Henry.

You will now notis the fein cote of fethers yore chix, or moast of em, is groin at 6-7 weeks old.

Thare is nothing so inspirin to the anthuseastik polterer as a flok of hundreds an hundreds of 7-8 weak old thorbroad chix in thare librel groath of glosy plumage running over a velvety laun in the warm sun.

When you see sutch a site, Hen, noboddy coud perswade you to go to raisin non de skrips agen.

You had now ought to be abel to see wich is pullets an wich rusters. And, Hen, I bet one of my Rode Iland Reds agin one of yore Lekorns that you kan kount moar rusters then the other kinds.

It is a xelent praktis to sepperate the seckses now, soon, for obvius reons wich you kan agen reed in yore library by referrin to that subjekt in the indx.

The mails ought now to be fatened, or moast of em, for broylers. Use moastly karbohidrates for fatenin food, such as korn, a small porshun wheat an som greens.

Wile in the fatenin prossess thay shoud be konfind in a allmost dark plase an be shure to giv em planty water. Theas erly broylers, say June 1st, shoud way from 1 an a half to 1 an three forths pound.

Later in the seson fead em up to 2 pound or moar.

At this age thay bekom very livly an bagin to nead moar xercise.

Yore now in the month of May an I suspekt you hav givn yore chix frea



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rainge for a least part of the tim an be shure to giv em planty of balansed rashun, allowin em to run in yore grass rainge. Never be afrade of yore chix getin rumatis from running all over yore liet farm providen thay is no wet spot in it.

Wile chix is hevvy drinkers thay want to be boan dry out sid around.

As soon as the fead delers find out yore in the fowl bisness on a larg skale thay will try to sel you all kind of good, bad an indiferant foods, tonix an forsin feads. Tak my advis an refur to yore Library an anything not men-shund init dont fead befoar konsultin nabors a bout it, untill sutch tim that you bekom moar xperiensed yoreself.

Ramember:

"A stich in tim sava ninn"

In poltry saim as in a othr line.

Pleas parden me, Hen, poatry komis handy for me an befor I no it the rimes foarm 'emselves in my ritin.

Parden som advis rite hear: kultivat a sperit of independens or self relians with a ambishun of doin yore werk better then the other feller.

If yore lookin for afuens an renoun Wishin suksess yore efort to croun, Be allways at it doin yore best, Finishin yore chors befoar you rest.

Yours truly,

Bill Fowl.

Raise Turkeys as I Do

(Continued from Page 318)

make good any complaints. The heavier breed of chicken hens will cover ten eggs very well. I have had very good hatches and success with the young where the hen was kept free from lice.

The hen should be dusted several times with powder or sulphur. Take care not to get it on the eggs. It requires twenty-eight days for turkey eggs to hatch. Be sure there is an enclosure about the nest sufficient to keep the first hatched from wandering after bugs, which they are sure to do if not watched. If one escapes he soon finds out he is lost and will make such a fuss that the mother will leave the nest and often spoil the hatch.

If one wishes to get a start at small cost I think the eggs far the cheaper way to start. When one purchases eggs he gets the benefit of years of careful breeding to produce the best birds possible, this at a small cost in eggs. Some of our most successful turkey raisers started with hatching eggs. One lady who purchased hatching eggs last season raised seven toms from eight hatched out. These were sent in July to her. Other customers did nearly as well, while some raised all their hatch.

What to Feed Young Turkeys

This is the most important step in the game. Many people think that it's nearly an impossibility to raise turkeys. I am thoroughly convinced that if young turkeys were cared for just as you care for incubator chickens, with the same feed excepting steam cooked chick feed where raw chick feed is given to the chickens, I really believe that a brooder stove and hover would be the proper thing for large hatches. In the Western States several breeders raise very large flocks this way. They caution us not to let them run on ground where chickens have been for several years. They claim that the ground is filled with gape worms.

Where only a few is raised with a hen, give the first thirty-six hours nothing but a drink of sour milk, then start

Mr. Chick Buyer

*You can bank on
Wishbone-Hatched Chicks
They're Healthy from the Start!*



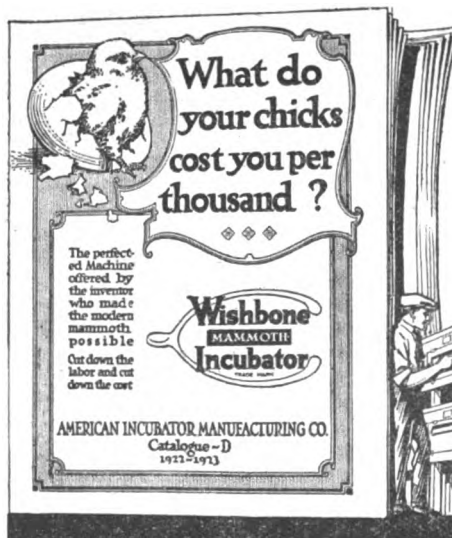
IT'S half the battle if Chicks have health and strength to start with. It pays to feed that kind; it's a joy to watch them grow. But the best of feed, care, or attention, will not avail if they're wobbly from the first. Like sickly plants raised in some sun-for-saken spot, they were feebly incubated!

In striking contrast, just as a rich, moist, sun-soaked soil turns seed into strong, profitable plants, the Wishbone Mammoth hatches consistently from the egg, a strong, sturdy, profitable Chick. The Wishbone-Hatched Chick comes to you with a strong Bill of Health. Its natural strength gives it an unbeatable start over all other Chicks.

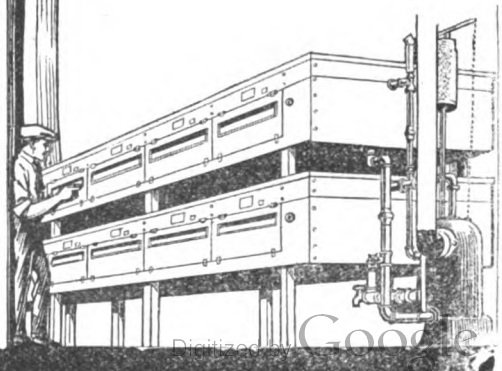
Why be satisfied with less than the best? Write today for the name of a nearby Wishbone Hatchery and go there for your Chicks. When buying Chicks, your best guarantee is—"WISHBONE HATCHED."

Mr. Hatcher

Make next season amazingly profitable—Decide right now to make next season the star season of your hatching career. Earn more money than you ever did before. Save yourself all the bothers of hand labor in incubating. Reduce expenses. Hatch livelier, healthier, easier-to-sell chicks. Install greater capacity into your allotted space. (Send us your specifications and we will prove this.) Make 1923-24 absolutely your most prosperous season. **BUY A WISHBONE MAMMOTH.** Now is the time to decide. Now is the time to study the interesting free catalog that explains the Wishbone secrets of easy, profitable hatching. Don't delay! Send a postal for this catalog today.



AMERICAN INCUBATOR
MANUFACTURING CO.
162 Neilson Street
New Brunswick, N. J.



LORD FARMS' LOW JUNE PRICES

All through the season we have been sold out of chicks far in advance. It is now just a question of who will get our June hatches.

If you want your laying houses full of dependable, profitable pullets next winter, here is your opportunity, if you speak quickly.

Chicks	Week of May 28		Week of June 3		Week of June 10		Week of June 17		Week of June 24	
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A	Grade B
25- 49	.20	.18	.19	.17	.18	.16	.17	.15	.16	.14
50- 99	.19	.17	.18	.16	.17	.15	.16	.14	.15	.13
100-499	.18	.16	.17	.15	.16	.14	.15	.13	.14	.12
500-999	.17½	.15½	.16½	.14½	.15½	.13½	.14½	.12½	.13½	.11½
1000 or more	.17	.15	.16	.14	.15	.13	.14	.12	.13	.11

We have only 20,000 for sale each week, and a considerable portion is already booked, so make reservations promptly.

Write for our 80-page illustrated catalogue

LORD FARMS
66 Forest St. Methuen, Mass.
Breeder of S.C.W. Leshorns exclusively

with bread crumbed up and cut onion tops or lettuce leaves and grit or egg shells crushed fine. The past season I started to feed steam cooked chick feed the third day along with the bread. I try to keep clabored milk for them to drink whenever they want it. I kept dry chick mash where they could eat what they wanted.

Once each week I add a teaspoon of epsom salts to drinking water and once a week I added one-half a teaspoon of extract of ipecac to about three quarts of water to drink.

As they grow older I start to feed wheat as their grain and still keep the mash before them. After they have the wing feathers well crossed over the back the dews don't hurt them. It's the heavy rains and the weather turning cold that gets them. Here's where the brooder comes in best. They have learned to come to it as to their mother and when once home you can keep them warm until you think best to let them out. With a hen, she starts moving whenever one of the young sees a bug some distance that he desires to secure. A young turkey seems never to know when it's cold until nearly chilled through.

Just because the young turkey comes and teases they shouldn't be fed. They like attention and will come for it several times a day. I believe more turkeys are overfed and killed than from any other cause. They require about one-fourth what a chick does to do well.

I think the reason that some Bourbons lay more eggs than others is because of the breeding from large layers each year and so on until you have a heavier laying strain. This is the way I have accomplished it. When a turkey fails to lay 100 eggs in a season either her first or second year I sell her.

If I secure a good breeding tom I try to keep him three seasons. There are some objections to this rule. One has to use their own judgment.

The Bourbon Reds lay large clutches of eggs, from 30 to 50 eggs. My strain often lay the entire season with only a few days rest between clutches. Last year one turkey laid until the 15th of November.

Late hatched turkeys often do fine. This past September I had one turkey hatch nine little ones, which I exhibited at the fair with their mother. The following week I sent her to New Jersey to a friend to raise the young ones, as I hadn't time to give them the care they needed. The first of February the toms weighed 13 pounds each and the hens 9 pounds.

Where to Get Hatching Eggs

When securing eggs, look about and get the breed that most strongly appeals to you. Before purchasing ask for a list of satisfied customers. If more breeders could furnish these instead of a few blue ribbons from a few or one individual bird, I believe turkey raising would be on the increase at a rapid pace. Blue ribbons are all right to work for. Let us put more effort into the flock as a whole, then every purchaser will share alike when buying stock or eggs.

When buying either, place your order some time in advance if possible. This gives the breeder ample time to arrange the individual dates that the orders may go forward without delay when wanted.

Always examine your shipment before accepting it. Make note of any loss and report at once, that a satisfactory adjustment can be secured from the express company or the government.

BEST FOR BABY CHICKS

Jar Holder Top Has 8 Holes



Easily separated to fill or clean without removing jar.



Cone shaped bottom prevents clogging.

For Feed, Grit, Milk or Water
Use **AMERICAN PANS**
WILL fit any Mason Jar.
FEED flows down as chicks eat.
WATER or milk can't flow over.

Made of "tight coated" rust proof galvanized iron (also japanned) in two sections. No screws, soldered parts or wires to break. No chance to clog—chicks cannot crowd or get into pan and polute contents. Jar need not be removed to fill or clean. Use **JAPANNED PANS** for feeding sour milk, buttermilk, etc. American pans are recognized as the **Universal Standard Baby Chick Feeders**. Do not accept imitations. Sold by **AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL**
139-523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois
The Oldest, Largest and Best Poultry Paper.
1 year, 75c 2 years, \$1.00 5 years, \$2.00

Attach any Mason Jar to Top.



3 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID 75c
Japanned Pans 15c extra

6 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID \$1.25
Japanned Pans 25c extra

12 GALVANIZED PANS POSTPAID \$2.00
Japanned Pans 50c extra

\$1.00 Buys 3 Galvanized Pans and American Poultry Journal for 4 months
\$2.00 " 6 Galvanized Pans " " " " 1 year
\$3.00 " 12 Galvanized Pans " " " " 2 years



EMPIRE QUEEN
303 Eggs in Pullet Year

We guarantee the fertility of all eggs and we replace all the infertiles FREE. We guarantee safe delivery anywhere. Catalogue on request. We will give you exactly what you pay for and a SQUARE DEAL. YOURS FOR SERVICE.

WHITNEY POULTRY FARM, Inc.,

Marlboro, Ulster Co., New York

English Leghorns

The Big Kind—Whitney-Barron 300 Egg Strain

No runts in our flocks—all fine birds. Hatching Eggs at greatly reduced prices. Order early so we can reserve your shipping date. We have been trap-nesting and pedigreeing for eight years, every day in the year, and WE HAVE THE HEAVIEST LAYING STRAIN OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS IN AMERICA.

EVERY BIRD ON THIS PLANT IS PURE TOM BARRON STOCK and bred to the highest state of perfection and they are making good in every State in the Union and in Canada and in many Foreign Countries; and they will make good with you.

The Jersey Black Giants

(Continued from page 315)

"Third: The Giants cared for through a program of continuous watching, made for their breed a rather rapid development; several of them producing their first eggs at six months of age. During the present season of 1922 and 1923, these Giant pullets are laying remarkably well.

"Fourth: Because the Giant is a large breed, one obvious necessity is the management of the breed for early hatching, Jersey Black Giants should be hatched during March, if the owners decide to produce capons for the Christmas season, and the period of highest market prices. Early hatching is also necessary if one would secure good winter egg production from the pullet flocks.

"Fifth: Jersey Black Giant chicks respond to a general method of care, and or field space in which to grow, thus Giants of the flock at the College farm, which were reared under intensive conditions did not do as well as those given practically free range. This point again is not an argument against the breeding, but rather indicates the general type which the Jersey Black Giant is best adapted.

do not require any especial attention. hardiness and natural strength and vigor are a part of their inheritance.

"Sixth: The glossy black plumage of the Jersey Black Giant with its distinctive green sheen, offers a color pattern that its most attractive to the poultry producer, the poultry exhibitor and the general farmer. The under color should be white, in marked contrast to the surface beneath all the plumage the poultryman finds a deep yellow skin characterizing a carcass for which our American members are anxious to pay a premium.

The Jersey Black Giant Club was organized in May, 1921, to promote the best interests of the breed and to protect the breeder, members and the buying public. As this article is written, the Club has a membership of 320, scattered all over the world, and its officers hope for and expect to have 1000 members before the end of the year. Largely through the efforts of the Club, the Jersey Black Giants were admitted to the Standard of Perfection, of the American Poultry Association at its convention held in Knoxville, Tenn., last August. Briefly, the Standard requirements are as follows: Color, a lustrous greenish black, under color slate shading to white at the skin, black legs, eyes dark brown and a six point comb. Weights, cock, 13 lbs.; hens, 10 lbs.; cockerels, 11 lbs. and pullets 8 lbs. Two pounds underweight disqualifies.

The officers of The American Association of Jersey Black Giant Breeders are: President, U. L. Meloney, Matawan, N. J.; vice-president, Alfred Perrine, Cranberry, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, C. M. Page, Belmar, N. J.; district vice-presidents, Dr. Buchanan Burr, Yarmouth Port, Mass.; Wm. H. Ducker, Lake Shore Drive, St. Joseph, Mich.; H. C. Willing, 1965 West 52nd St., Cleveland, O.; Fred P. Biederwolf, Morticello, Ind.; Mrs. Casper Mast, R. F. D. 4, Quincy, Ill.; Joseph Falk, R. F. D. 2, Cascade Road, Atlanta, Ga.; Olin O. Evans, Box 441, Woodstock, Va.; Arthur Taylor, Sloatsburg, N. Y.; A. B. Smedley, Borthwyn, Pa.; James Willets, Jr., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

The next annual meeting of the Club will be held in connection with the Trenton Show, at Trenton, N. J., Wednesday January 9, 1924, at 3 o'clock.



For quick growth and early layers

RAW grains that become sour and musty, kill or stunt little chicks. Steam-Cooked Chick Feed makes chicks mature and lay weeks in advance of others fed ordinary raw feeds.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kaffir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

The
H-O
Cereal
Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N.Y.

SEND ME
FREE sample,
price and literature
on your Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick
Feed.

Feed Dept. 3
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Name

Address
J-5-23

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery, but a breeding farm established for twenty-five years. Order direct from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

Jersey Black Giants—40c each, \$25.00 per 100; Eggs, \$3.50 per 15, \$20.00 per 100.
"Barren" Leghorns—\$15.00 per 100; Eggs, \$8.00 per 100.
"Sheppard's" Anconas—\$18.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
"Sandy's" White Orpingtons—\$25.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
"Parks" Barred Rocks—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
Rhode Island Reds—\$17.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Plymouth Rocks—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
Black Minorcas—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Wyandottes—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$10.00 per 100.
White Pekin Ducks—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
White Indian Runner Ducks—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
Muscovy Ducks—\$20.00 per 100; Eggs, \$12.00 per 100.
Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giant Rabbits.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

INDEPENDENT'S BEEF SCRAP

NO ADULTERANTS.—QUALITY TELLS ON YOUNG AND OLD.

INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WHEAT SHEAF LANE & ARAMINGO AVE.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Lisemist". No dusting, no dipping, no painting. **HANG UP THE BOTTLE.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottles in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Lisemist vapors. It will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50. 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid.



MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.
AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 20, QUINCY, ILL.

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 321)

yards for shade. As the seeds ripened and fell out they were quickly picked up by the birds which at that time had just started to moult. This particular pen moulted in half the time required by those not having the seed and new feathers came in quickly and were more glossy and of better texture than the others; these were stronger and commenced to shell out eggs long before, and in greater numbers than those fed in the ordinary way.

Sunflower seed, giving a full feed four times a week, at the same time using other grains sparingly during the moulting period, will bring the birds through in half the usual time, with better plumage and in better health than by feeding linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal or any other preparation we have ever seen or used, and it is nature's provision, nothing artificial about it. We are not a believer in feeding much dope of any kind. Used as an egg food, care must be taken as the seed is fattening and if fed heavily will throw the fowls into a second moult which, of course, would be serious. For this purpose we get satisfactory results by giving one full feed of the seed twice a week during the winter time, or about a handful for each bird.

Sunflower seed is rather expensive if you are obliged to buy it, to be used for hen feed, but it is easily raised and yields as good a crop as corn. So most any poultry raiser who has the ground can raise a supply for their own use. Plant sunflower seeds like corn in checkrows, so that the field may be cultivated both ways, thus avoiding hoeing, which would be necessary if planted only one way. After the plants have grown about one foot high go through and cut out the weaker ones, leaving but one good strong plant in a hill. This is important as they will not do well if grown together. They should be cultivated until about waist high, when they will take care of themselves until harvesting.

When large quantities are grown, the head may be cut off when ripe and run through a threshing machine the same as beans, but where one or two acres only are to be taken care of a very good method is to cut the heads when the seed is dry and nearly ready to fall out, leaving about six inches of the stalk on for a handle, and knocking the seed out by striking the back of the head with a stout stick. If done at the proper time one or two raps with the stick will send all the seeds flying out and a good worker can thresh a lot of them in a day. The seed should then be spread out and frequently turned until thoroughly dry, when they may be run through a fanning mill and stored the same as any other grain.

Sunflowers are valuable in many other ways. The seed is sold for parrot food and put up in packages and brings fancy prices. The stalk contains a fiber from which rope is made. An acre of good sunflowers will make one a nice profit and furnish one of the best poultry feeds there is.

Cornell Ration for Chick Feeding (From 1921 Bulletin)

We have received so many calls for the Cornell Chick Ration that we deem it wise to give it here.

SPIRALETS Trade Mark

Uniform High Quality Legbands



No.	Color	No. 4	No. 6	No. 11
1	Baby chicks	.25	.25	.25
2	Growing chicks	.20	.20	.20
3	Leghorn hens	.25	.25	.25
4	Rocks and Reds	.35	.35	.35

Not the Cheapest but the Best
The Name Spiralets is Trade Marked.
Insist on getting Spiralets at Dealers.



Patent Number Clips for Spiralets

Made of Aluminum. The Clip slides over the coil and acts as a lock.

Fine for Trapnesting and Pedigreeing

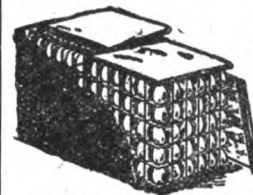
Come in two sizes—for Leghorns and Rocks.

Prices for Clips only—

25 for 25c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c

SPIRALET CO., HUGUENOT PARK, N. Y.
Largest Makers of Celluloid Rings in the World.

Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES



30 doz. size with flats and fillers, excelsior pads, carriers, both peach and tomato, hampers, baskets, and all other fruit and vegetable containers. New and second hand excelsior pads. Let us quote you.

RURAL CONTAINER CO.

Dept. A, 8 Reade St., N. Y. City

KITSELMAN FENCE

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT

I. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pennsylvania, says:

"I Saved \$28.40"

Cut your own fence costs to the bone by buying direct from us at Lowest Factory Prices. We Pay the Freight.

Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates, Posts, and latest low prices. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 22 MUNCIE IND. America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.

Custom Hatching

We give special care to hatching your eggs. Have 30,000 capacity. Price: \$3.00 per compartment of 150 eggs.

E. C. WOOLVER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.



Iceless Refrigerator

Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into well, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windlass and evaporation. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
760 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

40,000 Prizes Won

During seasons 1921-22 on all varieties Fancy Poultry, Bantams, Waterfowl, etc., including 10 State Fairs, Madison Square Garden and Boston, Eggs, Baby Chicks and Stock always for sale.

MYOWN POULTRY FARMS, Ellenville, N. Y.



Bigger Poultry Profits with NATCO Hollow Tile

Poultry Houses of glazed, easily cleaned NATCO Hollow Tile protect your fowls from dampness, cold and vermin. The tile is comparatively light in weight and is easily laid with less time, labor and mortar than other forms of masonry. With a reasonable first cost, you get a durable building that requires no painting or repairs.

The new "NATCO to the Farm" book treats on every type of hollow tile farm building. Write for your copy today.

NATCO DOUBLE SHELL TILE

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY

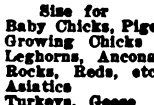
1378 FULTON BUILDING :: PITTSBURGH, PA.



POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Corals.



Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatas	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 9, Beaver Falls, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Price List—Prepaid to You—Purebred Stock

	100	500	25
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
Anconas	13.00	7.00	3.75
R. I. Reds	14.50	7.75	4.00
Barred Rocks	14.50	7.75	4.00
S. C. H. Minorcas	14.50	7.75	4.00
Buff & Wh. Rocks	15.00	8.00	4.25
Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Langshans	17.00	9.00	4.75
Light Brahmas	20.00	10.50	5.50

All absolutely first-class pure bred stock. Prompt shipments made. Mail orders to J. KREJCI, 2165 E. 86th St., Cleveland, O.

Save Your Chicks From Lice

Safe—effective—quick in its action. Sprinkle it on the roosts—in the cracks—in the dust bath—on the young chicks—use it on lousy stock—it's a sure lice destroyer.

DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

kills lice on poultry and farm stock, also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—guaranteed—1 lb. 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c; except in Canada and the far West.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



Get more Eggs

MEAT SCRAP
has the proper amount of animal protein—best egg-producing food.

Two grades—50%-55% or 45%-50% protein. Dold-Quality Meat Scrap brings more money from poultry than feeding grains, cereals or vegetables alone. Formulate your own mash feed with meat scrap, meat meal or digester tankage.

Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also all grades poultry bone—charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

Dept. A. P.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Write for booklet today



BABY CHICKS

Hatching every day in the week and every hour in the day. We are the world's largest producers.

THREE MILLION FOR 1923

Twelve popular breeds of best thoroughbred stock obtainable, moderately priced; also QUALITY chicks from heavy laying stock at small additional cost.

We deliver by parcel post anywhere east of the Rockies and guarantee 95 per cent safe arrival. Write nearest address, today, for catalog—FREE.

The Smith Standard Company

Boston, Mass., Dept. 79, 184 Friend Street
Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. 79, 833 Locust Street
Cleveland, Ohio, 1979 West 74th Street
Chicago, Ill., Dept. 79, 428 So. Dearborn Street
(Member International Baby Chick Association)

Rose Comb Anconas

Why not keep the best when the cost is less? Keep the kind that does something beside eat. Anconas spend their time laying, not eating and setting. Give them a chance to prove it. Eggs for Hatching.

JOHN M. LEWIS,

VOLUNTOWN, CONN.

Grain Mixture No. 1

5 pounds cracked corn (fine)
3 pounds cracked wheat
2 pounds pinhead oats, steel-cut oats or oat flakes.

Grain Mixture No. 2

6 pounds cracked corn (medium)
4 pounds wheat.

Grain Mixture No. 3

500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds wheat
100 pounds heavy oats.

Mash Mixture No. 1

2 pounds wheat bran
1 pound wheat middlings (flour middlings preferred)
1 pound cornmeal or hominy
1 pound sifted ground oats
1 pound sifted meat scrap (best grade).

Mash Mixture No. 2

2 pounds wheat bran
1 pound wheat middlings (flour middlings preferred)
1 pound cornmeal or hominy
1 pound ground oats
1 pound meat scrap.

Mash Mixture No. 3

100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds cornmeal
100 pounds ground oats
100 pounds meat scrap
3 pounds salt.

This ration will not give the best results unless the chicks are given range on fresh sod and shade is provided. Chicks should not be fed until about forty-eight hours after the hatch is completed.

Methods of Feeding

Third Day to Second Week—Grain mixture No. 1 should be fed in litter, three times a day—morning, noon and night. Mash Mixture No. 1 should be moistened with sour skim milk or buttermilk and fed twice a day, between grain feedings. Chopped green food should be combined with the mash.

Second to Sixth Week—Grain should be fed in litter twice a day—morning and night. Begin this period with mixture No. 1 and gradually change to mixture No. 2 when the birds are large enough to handle it. This will usually be when they are from four to six weeks of age. Mash mixture No. 1 should be moistened with sour skim milk or buttermilk and fed once a day, at noon. Mash mixture No. 1 (dry) should be available from four to six hours a day.

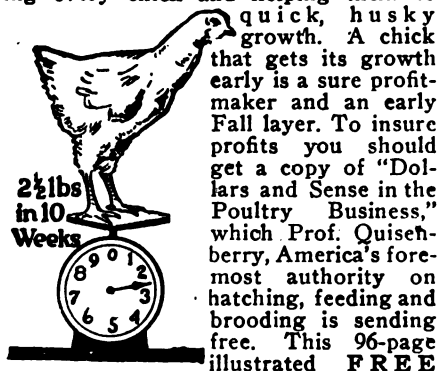
Sixth to Twelfth Week—Grain mixture No. 2 should be fed in litter three times a day, morning, noon and night. Mash mixture No. 2 (dry) should be always available in hoppers, troughs or boxes.

Twelfth Week to Maturity—Grain mixture No. 3 should be fed in litter twice a day, morning and night. Mash mixture No. 3 (dry) should always be available in hoppers, troughs or boxes. One meal of moist mash may be fed if rapid development is desired. About three parts of grain should be fed to every two parts of mash.

Skim milk or buttermilk is considered indispensable for chicks during the first week. In order that all chicks may get the milk it is advisable to dip the chick's beak in milk before it gets any other food. This can best be done when removing chicks from the incubator. Sour milk or buttermilk should be given as long as it is advisable. If the chicks have all the milk they will drink the meat scrap should be eliminated from the ration. If this is done 10 per cent of bone meal should be added to the mash. If the dried or semi-solid products are used as a beverage they should be diluted to such an

How To Get Quick Growth, Husky Chicks

You should be interested now in saving every chick and helping them to



quick, husky growth. A chick that gets its growth early is a sure profit-maker and an early Fall layer. To insure profits you should get a copy of "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," which Prof. Quisenberry, America's foremost authority on hatching, feeding and brooding is sending free. This 96-page illustrated FREE

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Now is the time to hatch Leghorns for Winter eggs. May and June hatched birds will lay in October and November and produce eggs all winter.

Eggs from our bred-to-lay matings are only \$2.50 per setting or \$11.00 per 100 in May and June. We can make prompt shipment of orders of any size. Day old chicks \$22.00 per 100 or \$200.00 per 1000 in May and June. Our thousands of breeders and our incubator capacity of thousands of eggs enable us to ship any number promptly. Wire your order. We will ship at once C. O. D.

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Animal Industry Department of

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extent as to approximate the fresh product containing about 3.4 per cent protein. For example, with semi-solid buttermilk containing from 18 to 20 per cent protein, one pound of the buttermilk should be added to five pounds of water.

The grain mixtures should be fed with bran and grit in a trough on the first day that the chicks receive feed (about 48 hours after the hatch is completed). Afterwards the grain may be fed alone in the litter.

Do not overfeed. The chickens should always be waiting and ready for the nest when feeding time comes.

Promote health by inducing the chicks to exercise and keep busy.

Provide fine grit and oyster shell from the start.

Keep water fresh and clean.

Make all changes gradually. This is especially true of methods of feeding.

Give grass range or plenty of green food.

Get the chicks outdoors as soon as possible.

If the chicks fill up on dry mash, do not exercise, and are not hungry for the grain feeding, remove the mash a part of the time and reduce the amount of grain.

Feed moist mash sparingly.

Feed only good-grade, wholesome feeds.

Fattening Cockerels

The largest portion of the cockerels raised throughout the country are sent to market alive, without being fattened. We have conducted several experiments with birds of different breeds and ages, and the results of these experiments indicate very clearly that keeping cockerels for a few weeks with special feeding and where one has the facilities and time, will add materially to the selling price and profits. Not infrequently this will make the difference between the loss from the low price obtained for slow selling unfattened birds and the profit from comparatively quick selling, special fed birds at a much higher price, due partly to the increased weight and partly to the superior quality of the well-covered soft-fleshed chicken.

The summary of results of these experiments are as follows; the number of pounds of grain required to produce one pound gain in fattening cockerels was ascertained in experiments comparing (1) the effect of housing, (2) the effect of age, and (3) the effect of skim milk. The grain mixture used in these experiments were the same, consisting of 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of wheat bran and 40 pounds meat meal. This was fed as a porridge, thick enough to drop but not run from a spoon.

The cockerels were confined in coops 16x23 inches and four cockerels placed in each coop. The coops were constructed of lath, with closed-end partitions of boards. The floors, sides and tops were of lath, placed three-quarters of an inch apart. By simply moving the pens thus constructed, the floors were kept clean. V-shaped troughs with three-inch sides were placed in the front and about two inches above the level of the floor of the coops. Cockerels thus fed were compared with others kept in small houses 9x11 feet in size, with an attached yard 20 feet square. The yard was entirely free from anything that could serve as a green food. Twenty birds were put into each of these houses. As a result of the experiments

1887 Day-Old 1923 Chix - Dux

We **SPECIALIZE** in Mating, Breeding, Hatching and Shipping. We have been specialists in this line for thirty-six years. We produce R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rox, White Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Pekins and Indian Runner Dux from parentage of High Flock Average egg production.

Gentlemen:—I have 34 pullets from chix purchased of you last year. They commenced to lay the last of November and have laid all Winter. I got from 16 to 21 eggs a day. They have done the best of any chix I ever had. THEY WERE JUNE HATCHED CHIX.

Yours truly,
MRS. G. C. McCARTY, Burt, N. Y.

We are getting letters in every mail like above, which show that our stock makes an excellent investment from the standpoint of RESULTS.

Millions of Layers Short

This Fall and Winter

Less than one-third the average number of day-old chix have been hatched during February and March because of the excessive cold weather during those months.

This means a great shortage of layers this Fall and Winter and the consequent HIGH PRICES of eggs.

Order May and June chix and dux NOW and reap the harvest of high egg prices which are bound to come this Fall and Winter.

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YOUNG'S DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1923 Booklet.

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with fattening 286 birds it was found that, on an average, 7.9 pounds of grain was required to produce one pound of gain in the case of the birds fed in coops and 5 pounds in the case of those fed in the small houses and yards.

An experiment with 150 birds when they were four months old showed that they required 4.9 pounds of grain to produce one pound of gain, while the same birds from the same flock, when they were six months old, required 7.4 pounds of grain to produce one pound of gain.

An experiment with 68 birds showed that when the porridge was wet with skim milk only 4.3 pounds of grain was required to produce one pound of gain, against 5.3 pounds when the porridge was wet with water. Eight pounds of skim milk was used with each pound of grain.

These experiments gave the following conclusions: First, as great gains are made just as cheaply and more easily when the chickens are put into small houses and yards as when they are fed in small lots in lattice coops just large enough to hold them. Secondly, four weeks is about the limit of profitable feeding, both individually and in flocks. Thirdly, chickens gain faster while young. Birds that are from 150 to 175 days old have uniformly given comparatively small gains. Fourthly, the practice of successful poultrymen selling chickens at the earliest marketable age is well founded. The spring chicken sold at Thanksgiving time is an inexpensive product.

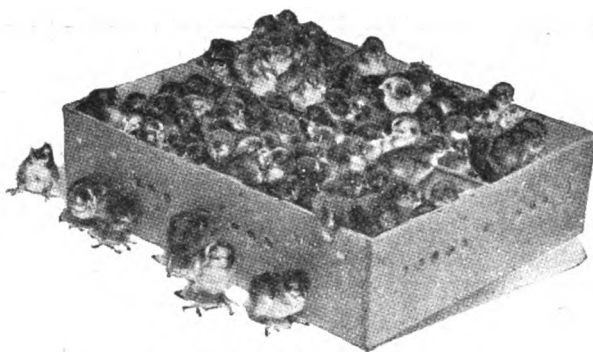
These experiments clearly indicate that it is profitable to fatten chickens in cheaply constructed sheds, or in large coops with small runs, for about four weeks and then send to market dressed. In quality the well-covered soft-fleshed chickens are so much superior to the same birds not specially prepared that the former will be sought for at a higher price. The dairy farmer is particularly well prepared to carry on this work, as he has the skim milk which those experiments show to be of great importance in obtaining cheap, rapid growth and superior quality of flesh.

Feeding Notes

Be a careful feeder and while the hens to do their best must have the best of feed as well as in proper quantities, at the same time waste should be eliminated. More money is wasted each year in ignorance and carelessness in feeding than would be required to buy the feed for every hen in the country. Do not intrust your feeding to unexperienced help but consider it the main part of your success and do it yourself, if this is not practical at least oversee this work personally and the results on the ledger will amaze you.

Fattening poultry on food mixed with skimmed milk or buttermilk instead of water, produces flesh of superior flavor. Milk alone is a highly nitrogenous food.

It takes 80 to 90 pounds of feed to carry a productive hen through a year when in confinement and it takes just the same amount of feed whether the price is one cent a pound or three. There is no getting around this. All that we can do about it is to keep the cost per pound as low as possible by proper choice of foods and by careful feeding and then see to it that we feed no fowls that are non-producers. A hen that will lay 150



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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

UNQUESTIONABLY the best breed any poultryman can select to raise in Jersey Giants. And the best Giants you can possibly buy are Goodflox Giants.

These are really wonderful birds. They grow as big as turkeys—they pay you four times the profit you could possibly make with any ordinary breed. They grow fast and large—they make wonderful capons, and bring top prices.

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Goodflox Giants are exhibition-stock chix at run-of-the-pen prices! Many of our customers win prizes with birds raised from the same chix we send you. They make wonderful meat! One Connecticut customer got \$1,500 return from chix costing \$150.

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We accept orders for 25 to 1000 Chix for delivery at one time. Order direct from this ad to insure getting delivery. Big illustrated booklet and testimonials sent on request—but don't wait. Order today.

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No. 1 Poultry House for 200 hens—5 units

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Feeding, egg gathering, watering and cleaning can be accomplished far more easily where Hodgson Poultry Houses are in use. And they are practical and easy to erect. Send for Catalog T, which will be mailed free.

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We like "O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter very much. It is the best litter we have found.

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Single Comb White Leghorns

Baby chicks and hatching eggs from both certified and uncertified stock. Bred for heavy egg production. Strong, vigorous chicks assured. Your satisfaction is guaranteed. Write for circular and prices. Order early as supply is limited.

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*Known Ingredients of Known Quality
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See your G.L.F. Agent or write for booklet of formulas.

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Five Distinctive Features:

1. G.L.F. Poultry rations contain a larger variety of ingredients than is usually available in your locality.
2. The quality of the ingredients and the pounds of each are stated.
3. The digestible nutrients in each ration are high and the fibre content is low.
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5. Accurately operated mechanical mixtures make a thoroughly mixed and uniform ration.



eggs in a year will pay a profit on the wheat fed to her if it costs \$1.50 a bushel.

About two-thirds of a full ration is required to keep a hen alive and if you feed only that much, not an egg will you get. To secure production you must feed a full ration. It is always the last third that is the profit producing part. This ought to make it plain that there is little chance of economizing on feed by reducing the amount, because the first thing you cut off is the egg producing portion.

Do not feed spoiled grain, immature grain or grain that is more husks than kernel. None of these will promote growth, but they will all of them retard growth and undermine the health of the fowls.

Egg waste from incubators is rich in protein and, after boiling and grinding, can be profitably fed to poultry by mixing it with a dry mash to form a slightly moistened, crumbly mixture. In test at the Ohio Experimental Station, infertile and dead-germ eggs were boiled for an hour, passed through a sausage mill, dried, reground, and mixed in the dry mash as a fattening ration for young cockerels. The average gains from this mixture were nine per cent greater for the egg product than for skim milk supplying the same amount of protein. For feeding market broilers in crates the following mixture proved excellent: Ground corn, 40 parts; standard wheat middlings, 20, and moist egg product, 40, with enough water added to make a batter that could be easily poured. Like all moist mashes this mixture should be fed with great care to avoid overfeeding, as the egg material is a concentrated feed and is greatly relished by the birds.

In feeding the baby chicks the following principles apply, especially where it is proposed to mature them for layers or breeders rather than for meat purposes in the form of broilers and roasters:

1. Practice retarded or limited early feeding.
2. First feed should be easily seen and nutritious.
3. An abundance of grit and shell are invaluable.
4. Fresh water is always necessary.
5. Dry cracked grains are best for the first few days.
6. Bran is important from the ash standpoint.
7. An abundance of available ash is required.
8. Feed often and sparingly for the first two weeks.
9. Avoid sloppy, wet foods.
10. Keep the chicks busy and hungry.
11. Some animal protein is necessary for growth.
12. Succulent feed in some form is essential.
13. Feed cheaper rations as the chicks grow older.
14. Feed early and late each day.
15. Compel baby chicks to take abundant exercise.
16. Practice absolute cleanliness in feeding.
17. Avoid hampering and unduly fussing with baby chicks.
18. Feed to keep the chicks growing constantly.
19. Constant thought and judgment are necessary in early feeding.

The leading object in baby chick feeding is to care for them during the first four weeks of their growth so as to get them safely through the most critical period of their life.

The leading object in baby chick feeding is to care for them during the first four weeks of their growth so as to get them safely through the most critical period of their life.

People Bank on "Oculum"

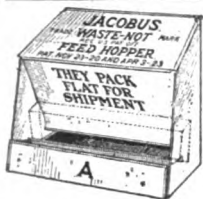
"OCULUM" keeps your chickens, hogs and cows healthy and makes them PRODUCE the most. It is a Harmless Germicide that takes the place of Tonics and Remedies. It is sold in FIVE Continents, Journals and Experiment Stations praise it. This Journal O. K.'s it. Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass., of world wide fame, after using 10 years—say "OCULUM" has NO equal. The Baltimore

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JACOBUS COLLAPSIBLE WASTE-NOT FEED HOPPER

This hopper has a Catch Tray, marked A, hinged to front of hopper, which catches the food spilled by the birds. This food is NOT WASTED. It falls back into hopper when the Catch Tray is tipped back against the front of hopper (see dotted lines) to close hopper against rats and mice at night. Being collapsible, they pack flat for shipment, take little room for storage and are easily carried home by the purchaser. BUY OF YOUR DEALER. If he has none in stock and will not secure them for you, send for circular and order direct. Refuse substitutes. Demand the New Jacobus Collapsible Waste-Not.

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From real winter layers, mated by pedigreed males, from Michigan Agricultural College. All our matings are inspected and accredited by our State Department of Agriculture as to their laying ability and health. By close culling year after year we can say we have a real improved egg machine in S. C. American and English strain White Leghorns and S. C. Sheppard strain Anconas at 10 cents and up. Write for our 1923 catalog and price list. It's free.

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SAVE YOUR CHIX Use Worm Emulsion--Increases Vitality

Decreases Mortality; Prevents Disease; Makes fine birds by worm control \$3.00 gallon, postpaid; 5 gallons \$12.50, 10 gallons \$22.50, freight prepaid Send for Booklet T. S. O. BARNES & SON, GARDENA, CALIF.

CURTIS' LIGHT BRAHMAS AGAIN VICTORIOUS

At Madison Square Garden 1922 Show. The Strain that has the winning and laying qualities combined. Better blood lines cannot be found. SEND FOR MATING LIST.

period of their life with a normally developed body and a strong frame or skeleton. After this they may be safely forced for rapid meat growth if desired by the feeding of moist mash.

Feed sour milk or beef scrap to help build muscle, feathers and bone. One per cent of bone meal should also be included in the ration.

Feed three times a day and no more but add rolled oats to the chick feed twice a day and stale bread crumbs or cornbread will do if there are no rolled oats on hand.

Feed finely cut lettuce, onion tops, lawn clippings, or other green stuff if the chicks cannot be allowed to run on grass, for they must have something of this kind to keep the bowels working properly.

Poor growth and lack of thrift usually indicate something wrong with the feeding. A few grains of sand during the first few days after hatching help prepare the stomach for food later, though the chick is still living on the yolk drawn into its body just before hatching.

During hot spells plentiful green food should be given to the layers and the quantity of heating food reduced. Green food has a medicinal effect. It keeps the bowels in good shape, and it prevents scrofula taints of the blood. Fowls enjoy greens best in the morning. It seems to be a bracer for them, and it is then that it apparently does them the most good.

A method of growing green food for young chicks which is quite original and at the same time very practical was brought to the attention of the writer some time ago. A brooder stove was used in an ordinary brooding house. The floor was covered with sand about two inches deep and oats and barley sowed and the whole wet down. In a short time the grain was growing luxuriantly. The chicks were brooded under another stove at first and the green food was cut and thrown in to them. Later on they were transferred to the room where the grain was growing, which was virtually a green field. The stove kept the sand in the center of the room dry and the dampness under the growing grain did not seem to have any injurious effects. It would no doubt be better to use adjoining rooms, brood the chicks in one and use the other for a range, keeping the temperature low during the day and allowing it to run up during the night to keep the grain growing. This system would necessitate the use of a double brooding equipment but for those who must grow chickens during the early spring the extra expense may be warranted.

In feeding chicks aim to have a ration that is digestible, for so sure as any part of the ration they eat is not digestible it will cause trouble, and it may cause death. We have seen feeds offered for sale that have nutritive ratios of 1 to 5, this is good, but the trouble was that while there was five times as much carbohydrates and fat as of protein, only about 4 per cent of the mixture was digestible, the other 54 per cent might as well be sand. To be a good ration for growing chicks the greater part of all of it needs to be digestible. Chicks will not grow to proper maturity that are fed on a feed that any considerable part of it is indigestible.


Here are some very good directions for feeding young ducks:

First Week—Take one pint corn meal,

\$\$\$\$\$ SAVED \$\$\$\$\$

DON'T LET THEM DIE—USE

DIAROKUREM



DIAROKUREM No. 1 and DIAROKUREM No. 2 is another discovery of THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE, the world's best known home of Registered live stock and trapnested Leghorns. Each year white diarrhoea killed thousands of chicks for us. So determined we were to conquer this deadly disease, that our experiments carried us into China and along the Yangtze-Kiang River where diarrhoea originated. Then we discovered the ingredients used in the manufacture of DIAROKUREM No. 2. For years this preparation has been successfully used on our estate and has positively produced absolute cures that seemed incurable. It has only been recently that we have been able to get an importation of the ingredients used in the manufacture of DIAROKUREM at a price that would permit placing it on the market. Our supply is limited, so act quick. All orders filled in rotation. Sold under a genuine money-back guarantee if it fails to cure white diarrhoea or plain diarrhoea. Read what Mrs. Harry Brown, of Princess Anne, Route No. 1, Box 59, Maryland, writes: "I have tried one can of your '950' CHICK RAISER and don't think it could be better. I have just had splendid success and tried your DIAROKUREM No. 1 and it is just splendid." Mr. J. S. Onsdorf, of Brookfield, Missouri, writes: "I am using DIAROKUREM for my baby chicks and they are as thrifty as can be."

Write or wire us today for full information. The price is low and we GUARANTEE to save the lives of your chicks that are affected with either white diarrhoea or plain diarrhoea. Dealers—Here is a good honest preparation that you don't have to be afraid to recommend, and one that you will get repeat orders on. An unusual opportunity for you.

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 Department D-20-B, **Thurmont, Maryland**

N. B.—Always keep a supply of "SMOKE 'EM" on hand, the most scientific drugless cure ever invented for colds, roup, canker, diphtheria and chicken-pox. Used and recommended by the best poultry authorities in the world. Over three hundred thousand satisfied users is genuine proof of its superiority. USE "SMOKE 'EM" when your young chicks and pullets catch cold, before they get the roup. BE PREPARED.

LADY PURITAS



292
EGGS IN ONE YEAR

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS
The World's Greatest Layers

Trapnested for 12 years without missing 1 single day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. We trapnest every day of every year. Is it any wonder that they lay and pay.

EGGS FOR HATCHING	BABY CHICKS	PULLETS COCKERELS	8 to 12 weeks old
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LADY LAYER
 Laid 326 Eggs in One Year



May and June of this year will be the best two months for Leghorn Chicks. Get Puritas Spring Eggs for hatching, Baby Chicks, 8 to 12 weeks old pullets and have Leghorns that lay and pay you well. Have birds that you can be proud of. Over 40 per cent of orders received since January 1st are from our old customers. This speaks for itself doesn't it? It pays to start with the best, then you always have them best. Reduced prices for eggs after May 15th. Chick prices reduced after June 1st. Send for our big, free instructive catalog and reduced price list. It will pay you to get this literature at once.

Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, S. J. Schenk, Owner, Box X111, Avon Lake, Ohio

EVERY INFERTILE EGG REPLACED - BOYER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

In the 200-egg class. Orders booked now for Eggs for Hatching at \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$8.00 for 50; \$15.00 for 100; \$28.00 for 200; \$40.00 for 300.

A FEW GRAND COCKERELS LEFT—Prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

MICHAEL K. BOYER
Bellevue Poultry Yards
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

BIG, STRONG CHICKS hatched from high class, bred to lay stock. A 10 per cent deposit will book your order for future delivery, and you will get your chicks when wanted.

Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas.....	\$14.00 per 100
White Wyandottes.....	\$16.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns.....	\$12.00 per 100
Broilers.....	\$ 5.00 per 100
Pekin Ducklings.....	\$30.00 per 100

WE PAY PARCEL POST AND GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY
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PURINA POULTRY BOOK

Egg to layer in one season!

A careful study of the Purina Poultry Book will help you make chicks lay the first Winter. Building chicks is like building anything else. It takes proper materials in right quantities. This book tells how to get and use the materials for making layers in one season. A wonderful help—100 pages, highly illustrated with pictures, charts and diagrams. Write today.

PURINA MILLS
811 Gratiot Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

FREE

BY USING

TON-GORS

Reinforced Buttermilk
in Powdered Form

You can make a better and more economical

Buttermilk Mash

for baby chicks, growing chicks and laying hens than any ready mixed mash we know of, however expensively advertised.

Price of TON-GORS \$17.00
per bbl. of 175 lbs. Delivered
your station.

Get it from your dealer or write us for
free sample and feeding directions.

M. F. BARINGER
The Bourse, Phila., Penna.

AEM THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY

Insure accuracy—get big hatches—raise vigorous chicks with perfected A. E. Moeller Thermometers and Hygrometers for incubators and brooders. Write for free booklet, "Hatching Hints".
A. E. Moeller Co., 261-23 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SODIUM FLUORIDE FOR POULTRY LICE

Not adulterated, full strength; one lb. 40 cents;
the 5 lb. postal order of Miscellaneous or C. O. D.

hot water and stir well while putting the hot water in it or it will be sticky; add bread or crackers and eggs cooked.

Second Week—One and one-half pints corn meal, half pint shorts, one pint bran, one-eighth pint beef scrap and bread and half pint green grass or corn.

Third Week—Two pints corn meal, half pint shorts, one and a half pints bran, one-sixth pint beef scrap, one pint grass.

Fourth Week—Two pints corn meal, one and a half pints shorts, one-half pint beef scrap, one and a half pints grass.

Fifth Week—Two pints corn meal, one and one-half pints bran, half pint shorts, half pint beef scrap, two pints grass.

Sixth Week—Same as fifth week, except three-quarters pint beef scrap.

Seventh Week—Three pints corn meal, one pint bran, half pint shorts, one pint beef scrap, two pints grass and two of wheat, or corn.

Eighth Week—Three pints corn meal, one pint shorts, one pint beef scrap and two pints grass.

Experiments have been conducted to show the effect of corn on the color of the yolk of eggs. A flock of 120 White Leghorns was divided into three lots of 40 each, and these were housed and cared for alike, except that one pen received its whole grain in the form of corn, another in the form of wheat. All pens were allowed free access to narrow yards, which furnished a very limited amount of green stuff. All the eggs laid by these pens were saved, and, after boiling, were cut in half and placed in parallel rows for comparison. In every instance the eggs from the corn fed lot showed yolks with a deep yellow color. Every egg from the corn-and-wheat-fed lot had a yolk of good yellow color; with but three exceptions those fed wheat had yolks of a very pale yellow color. The three exceptions can probably be accounted for by some of the hens getting green food from the yards. Another test was made subsequently with white corn and the yolks were a very pale yellow.

The trouble of weak germs and infertile eggs may be often traced to the feeding. While it may be a rather stretching point to say that certain foods give life and vivacity to certain portions of the body and do not noticeably affect other portions, yet it is an undeniable fact that food has a more or less direct influence upon the pro-creative organs of the fowls, and upon the offspring created, or produced. Thus proper food becomes a question of greatest importance. The absence of animal food in the ration appears to be most quickly noticeable in the low or high per cent of hatchable eggs. Green cut bone fed regularly and in moderation has a desirable effect. It is slightly stimulating and appears to have an invigorating effect directly upon the procreative organ. A good quality of beef scraps, or fresh lean meat are also in many respects satisfactory substitutes for the worms, bugs, etc., that would constitute the animal portion of the ration if the fowls had plenty of range.

If there is any one thing more important than all others, in the rearing of chickens, it is the securing of steady growth. A chicken which experiences no retardation in its growth from the time of hatching to the time of maturity will show in its development its full possibilities, in size, shape and color. Set-backs are expensive, for the food consumed during the retardation the poultry raiser gets no return, and the chicken is retarded in growth never becomes

No More Rupture -- Sound as a Dollar!

**Ohio Man Finds Remarkable
Device Which Succeeds
Where Many Fail; Sample
SENT FREE**

This is an invitation that no man or woman in this vicinity who is suffering from the terrible handicap of dangerous Rupture can afford to ignore. I want to send you, absolutely free, a sample of my latest Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad, that so many users say has, when fitted to their case, not only given them instant relief from all the tortures, dangers and discomforts of Rupture but has effected a complete, lasting recovery so that all evidence of Rupture is gone and they are in perfect health and as "sound as a dollar."

Don't say this is too good to be true. Try it. Send no money—just your name and address plainly written and say "I am ruptured"—and I will quickly send you a sample Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad and full particulars of my generous offer in a plain sealed envelope. Address E. H. Scott, Hernia Expert, 567R Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio. Do this today—Before you forget. You may not see this notice again.

How To Raise Baby Chicks

Put Avicol in the Drinking Water

Most people lose half of every hatch, and seem to expect it. Chick cholera, or white diarrhoea, is the cause.

An Avicol tablet in the drinking water will save your chicks from all such diseases. Within 48 hours the sick ones will be lively as crickets.

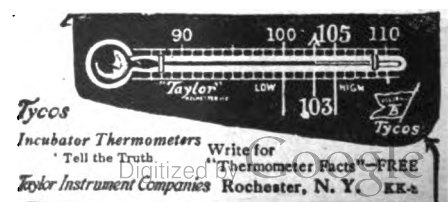
Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind., writes: "I was losing 10 to 15 chicks a day from diarrhoea before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since."

It costs nothing to try Avicol. Use it for preventing or treating white diarrhoea and all bowel diseases of poultry. If not satisfied, your money will be promptly refunded. Sold by your dealer, or send 50c for package by mail prepaid (or \$1 for large size holding 2½ times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, O-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



Taylor's Thermometers

Incubator Thermometers Write for
"Tell the Truth" Thermometer Facts—FREE
Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N. Y.

quite what it might have been had the growth been continuous. This truth will bear repeating.

Wet, sloppy food can be fed to chicks and grow fowls with excellent results but the dangers from it are so much greater than with dry feeding that it is not advisable to feed the food in this condition. Dry feeding takes less time, the feed costs no more, and all things considered, far surpasses the other method in every way, especially for chicks until after they have passed the danger point of three to six weeks of age.

A first class chick food should be free from all mustiness or stale odors. It should be clean and entirely free from dust. It should present a clean, bright, wholesome appearance, and on holding a sample to the nose you should not be able to detect any musty or mouldy odor. Many samples of commercial chick foods that we have seen contain altogether too much millet. An excess of millet is undesirable and is liable to cause digestive disturbances in the little chicks. In post mortem examinations of hundreds of little chicks fed on dry grain chick feed, those that died of indigestion almost invariably showed considerable quantities of undigested millet seed in their little crops and gizzards.

An excellent chick food can be made from the following: Sifted corn grits or fine cracked corn with the meal and coarser particles sifted out (use only the best, hard, sound yellow corn), 50 pounds; cracked or steel cut amber or red wheat (the best, hard, sound grain obtainable), 30 pounds; cracked barley, with hulls sifted out, 10 pounds; steel cut oats or oat flake, 8 pounds; golden millet, 1 pound; granulated raw bone, 1 pound.

Feeding Questions and Answers

Q.—Are oats in any way harmful to fowls?
—S. C. B.

A.—Ordinarily they are not. In rare cases, overfeeding of oats alone or an exclusive diet of them will cause crop bound. No trouble will be experienced if they are fed with other grain. When fed alone it might be well to soak them in warm water until they are softened. Clipped oats can be purchased from most all feed dealers. Whole oats should not be fed to small chicks.

Q. 1.—Which is the best for laying pullets, meat meal or fish scrap fed in the dry mash,

OWEN FARMS

S. C. Rhode Island Red and Buff Orpington Eggs Half Price After May 15th

My 74 Page Mating List describes the finest matings in existence to produce winners for any competition and Standard-bred heavy layers. Yours for the asking.

Half prices are \$12.50, \$9.00, \$7.50, \$6.00 and \$3.00 for 15.

OWEN FARMS

402 Williams Road

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MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner

ANCONAS

An investment in GIES' GREAT WINTER LAYERS will assure you a splendid living from poultry. Write for catalogue with price list and testimonials.

Eggs, Pen 1 to 5.....\$7.50 per 15, \$40.00 per hundred

Eggs, Pen 6 to 15.....\$2.50 per 15, \$12.00 per hundred

Our eggs are now running 85% hatchable fertility and over. For price of matured stock and baby chicks write for special circular.

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BRIDGEPORT, ONT., CAN.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

America's Premier Heavyweight Fowl

Hatching Eggs. Growing, Breeding and Show Stock.

Free Catalog.

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Box 699,

BELMAR, N. J.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

PURITAN STRAIN

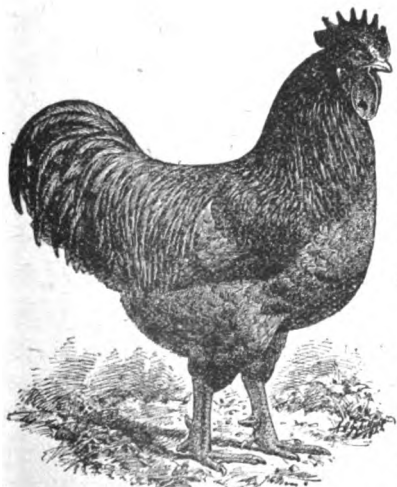
We are offering 10 weeks old stock, May delivery, from our Prize Winning Pens and Utility Stock. Get started right with one of the best strains in the country. Hatching eggs on three days' notice.

PILGRIM FARMS,

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HYANNIS, MASS.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS



20,000 Giant Chicks ready for shipment each week. Shipping dates—May 3, 9, 15, 23 and 29th. There are thousands of black chickens throughout the country today called **GIANTS**, which are nothing more than barn yard birds. When ordering Giant chicks or breeding stock, be sure that the chicks or breeders came from birds with a record such as the **PICTURESQUE STRAIN** has made, winning more silver cups, Specials and ribbons the past season than any other breeder in the country, including the show at Newark, N. J., winning best display in the largest class of Jersey Black Giants ever shown. If you want the best to be had regardless of price, order direct from this ad. We guarantee 100% live arrival, shipped parcel post prepaid.

25 chicks, \$11.00; 50 chicks, \$21.00; 100 chicks, \$40.00; 500 chicks or more, \$35.00 per 100. Eggs, \$4.00 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$20.00 per 100.

Our Blue Ribbon R. I. Reds with a record.....\$20.00 per 100 chicks

J. S. Martin strain White Wyandottes.....\$24.00 per 100 chicks

Thompson's strain Barred Rocks\$20.00 per 100 chicks

Our Blue Ribbon W. Leghorns, Barron strain.....\$16.00 per 100 chicks

Picturesque Poultry Farm

Box 71 Draw A,

Trenton Junction, N. J.

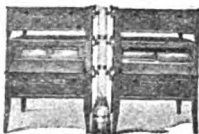
SOL-HOT CANOPY BROODERS



These wickless Oil Burning Canopy Brooders with Double Oil Control—Protecto Stove Drum—Asbestos and Mineral Wool Floor Protector—All Metal Vaporizer, are the undisputed first choice of poultrymen. Over 100,000 now in use. It's simple, safe and dependable.

MUL-TI-DEK Sectional Incubator

Here's a Baby mammoth incubator that exactly meets the requirements of the large or small poultrymen. You can start with one 240 egg sections and add extra sections as you need them. Choice of hot air or hot water heat. Write for free Mul-ti-dek folder giving all particulars.



Sol-Hot Air Blast Heaters

Sol-Hot has at last solved the problem of the coal burning brooder stove—here's an oil burning hot blast heater that is safer—more dependable, easier to operate and more economical than coal.

Automatic Thermostatic Control

Of the many outstanding inventions perfected by Mr. Sheer is his Automatic Thermostatic Oil Control for Sol-Hot Burners—It's the final word in a perfect oil control. Send for descriptive catalog telling all about the complete Sol-Hot Line. (14)

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H. M. SHEER COMPANY
Dept. 30 Quincy, Illinois

FENCE BARGAINS Prices Slashed

Here is the greatest money saving sale you ever heard of. Prices cut to the bone on Fences, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paint.

GET BROWN'S FACTORY PRICES Don't spend a cent until you get my prices. You'll be surprised when you compare with others. Remember I pay freight and sell only direct from my factories to you.

FREE 104-PAGE BOOK OF BIG BARGAINS

The greatest bargain book ever printed. Every page is like finding money. Buy now during this sale. Prices dropped to the bottom. Get your name on a postal and mail NOW. Jim Brown, Pres. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 3107, Cleveland, Ohio

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Hatching Eggs and Stock For Sale. Reduced prices for May and June.

MAPLE FARM, CROSSWICKS, N. J.

CERTIFIED S. C. REDS PRODUCTION BRED

At Cornell, 2nd pen and four of fourteen best producers to March 1 are our birds.

L. Arthur Sheldon, R. 7, Oswego, N.Y.

IRON BAND EGG CASES

With the new egg filters. Ask for Circular. Made and sold by WENTWORTH BROS., CORNISH, ME.

or good beef scrap fed in hoppers? Which of the three will produce the most eggs, provided everything else is right?

A. 1—That depends upon the protein content of the three articles; where each one analyzed practically the same in protein, there would be no difference, unless the pullets ate more of the clear beef scrap from the hopper. When scrap is in a hopper by itself, the pullets will sometimes overeat of it, and then there is trouble; in my judgment it is wiser to feed which ever of the three one uses in the dry mash, in hoppers, then one can pretty well balance up the ration with the scratch feed thrown in the litter.

Q. 2—Please give me a formula for scratch food and dry mash for breeders, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes.—T. W. F.

A. 2—We know of no better ration for laying hens than the Cornell ration, which is: For scratch food—500 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds barley, 200 pounds wheat, and 100 pounds heavy oats. For a mash—100 pounds each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn meal, ground oats or barley, meat scraps and 3 pounds salt. A supply of green food with this is understood. In your first question you specify "the most eggs" and in this question you specify foods for breeders; a ration which will produce the most eggs is not always the best for breeders; because the eggs will hatch less well, and the chicks hatched will grow less well, if the breeders have been pushed for heavy egg production.

Q. 3—How do you put up clover to feed chickens during the winter?—J. J. D.

A. 3—The clover should be cut about the time it is coming into bloom, before the stalk begins to become tough and woody. It should be allowed to lay in the hot sun until thoroughly wilted and then put into fair-sized cocks and left several days. When thoroughly cured out it is ready to draw and be put away in a good dry place. By curing this way most of the natural green and aroma is preserved.

Q. 4—Will bone meal give as good results in egg production as fresh cut bone?

Q. 5—How much bone meal should be given 25 hens a day?

Q. 6—Is it necessary to feed beef scrap if bone meal is given?—F. F.

A. 1—No. Bone meal is a wholly different thing from fresh cut bone, and has about all of the animal matter cooked out of it. Bone meal is made from bones that are cooked by steam, under pressure, to extricate the fats; that cooking takes out the animal matter also leaving but little lime. Cut fresh bone on the contrary, is rich in animal matter and one of the best animal foods if in good condition when fed.

A. 2—We would keep it before them, in a hopper, and let them eat all they cared to eat; if they also had cut bone or beef scrap they would eat very little of the bone meal.

A. 3—Yes, bone meal is not an animal food supply.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 22 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated free book. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
323 H. ST., MELROSE
HIGHLANDS, MASS.

Rheumatism

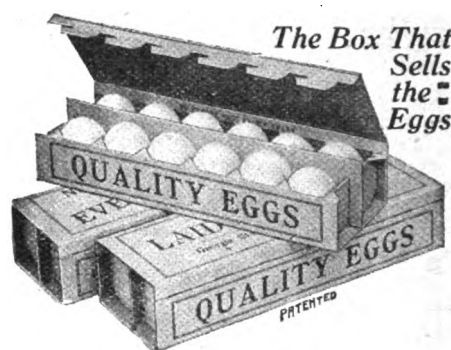
A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1898 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but no relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay, write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 26-J Dartmouth Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.



Self-Locking Egg Cartons

A Quality Carton for Quality Eggs

A Big Help in getting highest prices for your good eggs. Note HOW LARGE—HOW GOOD—the eggs appear.

Suitable for supplying your local customers or for freight and express shipment.

Send for Free Circular "How to Ship Eggs by Parcel Post."

Try a sample lot. Send \$1.50 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your FARM name or BRAND name.

SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO.

636 E. Illinois St.

Chicago, Ill.



This season has proven to be the biggest season in our history. An outstanding factor is the great number of re-orders from our customers of past years, which speaks most convincingly of our High Quality and Superior Service.

You will receive the healthiest, most robust chicks produced, for that is the kind we are famous for throughout the country. If you want fall layers order now. We are still in a position to ship immediately.

Pure Bred Baby Chicks

Variety	Per 25 Chicks	Per 50 Chicks	Per 100 Chicks
Leghorns			
White and Black	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$15.00
Leghorns			
Buff and Brown	4.50	8.50	17.00
Barred Rocks			
S. C. and B. C.	4.75	9.00	18.00
B. I. Reds			
White Wyandottes	5.00	10.00	19.00
Wh. & Buff Rocks			
Anconas			
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.50	21.00
Buff Orpingtons			
White Orpingtons			
Mixed Chicks	3.75	6.75	13.00
or Broilers			
Light Brahmas	8.75	16.50	30.00
Famous MOSS'S			
Jersey Black Giants	11.00	21.00	40.00

June, July and August Chicks 1 cent lower. By 500 or 1000 of one variety, special discount allowed.

HATCHING EGGS AND STOCK

Whether your order is large or small, it will have the same careful attention. Catalogue on request.

Immediate Delivery

ANTHONY H. MOSS, Morris Plains, New Jersey



Best Celluloid Leg Rings

SPECIAL Postpaid Prices

Size for	12	50	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons, etc.	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.25	\$5.00
Growing Chicks, etc.	10	35	60	1.35	2.35	3.95
Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	15	45	80	1.70	2.90	4.95
Rocks, Reds, etc.	15	50	90	1.90	3.25	5.95
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	20	60	1.00	2.25	3.95	6.95
Turkey Hens, Geese, etc.	25	70	1.25	2.75	5.25	9.95

10 Colors: All one color or assorted.

Poultry Supply Catalogue Free.

A. C. SINE, Box 22-V, Quakertown, Pa.

The "Advocate's" Forum

(Continued from page 323)

A Tolland County poultry keeper who kept a flock of 250 birds last year has added to his equipment this season and will raise enough young stock to give him about 600 layers for 1923.

A young couple who started three years ago with very little capital and a small flock of hens, now keep 600 layers and hope to make it 1,000 this year.

Another young farmer who keeps dairy cows and has been struggling hard to make ends meet, told the writer that his hens were paying a better profit than his cows, and he is planning to greatly increase his flock this year.

Each one of these farmers keeps pure-bred birds. Not a single mongrel on their farms. Said a farmer to me, "It is just as important to keep pure-bred hens as purebred cattle," and every real poultryman agrees with him, for that is common sense. One Somers, Conn., farmer has changed over a large dairy barn into a hen house, and he and his wife are making more money than they ever made with their cows.

Poultry keeping is no longer considered entirely woman's work, and the fact that the farmers are giving it more attention is helping to secure modern buildings and equipment for the poultry.

A Rockville, Conn., man who ten years ago bought nine hens and a rooster of a well-known strain, and kept them in an old tumble-down shed, now has up-to-date equipment for 600 layers, and is now planning to increase to 1,000 layers, and all because those nine hens convinced him of the possibilities of the "American Hen."

The present trend indicates that the main business of poultry breeding will pass from the hands of the hobbyist to the practical farmer—because the farmer can see opportunities for legitimate profits and will bend his efforts toward developing strains of more efficient producers.

The farm poultry keeper is not likely to lose sight of the importance of symmetry and beauty as has sometimes been the case with the commercial poultryman, but he is certain to lay considerable emphasis upon the points which tend to make fowls more useful.

The farm poultry keepers are giving some attention to the pedigree of their chickens, and some practical method of guaranteeing that a bird has the breeding that is claimed for it is sure to result from the interest which the plain, practical farmer is taking in his business.

Hugh Ballantyne.

Rockville, Conn.

Delivered to you Free
for 30 days trial on approval. Your choice of 44 Styles, colors and sizes of the famous **Ranger Bicycles**. Express prepaid. Low Factory-to-Rider Prices.

12 Months to Pay if desired. Many boys and girls easily save the small monthly payments.

Tires wheels, lamps, and equipment at half retail prices. Write for remarkable factory prices and marvelous offers.

Mead Cycle Company Write us today for free catalog
Dept. 6344 Chicago



Poultry Supplies
LEG BANDS of aluminum or celluloid, in various styles for Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons, etc.

80-Page Catalog Free
Includes Feeders, Fountains, Caponizing Outfits, Nests, Coops, Hoovers, Incubators, etc., at attractive prices.

F. S. BURCH & CO.
303 Huron St., Chicago



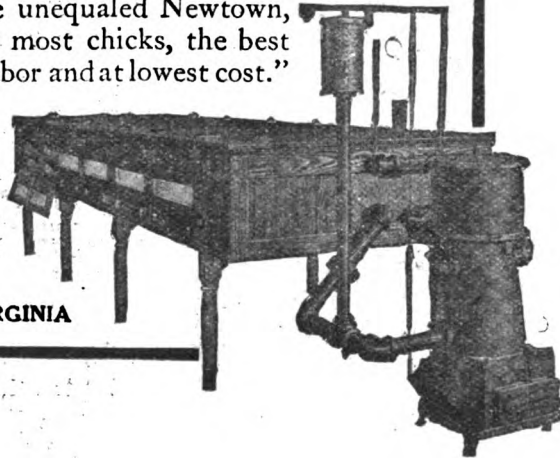
This season's biggest hatches of sturdiest chicks are from Newtown Giant Incubators

If your present hatching equipment has failed and you know you must change; if you are planning for your first big machine; or to increase your plant, your *one safe bet* is the unequaled Newtown, that "hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

Write NOW—early action will be to your advantage

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP.

23 Warsaw St.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA



THOSE LATE HATCHES MUST BE GROWN QUICKLY AND WITHOUT BIG LOSSES

Late-hatched chicks are profitable if quick-grown. But there's no time to lose now. The May and early June chicks *must be raised*. You can't replace them this season. So use

PRAIRIE STATE BROODERS

and watch the youngsters grow like weeds. Big, sturdy, husky, evenly-developed, and with practically no loss.

Prairie State Brooders are made in many styles and sizes to meet all individual requirements. Indoor and outdoor lamp brooders and coal-burning colony brooders. One quality only—the best. "First in efficiency" and, like Prairie State Incubators, America's Standard Equipment.

Order from your dealer. If he won't supply you we will. Write or wire for complete catalogue.



PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.

113 Main St. Homer City, Penna.

White Plymouth Rocks

FISHEL'S DIRECT

Display winners at two fall shows, 1922. Four pens mated to our winning males. Eggs now half price. Breeders for sale. No baby chicks.

E. & G. FERRIER,

Box 76,

RIVERDALE, N. J.

Certified S. C. White Leghorns—CHIX & EGGS

For thirteen years I have bred this heavy producing strain of large white eggs which bring a premium on the N. Y. market. **FOUR YEARS OF CERTIFICATION.** Write for price list and catalog showing official records. Demand for certified stock necessitates early orders.

FAIR ACRES FARM,

Dept. A,

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Member of New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Ass'n, Inc.



BUCKEYE Poultry Raising Equipment

has again proven its superiority. Three quarters of a million users have again demonstrated its wonderful efficiency, its reliability and its remarkable economy, in another season of success.

Ask your agricultural college, experiment station or county agent about Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. See them at your dealer's, or write for Buckeye catalogs.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.

717 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

BUCKEYE COLONY BROODERS

Crystal AUTOMATIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Always Full

Fits onto any tank or water system. Gravitation keeps it full as long as there's water. Adjusts for water at any level. Simply designed, of heavy brass; aluminum pan, \$2 each; less in quantities. Guaranteed.

CRYSTAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.

548-B State Street, New Haven, Conn.

\$2.00

Complete as shown



Quiz Department

(Continued from page 320)

The writer finds it necessary to enter into some profitable business in the country because of poor health and has taken to Poultry. During the winter he has read the "Cornell Reading Series" but they do not give the advice to beginners.

Please advise me:

1. Should the beginner of no practical experience, rent or buy a farm to start.
2. If rent, would it be more satisfactory to put in Portable Houses or hire a carpenter to build? Which is cheaper?

3. What procedure would you urge in building up a small commercial plant? Would you lay in baby chicks—buy eggs for incubating, yourself—buy a quantity of pullets and a few good cockerels and incubate your own eggs—or perhaps you would adopt some other method?

The writer hasn't much money. He would like to start with some means of income—say lay in 100 or so pullets about to produce, and then add to these by some method.

He doesn't want to start wrong. He wants a good quality flock, one that he can use for incubating to produce egg strain chicks. His idea is first to consider income from egg sale (not hatching) later to sell hatching eggs—and then perhaps baby chicks, etc.

Please tell me the proper procedure so that I will not find later my mistakes when too late.

4. Where should the small egg farmer look for his market besides the private families?

5. If fed correctly, how much should a laying hen produce in dollars and cents a year to pay the farmer for keeping her?

6. How much should the farmer average a year per dozen for eggs he sells?

While in all cases the land should be owned by the operator of the poultry farm, there would not be any serious objection to renting the land and using portable houses so that they could be removed if necessary.

2. It would be better to hire a carpenter and build substantial houses on land you own.

3. Buying baby chicks might be a good way to begin, provided you had the facilities and knowledge to grow them. Buying eggs and then buying broody hens would probably be the best move for a beginner. But in my opinion the safest and best plan is to buy say, fifty hens and five males and hatch the eggs laid by such hens that would from time to time become broody.

4. The New York commission merchants would be able to pay you a good price for eggs. Nearly all the large farms in this section ship to them.

5. For a hen to pay for her feed and care she should lay 100 eggs. After that all the clear profit. It will cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 to feed a hen, per year, and the labor in attending her would, roughly estimated, be about 50 cents per hen.

6. Your sixth question is hard to answer. What I say in answer 5 will about apply to it.

A. I have a fine Penciled Indian Runner Drake but the last two or three days I notice him limping and sometimes he will stand and hold his foot off the ground. When anyone approaches him he will limp whether running or walking away. I have only had the ducks about seven weeks but they do not go into the house at night. I have three other ducks but there is nothing wrong with them. J. R. H.

A. Your drake that is limping may have sprained his leg, and the chances are that it will right itself. If you should notice that it is swollen, softly rub it with extract witch-hazel. Repeat every day for a week.

Ducks prefer outdoors to houses, but by gently driving them in for a few nights they will get the habit of going in themselves. M. K. B.

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ing, etc., of the 3 leading milk breeds. 60 cents.
"Goat World" monthly, \$2 a year, 20 cents a
copy. Also Rabbit, Squab and Beekeeping books.
Wanted—cavies—guinea pigs. Circulars free. V.
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TYPEWRITERS \$30 up. Easy payments. Free
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matter where located; don't pay big commis-
sions. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman
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RELIABLE MAN WANTED—To take orders for
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses and
Seeds. Opportunity to become district superintend-
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POULTRY PLANT for rent to practical responsible
poultryman. A modern well arranged plant
located midway between Buffalo and Niagara Falls
on concrete Niagara River highway over which
thousands of automobiles pass daily, affording
profitable sales opportunity for poultry, eggs,
young chicks, etc., at fancy prices. Capacity one
thousand to twenty-five hundred chickens with
feed mixers and modern incubator house with
adequate capacity. Well equipped sales inn lo-
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right man. Write E. J. Streit, 745 William St.,
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Equipped Poultry Farm and
Furnished South Jersey Home
Convenient Philadelphia and Atlantic City mar-
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runways. Only \$1400, flock poultry, incubators,
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gain Catalog. Address me personally. E. A.
STROUT, Pres., STROUT FARM AGENCY, 1504P
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Fine Buildings
Retiring owner of this up to date poultry plant
offers this property for about 1-3 of its actual
cost. 2 story house, 7 rooms, wood shed, barn
40x54 with cellar, 3 hen houses, capacity 1000
hens, brooder house 14x70 feet with large incubator
cellar, garage, running water to all buildings, in
first class condition, insured for \$3,200.00. 20
acres in fields, cutting big crops of hay, balance
in woodland, 100 apple, 18 pear, plum and cherry
trees, 6 grape vines. Near neighbors, school, vil-
lages and depot and markets. Owner has gotten
well off here, price only \$5700, part cash. A. O.
Symonds, Coatsocook, N. H.

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Prize Contest

(Continued from page 322)

dle of the day, and when I hear a hen make a racket, it's easy to locate the nest. I set the eggs under chicken hens, putting from 18 to 25, according to the size of the hen.

If the hen has set well they begin to hatch about the twenty-seventh day. After they are out I let them stay in the nest about twenty-four hours, then they are taken off and put in small colony coops out in the pasture. I begin feeding when they are twenty-four to thirty-six hours old, on stale bread soaked in sweet milk or water and a little of the small chick feed, three times a day until several weeks old, and always plenty of fresh water. I have little runs extending out from the coops about four by eight feet and two feet high, made out of wooden frames and covered with fly scrim, or other very close wire.

The first year I raised any guineas, I turned a hen with eighteen, about four days old, just loose out of their coop. I left them for about fifteen minutes and when I returned something had scared the hen and all except three little guineas had disappeared; I could hear them in the grass every now and then, but could only find six, and some of them were a quarter of a mile from the little runs. When they are two weeks old and have a good start I let them out by tilting up one corner of the pen with a stone, the hen just flies over. If she does before the little "keets" are old enough to go, it is a good idea to clip her wing as the little guineas seem to run themselves to death going back and forth trying to get out. I turn them out after all the dew is off for a few hours the first days until they get used to going all the time. As they get older they do not need much of any feed, but I give them a little chick feed in the morning. They forage after bugs, grasshoppers and weed seeds sometimes a half mile from their coops, which they come back to at night until nearly grown.

I sell the keets when they weigh from one and a half to two pounds each, to hotels and clubs in Washing-

ton, and they pay good prices for nice plump birds during the hunting season. Eggs set in June make a good size "keet" for this special market.

In 1922 I set about ninety eggs from standard bred pearl guineas and raised to maturity sixty-eight young keets. From these, and what eggs I sold for hatching from my six hens, I made \$75.00 cash, between April and December, 1922, while my cash outlay was not over \$10.00. Miss Hazel Doak, Clifton Station, Va.

SICK BABY CHICKS?

Don't let your baby chicks die. Most every disease can be prevented and in nearly every case the sick chick can be cured. Mr. Lee is the most widely consulted "chicken doctor" in the world. His new big book tells about every poultry trouble and disease (before hatching as well as after): how to avoid, how to remedy. Especially valuable information on care of baby chicks. Get a copy FREE at any drug or seed store handling GERMOZONE, the great poultry medicine, or from the GEO. H. LEE CO., P-8 Harney Sta., Omaha, Nebr.

Top-Notch Giants

Won at Quincy "Quality," "Heart of America" and Chicago National this season. Good type and color. Early maturing.

TOP NOTCH FARM

Mrs. Casper Mast, R. 4, Quincy, Ill.
Illinois Vice-Pr. of Giant Club

Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorns

Imported by us direct. The world's greatest layers. Baby Chicks.

DAVID M. HAMMOND

Cortland, - - - N. Y.

Shatto's S. C. Anconas

Win at the Chicago Coliseum Show and the Indiana State Fair. Eleven years a breeder. Satisfied customers everywhere. My free booklet is waiting for you.

GUY H. SHATTO, Box P, Dunkirk, Indiana

Hicks' S. C. Black Minorcas

Blue ribbon winners for many years. Won at N. Y. State Fair, 1919. 1st cock; 3rd. 4th hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerels; 1st, 5th pullets; 2nd pen. 1920 same show. 1st, 2nd pen. 1922, 2nd cock; 3rd hen; 1st, 4th pullets; 3rd old pen; 1st, 3rd young pen; 3 firsts on eggs and 1 second on eggs. Have some wonderful large cockerels of show quality for sale at breeders' prices. Eggs from my very best hens, \$5 per 13. Write for further information to

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CREL OLL

For use in the care of poultry during spring months—positive preventive of roup, colds, gapes, cholera, lice, etc. For sale all dealers, or sent postpaid \$1 for trial bottle.

CALEDONIA CHEMICAL CO.
Caledonia, N. Y.



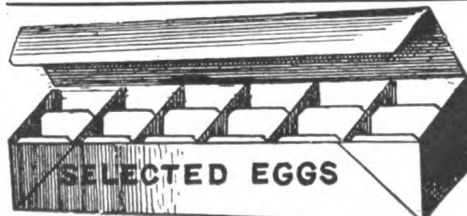
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New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues. BIG PROFITS, WE PAY \$1.50 TO \$8 EACH. Also Cavies, Chicks, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Etc. Easily raised anywhere. 32¢ FREE! page Catalog and Contract. Illustrated book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly journal, and copy of America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Address Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1007 O. E. Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1885 South Weymouth, Mass.



BIG REDUCTIONS

30% to 50% on MATCHING EGGS
Effective May 1st

15% on Baby Chicks
Effective May 15th

Special Low Prices on 10 to 16-week-old pullets, cockerels, breeding stock and yearling hens, effective June 1st

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS
S. C. W. Leghorns
S. C. R. I. Reds
White Wyandottes

Send for our Free 17th Anniversary Sale Circular today. Tells all about these most profitable strains, their consistent contest winning in most notable contests, their remarkable winter laying qualities, proving them to be the biggest Profit Payers ever bred.

Penna. Poultry Farm, Box D, Lancaster, Pa.



INGRAHAM'S S. C. Buff Minorcas

Are winners. Bred from winners that lay large white eggs the year around. Won at Madison Square January, 1923, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st pullet, 1st cockerel, on four entries. Prices reasonable. Send for booklet.

Chas. B. Ingraham, 117 Trumbull Pl., Batavia, N. Y.

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at Manufacturers Cost

Closing Out Entire Line

ALL NEW MACHINES

BARTEL'S
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BROODER \$4.96

For \$4.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Thousands in use. Plans 10c.

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Rogers' Money-Back Poultry Punch

Has proven to be the ideal toe marker for the fancier. It is the handiest, neatest and most convenient one made. Punches the hole right—just the right size and in the right place. See what you are doing. Used by thousands of the best poultrymen. Nickel-plated, 50c; plain, 40c, postpaid. Absolutely guaranteed. System of marking if requested.



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S. C. R. I. Reds—300 Egg Strain

Send for mating list.

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Single Comb Brown Leghorns

"None Better"

Baby chicks \$18.00 per hundred, \$9 per 50, \$4.75 per 25. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred. I guarantee safe arrival of chicks and eggs and ship by parcel post prepaid.

H. M. MOYER
Boyetown, Rt. 3, Penna.



KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

AVENARIUS Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 171 Milwaukee, Wis.



Jersey Black Giants an Ideal Fowl

(Continued from page 317)

Many other breeds would be hard and have to be disposed of as stags at this age.

Fourth—A few years ago many in the exhibition rooms had to acknowledge the Giant was a great big husky bird and O. K. as a market fowl but they lacked one important thing, namely, egg production. The fact of the matter is the Giants are fully equal to any heavy breed produced in this respect and in many cases close to the smaller breeds referred to as egg machines.

Here is an official record—not private—for five pullets in the International Egg Laying contest conducted by the Philadelphia North American in conjunction with the State Department of Agriculture of Delaware.

Week of	No. 1	2	3	4	5	Total
Jan. 17, 1922	4	4	3	4	3	18
Jan. 24, 1922	4	3	5	5	5	22
Jan. 31, 1922	4	4	7	5	6	26
Feb. 7, 1922	5	5	5	4	5	24
Feb. 14, 1922	3	5	2	4	4	18
Total for hen	20	21	22	22	23	108
for 35 days						

This is a record certified to by F. V. L. Turner, Secretary of the Competition. Over 60% egg record, which you will agree compares well with any flock of winter layers and exceeds the best that many can do. Seven Marcy Farm pullets finished the year at this contest with certified records of 140-141-142-147-153-169 and 180. These birds were taken from farm flock and had no special attention as to egg production and their parents' records were not known at all.

Final—The Jersey Black Giants have made a hit with those that have tried them. They are entirely satisfied and many report better results than claimed. Last, but not least, all poultrymen know that surplus males is the big thing to contend with in all breeds of poultry. I think I can truthfully say that it is not so with the Giants. The males grow to great size, mature late, hold their softness of meat quality and it is very doubtful if any other breed yet produced will show the net results the Giant males will as a market bird, cost of production considered and their immense selling value as soft roasters and capons. The females are an ideal fat fowl for the Jewish trade, a trade that is worth while and figures the fat value of a heavy fowl. The Giants are easy to fatten.

Yama Farms Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks

Our Minorca pen No. 1 is headed by the cockerel that headed the first pen at Madison Square Garden last winter. Eggs from this pen \$8.00 per setting of 15. Eggs from seven other pens of show Minorcas \$5.00 per setting. Special utility matings from which we are getting fine, strong chicks, \$8.00 per hundred and \$2.00 per setting.

In our Barred Rock pens we have five extra good cockerel matings and five pullet matings. Eggs from these are \$5.00 per setting.

We are hatching enough baby chicks so that we can sell some and prices are \$25.00 per hundred for Minorcas and \$22.00 per hundred for Barred Rocks.

You may depend upon anything you get from us as being absolutely as represented and the best of its kind that can be produced.

Poultry Dept. of YAMA FARMS
EDWARD S. TAYLOR, Supl. Nanapanoch, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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PREVENT CHICK DISEASES

Use Galli-Cura, the simple, safe, dependable remedy for White Diarrhea and other bowel diseases in young chicks. Users re-order year after year. A test will prove claims. In \$.50, \$1.00, \$4.00 and \$7.50 packages. Postpaid. Bulk prices on request.

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.
Box E-46, 157 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.



Brower's Parcels Post Egg and Chick Boxes

15-Egg Size—\$2.40 Doz.
30-Egg Size—\$3.60 Doz.
50-Egg Size—\$5.00 Doz.
100-Egg Size—\$7.00 Doz.
100-Chick Size—\$3.00 Doz.
50-Chick Size—\$2.50 Doz. Write for catalog

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10 Weeks Old Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets \$1.25 Each

Good vigorous free range birds bred for heavy egg production.

Let us book your order for June or July delivery. Order direct from this advertisement.

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Profits Sure

for those who buy our May and June Egg-Bred English Leghorn chicks. Make the best winter layers. \$12 per 100. Also S. C. Red and Columbian Rock chicks. Price List free.

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URBAN'S POULTRY FEEDS

STEAM COOKED

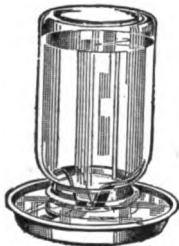
A poultryman says, "Chicks are just crazy over it, and want more."

A Full Line of Steam Cooked Poultry Feeds

Chick Feed, Growing Mash, Intermediate Scratching Feed, Laying Mash, Scratching Feed

All made from the best grade of ingredients. Write for samples, and special Parcel Post offer.

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Buffalo, N. Y.



"SY-FON" CHICK FOUNT

BEST FOR BABY CHICKS

Safest, most sanitary, most convenient to use. Fits any Mason Jar. Works on the principle of siphon—same water level always maintained. Order all you need direct from this ad. Single fountain 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid anywhere.

Sprague's Chick Feeder

Made of best galvanized iron. Easily cleaned and filled. Three

sizes—12 inches long, 30c each; 6 for \$1.50; 18 inches 40c each; 6 for \$2.00. 24 inches 50c; 6 for \$2.50. Postage paid.

DEALERS—
Write today
for our prop
cation.



Spiralet Leg Bands

	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks	.10	.20	.30	.50	\$1.10	\$2.00
Growing Chicks	.10	.25	.35	.60	1.30	2.25
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.80	3.25

Prices postpaid. Colors, Red, Green, Yellow, White, Black, Pink, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Ruby. Send for poultry supply catalog.

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\$1 Capon
Book Only
10 Cents

Just off the Press
Writequick—For every
only we will send regular \$1.00
copy of the most up-to-date,
most complete, profusely illu-

strated, copyrighted book on Capons ever published, for only 10c postpaid. Don't sell your cockerels at only market price. Caponize them and double your profits. Book tells what caponizing is; proper age to caponize; how to caponize, what instruments to use; tell where to sell capons; everything you want to know about them. Capons grow much faster, bring higher prices, make biggest profit. This special low advertising offer; may not appear again. Send ten cents coin or stamps today sure. Simplex Products Co., 8 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 6, Chicago

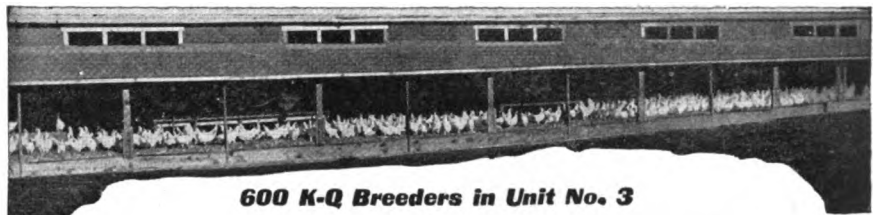
Jersey Black Giant Specialist

Shape, Color, Weight and Type
No Utility Stock

Chicks, Eggs and Breeding Stock

DR. BUCHANAN BURR

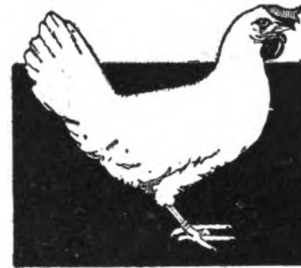
The Homestead Farm, Yarmouthport, Mass.



600 K-Q Breeders in Unit No. 3

1900 **KERLIN~QUALITY** 1923
Insures **YOUR** Success

Baby Chicks and 12 Weeks Old Pullets



From World-Famous
265-270 and 280-326
Egg Strain Trap-Nested
Pedigreed English-
American

S. C. W. Leghorns

Big Year Round Profits from Eggs are made by Kerlin-Quality White Leghorns which are unsurpassed when it comes to making money for their owner.

High Flock Averages Count

It is not the individual record alone that counts. With the majority it is the flock average that makes you money. Hundreds of last year's customers report flock averages of 200 eggs and better, many up to 250, and some from 275 to 287. One customer reports 40 pullets raised from a Kerlin-Quality hen gave flock average of better than 304 eggs in their pullet year. Best pullet laid 341 eggs.

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In order not to disappoint you we must have your order at once. Day-old Chicks every week and 12-weeks-old pullets every week after May 15th. Liberal Discounts, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chicks postpaid to your door.

FREE We will give **FREE** 200 early-hatched Cockerels, from 326 Egg Strain Stock—each bird **PEDIGREED**. Write today for our big catalogue, worth many dollars to you. This is no lottery—simply a gift to you. Catalogue explains fully. Starting Feed **FREE** with each chick order. Copyrighted Formulas and Methods **FREE** with each order. These will help you raise 95% to 100% of your chick, and make big money with Kerlin-Quality Stock. Write today sure.



Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Drawer 4-E Center Hall, Pa., U.S.A.

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let
"Kerlin-Quality" Chickens Keep You

KERLIN - QUALITY



Save Those Chicks !

Don't let dreaded White Diarrhea first weaken, then kill off your youngsters—keep the dangerous disease out of your baby flock. In their first drinking water, give the chicks

Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets

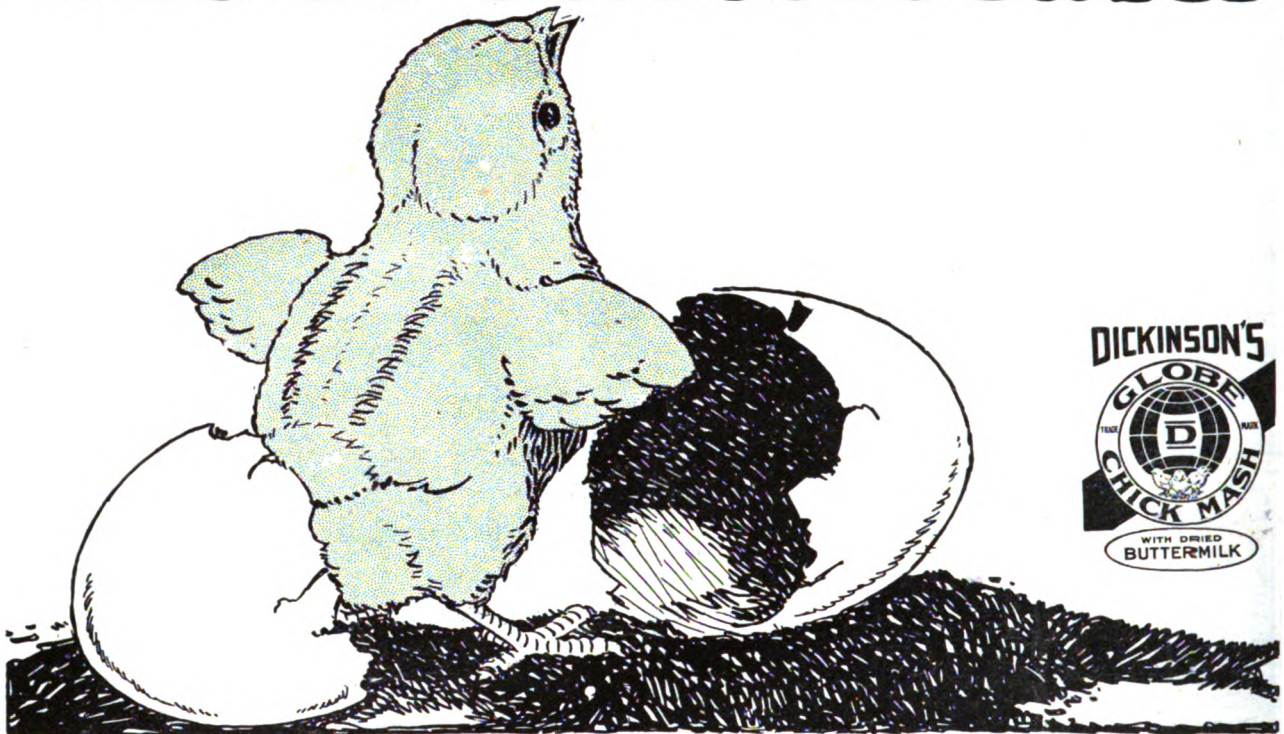
to overcome the trouble if present—to prevent it from appearing. Even if you think your chicks are free from it, play safe. Costs but a trifle—may save you many chicks and many dollars. If your dealer hasn't Pratts, send 25 cents for a package to
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MAKE your chicks develop rapidly right from the start. When 48 hours old feed them *Dickinson's Globe Chick Mash with Dried Buttermilk*.

Globe Chick Mash is the most highly perfected and most carefully balanced chick feed on the market. It contains Dried Buttermilk, Sifted Meat Scraps, Corn Feed Meal, Wheat Middlings, Oat Flour, Ground Barley, Fine Ground Alfalfa Meal, and 2% Calcium Carbonate.

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Any hen conforming to egg producing requirements when fed Dickinson's *Globe Egg Mash*, in accordance with Dickinson's Feeding Plan will absolutely lay at least one-fourth more eggs than when fed only a hard grain mixture—this means 15 eggs to the dozen instead of 12.

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The Albert Dickinson Company

Globe Feeds and Pine Tree Brand Seeds

Chicago — Minneapolis

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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

10c per copy

JUNE, 1923

\$1.00 per year



REASONS

Why the Wishbone is the Money Making Mammoth

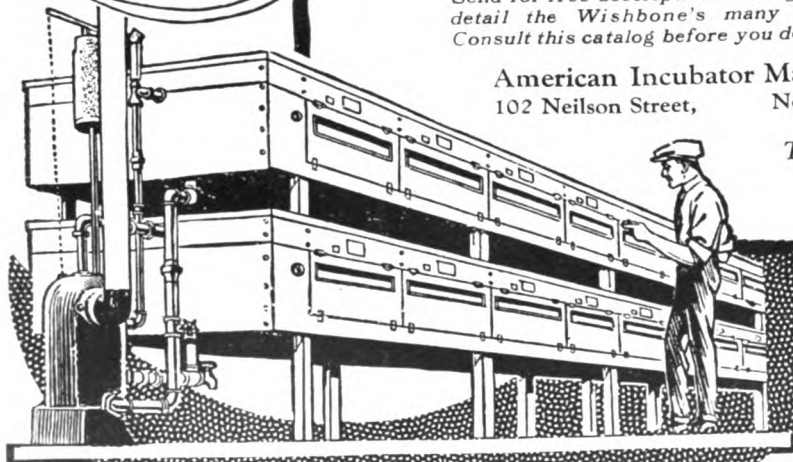
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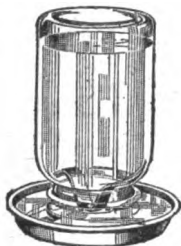
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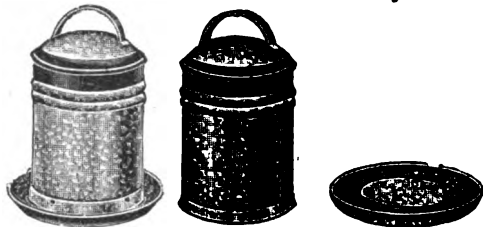
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3 Founts, postpaid.....50c

One Gallon Galvanized Poultry Fount



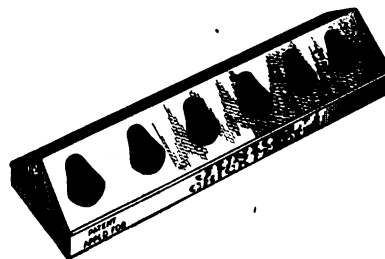
A fount with large drinking space, easily cleaned and filled. To fill, pull top off base, turn upside down and pour in water. Then put base back on and invert. The pressure of the air holds weight of water and fount. Automatically feeds right amount of water.

Price, postpaid.....75c

Send in your order now for whatever of the above poultry supplies you need. All are carried in stock and immediate shipment will be made.

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One of the best and most popular baby chick feeders on the market. A great feed saver, as chicks cannot get into it. Can't be upset. You need this feeder this spring for your chicks. Made in 3 sizes—

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Another very popular style of fount. Made of galvanized iron, in two parts. Easily cleaned. Handy. Compact. Made in three sizes—

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2-quart, postpaid.....50c

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1889



1923

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During the months of June and July only, I will sell Eggs for Hatching at the following reduced prices: \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30; \$5 for 50; \$8 for 100; \$15 for 200; \$22 for 300. WILL REPLACE ONE-HALF OF THE INFERTILE EGGS.

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Feed G.L.F. Rations and you will know just what your birds are eating.

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Ridgefield, N. J.
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SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Our Giants are the real thing and are direct descendants of the best first prize males at Madison Square Garden, 1921, 1922 and 1923. No chicks for sale. Eggs now reduced to \$3.00 per 15. Sent prepaid by parcel post. Last eggs tested four infertile out of 80 set. Send for our mating list.

AUG. D. ARNOLD

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"LIVE AND GROW BIG"



White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, 12c and up. Write today for FREE Baby Chick Book.

F. A. SCHWEGLER,

212 Northampton,

Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

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June, 1923.

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In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

New Subscription Rates

Beginning with the next issue of the Advocate, the July number, our subscription rates will be \$1 for two years, and \$2 for five years.

During the war period, the cost of production mounted to such high figures, due to high cost of paper, materials and everything else that went into the making of the Advocate that it was found necessary to advance the subscription rate to \$1 a year, but now that this emergency is over, we are able to produce a bigger and better American Poultry Advocate than ever before and can give it to our subscribers for two full years, twenty-four monthly issues, for a total charge of only \$1.

At this price, the American Poultry Advocate stands forth as the greatest value for the money obtainable anywhere in poultry publications. Your co-operation in renewing your subscription and in calling the attention of your poultry friends to the American Poultry Advocate will help us wonderfully in maintaining the steady growth, and progress toward a better Advocate with each succeeding issue. Renew your subscription promptly, speak a good word for us to your friends, and remember that we will cheerfully send complimentary sample copies to any who may desire them.

Our Cover Design

For our cover design this month we are using the Dark Cornish Cock which won Second prize at the Cornish Club Meet held in connection with the Chicago Colliseum Show December, 1920. This bird also won special best color and special heaviest male at this show. Owned and exhibited by J. A. Thurston, Vancouver, B. C. Photo by Arthur O. Schilling.

Women's Prize Article Contest Discontinued

Beginning with this issue the Women's Prize Article Contest will be discontinued until early Fall. This course is in accordance with the policy we have pursued since the inauguration of the contest. We suggest that those who have had in mind the preparation of articles for entry in the contest send them right along to us for early entry in the Fall numbers of the "Advocate."

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New 1923 Year Books

Roy W. Van Hoesen, Franklinville, N. Y., secretary of the United Ancona Club sends us the Club's Annual Year Book for 1923 with the following comment: "Breeder's generally will be interested in the new list of officers and the data on pages 7 and 8. Membership in our Club costs \$2.00 per year, and includes a copy of the Annual Year Book, in which every member is listed alphabetically by states. Each member also receives the Ancona magazine." Besides the list of members the year book contains interesting and important messages from the club's officials with a complete treasurer's report. Non-members may obtain a copy of this year book by sending the secretary 50 cents.

The 1923 Official Year Book of the Silver Wyandotte Club of America is another recent arrival. It contains a complete list of officers including all State Representatives and a list of members. A. E. Rettig, secretary and treasurer deserves credit for the credible piece of work he has done in compiling this book. It also contains the constitution, a message from the president, F. P. Hubbard, of Topeka, Kansas, and a record of the last club meeting at Boston, January 1, 1923. A report of the winnings at all of the leading shows is another interesting feature. Breeders interested in Silver Wyandottes can obtain a copy of the 1923 Annual by writing A. E. Rettig, sec'y-treas., 3724 E. 28th st., Brighwood, Ind.

Evidence of the growing interest in Cornish is shown by the size and com-

pleteness of the 1923 Year Book of the American Cornish Club. The Club's finances are in very good shape and with a constantly increasing membership prospects are exceedingly bright. Pictures of all officers as well as several interesting articles by members of the Club makes the 1923 Annual an unusually important Cornish document.

Tom Barron's Own Book

"How I Breed the 200-Egg Hen" is a complete treatise of the methods used by the famous Tom Barron of England in producing heavy layers. It tells how, in 1904, Tom Barron, a cobbler, purchased a little farm of three acres, two cows and twenty fowls, retaining his cobblerly against a rainy day. But it never rained, except in golden downpours, for soon the farm grew from three to twenty-three acres, ten for cows, which furnished the skim milk to feed the poultry, and thirteen for the poultry plant and home.

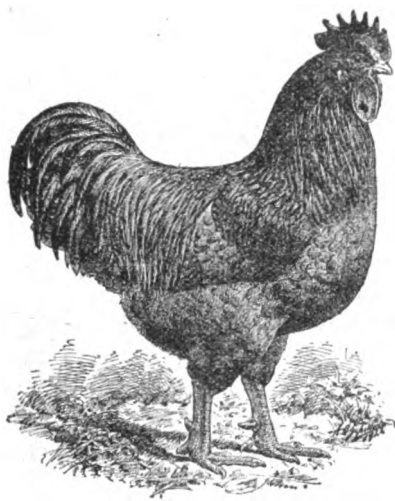
In his book Barron tells of his system of incubation, rearing and brooding, feeding at all ages, housing for breeding purposes, selecting the breeders, housing and feeding the layers—all given in detail.

The first chapter explains his methods of rearing young chickens, while chapter two explains still another method. The third chapter goes into detail on the subject of feeding young chickens. Other chapters cover the following subjects: Housing Layers, Feeding the Layers and Breeding Stock, Housing for Breeding Purposes, Selection of Stock, Trapped Birds, Mating to Breed Best Layers, etc.

Price \$1.00, postpaid. Orders filled same day received. Address your order to American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

About the only way table scraps can be made to bring in a return in the small town or suburb is through the medium of a flock of hens. Each hen in her pullet year, says the United States Department of Agriculture, should produce at least 10 dozen eggs, or on the average an egg every three days. Thus a flock of 10 laying hens would yield 100 dozen, worth, at a conservative estimate, \$40. It also is worth something to have eggs concerning which there can be no doubt, and to have a supply of potent fertilizer for the garden.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS



20,000 Giant Chicks ready for shipment each week. There are thousands of black chickens throughout the country today called GIANTS, which are nothing more than barnyard birds. When ordering Giant chicks or breeding stock, be sure that the chicks or breeders came from birds with a record such as the PICTURESQUE STRAIN has made, winning more silver cups, specials and ribbons the past season than any other breeder in the country, including the show at Newark, N. J., winning best display in the largest class of Jersey Black Giants ever shown. If you want the best to be had regardless of price, order direct from this ad. We guarantee 100% live arrival, shipped parcel post prepaid.

25 chicks, \$8.00; 50 chicks, \$15.50; 100 chicks, \$30.00; 500 or more chicks at \$25.00 per 100. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting or \$12.00 per 100.

Rhode Island Reds.....	50 chicks	\$ 9.00;	100 chicks	\$17.00
Barred Rocks.....	50 chicks	9.00;	100 chicks	17.00
White Leghorns.....	50 chicks	8.00;	100 chicks	15.00
White Wyandottes.....	50 chicks	10.50;	100 chicks	20.00

Jersey Black Giant Breeding Stock

Some very fine breeding stock of the Jersey Black Giants at \$7.00 each for hens, pullets, cockerels and cock birds. Booking orders for 12 weeks old pullets for July 15 delivery at \$2.50 each for first choice and \$2.00 each for second choice. Order direct from this ad.

Picturesque Poultry Farm

Box 71 Draw A,

Trenton Junction, N. J.



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns

CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

First Prize Cockerel 1922

First Cockerel 1923

24 Prizes Won at the Last Two New York Shows

Make Show Records and Egg Records

Get our REDUCED SUMMER SALES PRICES on Breeding Stock. Book your orders early and Get First Choice from Real Quality PRODUCTION-BRED LEGHORNS that will win.

EGGS HALF PRICE after May 25. Write for Catalogue.

SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM,

Box E,

Brighton Sta., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

Prestige and Satisfaction Suggest Your Breeding

MARCY FARMS JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

You'll make no mistake in choosing either Marcy Farms Growing Young Stock from 10 to 14 weeks old, raised from our Madison Square Garden winners or from our noted farm flocks. April hatched, ready to ship last of June.

Breeders that have been used in our own pens this past season. Ready to ship.

Hatching Eggs—Reduced prices.

Marcy Farms Jersey Black Giants have won best display at Madison Square Garden 1921, 1922 and 1923. 32 winners at Garden, 1923. Hold highest official egg records—great winter layers. Finest table birds. At Boston, 1923, 22 out of 26 winners were Marcy Farms strain.

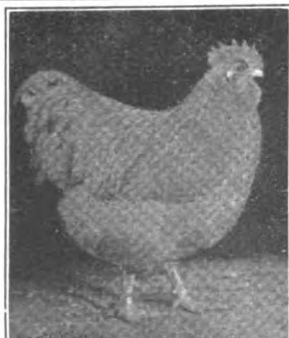
Marcy Farms own and breed the original strain.

Complete catalogue and description of Garden Winners with cuts of males that head our Breeding Pens, mailed for a 5 cent stamp. Price list free on request.

MARCY FARMS

Box 77

MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY



OWEN FARM'S FIRST BOSTON COCKEREL

Owen Farms

S. C. R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons

Half Price Stock and Egg Sale

Eggs now \$12.50, \$9.00, \$7.50, \$6.00 and \$3.00 for 15.

50 Yearling Males—\$12.50, \$17.50 and \$25.00 each.

200 One and Two Year Old Hens—\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50 each.

All birds worth double or more prior to breeding season.

Your opportunity to secure choice breeders from the Owen Farms Pre-eminent flocks for a low price.

74 Page Booklet free. Order from this adv. and save time.

OWEN FARMS 402 Williams Road Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Maurice F. Delano, Owner



OWEN FARM'S FIRST CHICAGO COCKEREL



June, 1923

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



Price 10c

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

The Cornish Fowl

By FRED H. BOHRER

Utica, N. Y.

Poultry Authority, Licensed A. P. A.
Judge, Secretary American
Cornish Club

Author's Note—Photos reproduced from my book
entitled "The Cornish Fowl"

THE Cornish fowl is a broad, heavy, powerful appearing bird, with small pea comb which rarely gets in contact with frost; scanty wattles and ear lobes; short, hard close fitting plumage which shows the true type of the body as it really is. It is not necessary to dig through unnecessary feathers to find the makeup of a Cornish. They are at your fingers ends at once, compact, and as plump as a ball of butter. After handling loose-feathered breeds one is more than amazed, and oftimes one hears the expression "Heavy as lead." Male birds are found to weigh 14 pounds and over, and these placed along side loose feathered birds, would appear half as heavy to those unaccustomed to the deception caused by the close, tight feathering.

It goes without saying that Cornish are a beautiful fowl alive. But, it is in the carcass that they show their worth—placed on the platter roasted a golden brown.

The Cornish family is headed by the Dark variety. There are more Dark Cornish bred than any of the other varieties. They were the original variety. Within the last few years the White Laced Red variety has taken rapid strides for popularity, and at some of the large exhibitions rank almost equal in numbers to the Dark Cornish entries.

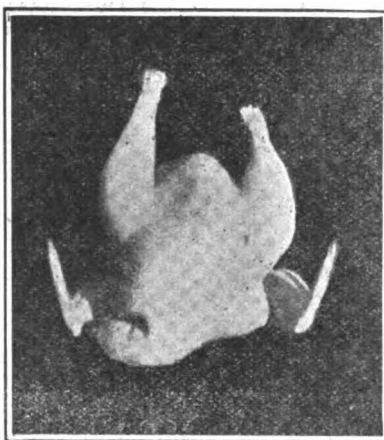
Leader as Table Fowl

Nearly every variety and breed of poultry has its followers, and if at all suitable for general purposes it is usually reputed to be the very best table fowl. No doubt there are many breeds excellent in this respect, but not every breed can be the best table fowl. There must be a leader, and it is undisputed that Cornish has that distinction.

As egg producers, they must not be expected to lay as many eggs in a year as the bred-to-lay leghorns. The Cornish hen will give a good account of herself when given a fair chance, and in many cases they have proven higher producers than some of the so-called "egg machines."

The females are excellent mothers when allowed to rear the chicks; seldom become irritated while setting or being handled. But let an enemy approach, she will stand her own.

A Cornish male bird, crossed with other breeds, will stamp the progeny with greater size, fuller breasts and more meat in all parts. The pullets of the cross usually make excellent egg producers, and after laying may be marketed at a nice gain in weight over the average weight of the laying hens.



READY FOR THE OVEN

This bird was not especially prepared or fattened for this picture. Notice the drumsticks. The Cornish flavor is distinctive. Ask the cook, she knows!



Unretouched Photo.

This type of Dark Cornish female is built along the lines for egg production. She has captured her share of the blue ribbons at big shows. Weight 10 lbs. Judge Bohrer believes that this type of Cornish will do much to popularize the breed.

For the persons desiring to raise a few fowls in their back yards they are the ideal fowl, as they stand confinement well and will not fly over a four-foot fence, owing to their great weight. For the farmer with range they are in a class by themselves, being great foragers and ever ready for the market. The saying goes, "Feed Cornish a handful of grain in the morning and he will have it on his back at night."

Cornish do not have to be caponized to make weight—they come by it naturally. Four varieties are now to be had, Dark, White, White Laced Red and Buff.

Formerly Known as "Indian Games"

The term "Indian Game" by which name the breed was called up until a few years ago, was given by the early breeders, who imported the birds from India for cock-fighting. But as they proved of no value for this purpose, the farmers of Cornwall, England, were quick to realize their superiority as a table fowl and began to breed them on a large scale to supply English markets, which by this time, showed a marked preference for the fowls from Cornwall. Finally, the name Cornish was given and used as sort of a trade name meaning, "The Best in Poultry Meat."

Cornish first arrived in America in 1887, and first exhibited at an American Poultry Show a year later. They were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in 1893. In 1913, all Cornish were admitted to the English class. Since the change, the breed has made rapid strides, and from a mere handful of breeders, it has become one of the most popular breeds in America.

Dr. H. P. Clarke, first importer of Indian Games, was also the first exhibitor of this breed in America showing at the Indiana State Fair in 1887 and at a poultry show at Indianapolis in January, 1888.

In 1890 the American Indian Game Club, known as the American Cornish Club, was organized at the New York Show. In 1891, H. S. Babcock, another early importer of Indian Games, wrote a monograph which he called "The Indian Game." He made this prefatory remark: "At this time the facts concerning the earliest importations of Indian Game into the United States are sufficiently fresh in the minds of the breeders to enable them to be stated accurately, but with each succeeding year these facts will grow more or less monstrous."

Editorial Comment

The Incubator of Today

The late Isaac K. Felch once said that no incubator is of any value unless it contains within itself every condition that nature furnishes for the successful hatching of the chick. As a rational deduction from this, he said, no one can invent a successful incubator unless he fully understands what those essential conditions are.

Mr. Felch made those remarks fully 40 years ago or longer—before the modern incubator, the business incubator, if you please, was on the market. It was indeed a wise assertion.

The incubators of today, it may be safely said, are a combination of the best thought and experiment obtainable. They are practical, and yet it is generally believed that our knowledge of artificial methods is still in the "fairy stage."

But we know that in the machines of today we have the product of considerable careful experimenting, and each year we find added improvements that simplify the work of operation and increase the chances of success.

The writer well recalls the flimsily built machines of 30 years ago that compelled almost constant watching for fear that a strong heat would warp them, on fire. They could not be left alone. They had regulators that refused to regulate. The word "automatic" was a misnomer when applied to them.

Mr. Nix says incubators are divided into two classes—hot air and hot water. That is not a true division, because incubators can be divided into classes only by the method in which the heat is applied to the eggs. We have three methods of heating the eggs: heating by diffusion, heating by radiation and heating by contact.

A careful inspection of the standard incubators on the market today shows a safe heating system, of ample power, and under good automatic regulation. The ventilating system is of easy adjustment in the application of pure air to the eggs. Provision is made to ascertain and regulate the amount of moisture in the atmosphere of the egg-chamber. The walls are insulated to prevent the influence of outside temperature, and the machines are built of well-seasoned, first class material making them strong and durable.

The writer believes that good work may be done with any of the standard incubators advertised today provided the directions as laid down by the manufacturers, are strictly followed, and the operator does not divert from them to suit his own fancy and probably folly.

But no incubator can be successfully operated when exposed to sudden changes of outside temperature, or when carelessly handled. Unless good judgment is used they will fail in more cases than win. Like all machinery the incubator calls for proper attention.

Mussel Shell for Poultry

Poultry raisers will be interested in the results of the year's experiment just completed of the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture at its farm near Beltsville, Maryland, in which it successfully tested the value of crushed mussel shell as a source of lime for laying hens. In a recent report the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture announced that it had fed mussel shell to a pen of 25 hens for 12 months, during which time the egg shells produced in that pen were hard and in good condition and the proportion of soft shelled or cracked eggs was not greater than in pens where oyster shell was supplied as a source of lime.

"From our observation," the Bureau said in its report, "we have found fresh water mussel shell equal to oyster shell as a source of lime for laying hens. We have not done work with growing chicks using this product but feel quite sure the same conclusions would be drawn, if work was conducted with growing chicks."

It has been said that the usual purchaser of grit knows nothing about the merit of clam shells as compared with oyster grit. The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has recently completed an analysis of the two kinds of shell grit, the fresh-water shell and the oyster shell. The main components of both shells are calcium and carbon dioxide. In its analysis the Bureau found 38.26 per cent of calcium in the oyster shell it tested. The amount of carbon dioxide was found to be 41.86 per cent in mussel shell and 41.96 per cent in oyster shell.

The other constituents include aluminum, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, silica, chlorine, nitrogen and organic matter. In the tests made of fresh-water mussel shell and oyster shell there was found to be 4.26 per cent of organic matter in the mussel shell and 1.46 per cent of organic matter in the oyster shell.

The University of Iowa is now making a test of crushed mussel shell as grit by feeding 600 pounds of this shell to chickens at its experimental farm and it is keeping close records of the results of this feeding.

The greatest industry connected with the mussel resources of this country is, of course, the fresh water pearl button industry. The principal use of the waste shell from the manufacture of buttons is the production of poultry grit. The shell left after the button blanks have been cut, and defective or broken blanks are crushed, bagged and sold to poultry raisers, either through jobbers or direct to the consumer. A sufficient quantity of waste shell is available for poultry growers at all times at a nominal cost.

Feeding Notes

Green cut bone should not be fed during the summer months, unless it is difficult for the fowls to secure worms or bugs.

A very good chick feed is made of equal parts, by weight, of corn, hulled oats and wheat, crack to pin-head size and thoroughly mixed.

The scratch feed put out by many firms is a variety of grains, properly

balanced. The idea to scatter this feed among the little so as to induce the fowls to scratch for it. It should never be put in pans, boxes or feed hoppers.

Feed refuse from the garden as it comes on.

Be careful not to overfeed where fowls have but small runs.

Feed carefully and avoid all heat-forming foods to a great extent. Corn and buckwheat must be fed with great care to avoid bowel troubles.

Cheap by-products of grain and cheap grain are unfit for poultry food, as a rule. The value of feed in practice depends upon the amount of nutrient in it, its palatability and digestibility, not its bulk. Cheap poultry feed consists very largely of weed seeds, husks, dirt and other foreign matter. The weed seeds pass out in the droppings and otherwise become distributed around to become a source of trouble when they sprout. The husks and dirt cost so much per pound and of course have no value.

Learn how to feed for quick growth and how to save feed. Feed should not be wasted. Learn how to develop your chicks quick for early laying—how to feed at the correct periods of the day, in the right manner and in proper proportions.

One thing that is very important in rearing chicks is the growth for size and frame. So many times we hear beginners talking about how much their growing birds weigh. Some chickens will weigh more than others that were smaller in size. One poultry raiser will feed his birds for fat while the other will secure frame. It is easy enough to put fat on a growing chick, and this can be done any time, but it is a different proposition when you want to get the size and frame. Feed plenty of bone-making material. Foods with plenty of protein in them rather than carbohydrates or fat-producing foods. As soon as a chick is a week old he should be given some beef scrap every day, plenty of green food and bran. These things make for growth of bone and don't this depends the size of the bird in the fall. If you will keep a careful watch on the size of the bird rather than on its weight, it will pay you better when it comes time to sell them for breeders.

Chick feeding is all-important in chick raising. It is a lamentable fact that almost countless thousands of chicks are killed every year by improper feeding.

The remedy for nine-tenths of all the little chicks' ailments is more intelligent feeding.

Bowel trouble (white diarrhoea), chills, pasted eyes, colds, roup, sleepy disease, are the necessary results of ill adapted foods.

Don't feed a hashed-up mass of corn meal dough, but feed the chickens as the birds of the air feed themselves, nature's way, dry cracked grains and seeds.

Just so long as people continue to feed improperly, just so long will poultry and eggs be scarce and high.

Do not depend on turnips for green food next winter if you can by any

(Turn to page 378)

Popularity

THERE is a lady living near Schenectady who has made up her mind that I wish to do harm to her Houdans. The facts are that no such thought has come into my mind. What I really hope to do is to bring to the attention of the world the fact that there is a Houdan Fowl and the Houdan has been one of the best fowls that France has produced and that what is needed is to push them to the front for public favor. Out of sight, out of mind, no fowls can be popular as show fowls unless they are so generally shown that at least those who attend the Shows will become familiar with them because they see them in the Show Room. No fowl can become popular as an egg producer unless the people hear something of their ability to lay. No fowl can become popular as market poultry unless people see them in the market or read of their fine table qualities in the Poultry Journals or the market reports.

The Houdan was at one time the favored fowl of France for market poultry. It is just as good today for that purpose as it ever was. A friend of mine who had a beautiful home at the edge of the town where he lived had a poultry house. In this he kept a dozen Houdans so as to have the finest eggs to his notion for breakfast. He had a small farm where he had more Houdans so as to grow to his notion the finest table fowls. Both the eggs and the fowls were specially fine, I know, for I have enjoyed them. He has gone beyond. I do not make a specialty of this kind of Houdan.

The Houdan is just as good today for exhibition as it ever was. In fact, if bred to meet the demands of the present standard they will make an attractive class in any show room. The one thing needed for them is that they shall be brought out in the open so that the world may see and know as much about them as do those of us who know of their fine qualities and as do those who breed them. Nothing will please me more than to see large classes of Houdans of good quality in our leading shows.

The Dark Brahma

More than two years ago I stood in the aisle of the Boston Show talking to a friend. We were looking at some Dark Brahmas. He said to me: "Why not take up this variety for a subject and try to bring them back?" I then began to mention the fine qualities of the Dark Brahma. A man who read what I had written went to the New York State Fair at Syracuse looking for Dark Brahmas. One man told him that he was wasting his time looking for them. Said he: "You cannot make a cent on Dark Brahmas in a hundred years." But the man writes me that he will keep on hunting until he finds some. I have had quite a few letters asking: "Where can we purchase some Dark Brahmas?"

I have tried to locate someone who has them for sale, but I cannot find anyone. Some have a few cockerels for sale. None have females for sale. One friend of mine who has a few will not sell even a few eggs. Now as to this,

By

T. F. McGREW

some who grow poultry will tell you that there is no demand for Dark Brahmas. In fact, some say, no demand for Brahmas. One man told me at the New York Show that he sold all he could grow and with little or no effort.

Black Plumaged Fowls

I have written about Black Plumaged Fowls. I have wondered why it is that the world over, people do not as a whole take kindly to them. I asked a man who had ten years in the market poultry line in Chicago what about fowls with black feathers. He told me that in the first place he always avoided having any of them if possible, "for," said he, "they grade a third class in quality"—that when hung up for sale no one would select them if there were other kinds in the same lot.

When talking with Dr. Wood a short time since, he told me that he had discarded all fowls other than the Black

Langshan. He formerly kept White Plymouth Rocks. When I first knew Fishel Bros., of Hope Indiana, they kept Black Langshans. Now one has White Plymouth Rocks, the other White Wyandottes. Can you tell why the Black Orpington has not succeeded? They are beautiful, but not much in evidence at our Shows.

When we consider the egg laying contests of the world, we find that both Black Langshans and Black Orpingtons have wins to their credit. We know that they are good for table meat. We also know that the fine publicity that brought the Black Giants to the front stuck a pin in the Langshan Breeders and brought them to their feet. The result was larger classes at both Boston and New York Shows. Let me ask, are the Black Langshans any better than they were two or three years ago? Not a bit of it, but those who breed them awoke to find others looking for their position.

The Anconas

But now comes the straw that broke the camel's back. I have a letter from a man out in Ohio who wants to know whether I have ever heard of "The Ancona Fowl" or of Mr. Sheppard. Ye gods and little fishes, what has that to do with it! Mr. Sheppard is the Father of the present day Ancona. He is the best publicity man in the poultry business. I have known him for years. No one has ever heard tell of Mr. Sheppard hiding his Anconas under a bushel. They are to the front in every line of poultry culture. So long as he lives no one need go looking for Anconas. These are always to the front.

Now that the Anconas have been brought into the controversy, let me ask my Ohio friend if he knows that the Anconas were originally a broken colored fowl—many of them more white than black. Mr. Sheppard has shown wonderful ability in bringing them to their present day plumage color and markings and in improving size. His work might be taken as a guide for others to follow; if such splendid work can be done for the Anconas, why not for the Houdan as well?

As to the laying ability of fowls, at one time we all of us thought that the Leghorn was the one great laying fowl. The Anconas being of the same family would naturally come under the same influence. If there were as many Anconas as there were White Leghorns and as much attention had been given to breeding them for egg production as has been given to the White Leghorn, the Anconas might be wonders for egg production. The same might be true of the Langshan, the Orpingtons, any one or all of the American Breeds or even the Light Brahma. Remember that the cultivation and breeding has a lot to do with it.

While the greater part of this is foreign to the question, it places each and every fowl on the same footing as to possibilities, but it does not change the proposition as presented by me: That is the question of popularity as governed by plumage color. We all of us



HENS TALK IN NEW POULTRY POSTER

A new poultry poster in which hens do most of the talking has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The poster, entitled "Standardbred Poultry Pays Best," points out the merits of standardbred fowls over mongrels. A typical standardbred hen lays annually approximately 175 eggs of uniform size and color. Eggs of good standardbred fowls are worth several dollars a setting, and baby chicks from such stock also have a good sale. All told, a standardbred hen earns in a year about three times her cost for feed, shelter, and care. Mongrel poultry, on the other hand, is relatively unprofitable. The poster shows the two types of birds followed by the query "Which Hen Is Yours?"

The poster measures 10 by 15 inches, is printed in two colors, and is available for free distribution. Requests should be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Uncle Mike's Page

Peculiarities of Fowls

I believe it was Professor Mamerik who said, "Chickens have a language of their own, and are the greatest gossips in the world." I know they have acute senses of taste, vision and hearing, but they cannot smell. Note the moment a fowl tastes anything particularly good it will utter exclamations of pleasure, very much like we would say "ah."

Fowls that are accustomed to the care of a woman will quickly frighten at the approach of a man, and vice versa. They pay no attention to the home dog romping about them, but there is a great commotion the moment a strange dog appears.

If a hawk or a big bird flies near the flock, one of them will give a warning cry and all will run to cover. Notice the call of the mother hen, and how quickly the little ones will run to her. I once hatched some ducklings by a chicken hen, and it took several weeks before they could understand their mother language, but they responded later on as quickly as young chicks do.

When I started to use trap nests the hens would yell and kick when I picked them up to look at their leg band number. But after a while when they realized that no harm would come to them, they could be easily handled. Some of them would actually walk out of the nest and wait to have their number taken. Surely a hen has reasoning powers.

Hens are very jealous and will at once pitch battle with any new comer. Both cocks and hens have their favorites, and the rest will be more or less slighted. The favorites can generally be known by the strong fertility of their eggs, or by the feathers being worn off the hens' backs.

The mother hen well knows her young, and is very apt to chase or kill any strange chick although it be of the same age, color or kind.

Hens used to seeing one in his old clothes or with a cap on, will startle if there is a change of clothing, or a hat worn.

The intelligence of the broody hen passes all understanding. She will start with a "cluck, cluck," then she will growl when another hen comes near her. She will first start by clinging to the nest during the day, but going on the roost at night; but finally she will stick to the nest both day and night.

Place eggs in front of her, and she will carefully roll them under her and shake herself into a comfortable position. For the first few days at incubation she will remain close to the nest, hardly taking time to eat and drink. After she has the germ in the eggs started she will take more time off the nest, but the last few days at the close of the hatch she will again remain steadfast.

She can tell by the touch of her body of the eggs are receiving too much heat, or if they do not have enough, and she governs herself accordingly. She recognizes the cry of her young, even though they still are imprisoned within the shell, and will talk in a low

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

voice to them, at the same time hovering all the closer that she may impart sufficient heat to give them strength to break through their prison walls.

The hen naturally is active and loves to hustle. She is not a loafer, but may be made so by indifferent care. With proper attention she will give her owner several hundred eggs in a lifetime, and then yield up her carcass for food.

Quiz Department

Q. Kindly let me know if the following mash I am feeding to growing stock is all right or whether I am feeding too much beef scrap:

80 lb. Corn meal
80 lbs. Middlings
80 lbs. Ground oats
60 lbs. Bran
20 lbs. Bone meal
50 lbs. Beef scrap

I am also feeding grain twice a day. I generally mix the mash with sour milk and sometimes give them some of the milk to drink.—E. S. W.

A. You are using the beef scraps a bit heavier than you need to where you mix mash with sour milk. With your mixture would expect the mash to be a bit sticky. If you add 40 pounds of bran and 20 pounds corn meal the mash should have a better consistency. We usually give growing chicks their mash in hoppers dry and give the sour milk as a drink with more satisfactory results.

Q. I have been told that the duck ration given below is not properly balanced. Will you criticize it and suggest a better one. My ducks lay as well as I could expect and look healthy:

Two pecks of corn meal
Two pecks wheat bran
Two pecks red dog flour
One and a half pecks alfalfa meal
One and a half pecks beef scrap
Two pounds fine charcoal.

This is given to the ducks morning and evening. The mid-day meal is cracked corn. The only objection I see to it is that it is hard to mix. If little water is added it gets lumpy, and if more is added it becomes the consistency of putty.—H. G. F.

A. We would say that this ration is all right as long as you are getting good results from it. If your mash is lumpy and putty-like, it is probable that you have a little too much red dog flour in it. This ingredient varies so in quality that it is difficult to fix the exact amount desirable. You can get at it best by just using enough red dog flour, after you wet up the balance of the mash mixture, to just comfortably stick the mass together so that it will ball up in the hand. After you get the right proportion you can mix all the ingredients dry. We would keep the charcoal before the birds in a box and would not mix it in the mash. When you are getting satisfactory results from a ration, don't make radical changes in it without good and sufficient reason for doing so. Commercial feed-stuffs even when sold under the same names, are liable to vary a whole lot in quality and make up. Results are what you are after and the method that yields the desired results is the one to tie to, no matter how the presumed "balance" figures out on paper. There are wide variations in the analysis of the same feed stuffs.

Q. I have a flock of 40 White Leghorns that I am feeding standard commercial scratch feed and mash, and I will appreciate your advising

me the proportion of each in units of quarts required per day for this flock.—M. B. Z.

A. Your hens should receive about two and a half quarts of scratch feed a day and a little better than 4 quarts of mash feed a day, this for 40 White Leghorns. In the summer when the birds are on range they require less feed, depending on conditions.

Q. Will it give young chicks or grown hens diarrhoea to feed them lawn clippings that are still wet with the dew. I have been cutting grass for the chickens early each morning and a poultry raiser told me it would cause diarrhoea?—E. R. C.

A. Lawn clippings wet with dew will never hurt chicks or old hens. We have fed it that way enough to know whereof we speak. Lawn clippings are at their best when moist and succulent and are relished very much by the birds, both old and young. When the clippings are real dry we pack them in a pail and pour water on them and let the birds eat them from the pail.

Q. Our meat man renders considerable lard and presses the fryings into large cakes. Have been feeding these fryings to my fowls and they relish them. What is your opinion of them in comparison with beef scrap or green cut bone? Would you feed it daily as much as they will eat?—D. F. B.

A. Lard cracklings if well pressed out are excellent for poultry food. They are better than poor, greasy beef scrap but not equal to the best grades of beef scraps. For summer feeding they are to be preferred to green cut bone. Good fresh, bright green bone cut at home in the cold season would be much better than the lard cracklings. We should not care to feed cut bone unless it was prepared on the premises; properly prepared from clean, sweet fresh material, and fed fresh, there is no substitute for cut green bone.

Q. Is cut clover soaked in warm water a perfect substitute for green food?—P. J. L.

A. It is excellent and one of the best winter foods we have, but it is not a perfect substitute for fresh, raw green food.

Q. Will you give me the total digestible nutrients in a ton of each of the following: Corn, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, wheat bran, standard middlings, ground oats, corn meal and meat scrap.—A. M. B.

A. Corn, 1658; wheat, 1,494; barley, 1,440; oats, 1,160; buckwheat, 1,310; wheat bran, 1,160; standard middlings, 1,348; ground oats, 1,162; corn meal, 1,576; meat scrap, 1,452 pounds of digestible nutrients in each ton.

Q. Am using the offal from a hotel, much of which is oatmeal and cornmeal, much which I mix with bran, shorts and beef scrap, and feed as a morning mash, but it is inclined to make their droppings loose. What can I do to prevent this and still use these mashes to old fowls?—F. P. P.

A. One of the chief difficulties in feeding hotel waste or swill, is that it is likely to cause diarrhoea, or other disturbances. At times it is sour and unfit to feed. At other times it is musty or mouldy. Sometimes it is loaded with salt, and so is dangerous to feed unless mixed with a considerable quantity of bran and meal. When feeding hotel waste be careful that it is clean and sweet. In mixing it with ground food, do not add beef scrap. Feed the scrap separately. If the waste tends to cause looseness of the bowels, mix with it low grade flour and fancy wheat middlings (Red Dog) as much as can be used without making the mass sticky and doughy. Keep a supply of powdered charcoal before the birds.

Q. Will you kindly inform me in regard to the Jersey Black Giants breed.

How long does it take same to mature to laying stage? 2. Are they good all year layers? 3. What is the color of the eggs, brown or white? 4. What is the standard weight for male and female?—O. L. F.

A. It will require about nine months to mature the Jersey Black Giants, but pullets frequently begin laying at 5 to 6 months of age.

2. They are good, steady layers, equal to the Plymouth Rocks.

3. They lay large brown eggs.

4. Mature breeding males weigh 13 pounds; females 10 pounds.—M. K. B.

(Turn to page 376)

The Truth About the Cornish

ALTHOUGH I did not read the article, a Club member told me that a certain Poultry Magazine in a recent number had just simply **raved** about our breed. Now brother, you may be led to believe that by this I mean that the breed were praised sky-high.

Quite the opposite, I can assure you. That journal, no doubt, does so dislike to see any breed get their share of popularity without the breeders of this variety paying into their coffers thousands of dollars in advertising.

Isn't it a concrete fact, that when Kellerstrass was spending thousands to boost the White Orpington, that one couldn't pick up any magazine without reading page after page about the good qualities of this breed. Why? Just simply this, the Poultry Papers were reaping the harvest from display advertising. Now, mind you, I am not knocking the Orpington, or any other breed. I don't believe in using the hammer.

But here are the facts, Dark Cornish are an old **Standard Bred** fowl, some 80 years or more since originated in Cornwall, England. Many breeders have imported Dark Cornish from across, to well up in four figures in value.

Who are many of these fanciers? Just good fellows that want an exhibition fowl to exhibit, if they wish, or to keep them in their yards to show their friends a real fancier's fowl. Well, you ask, what are their qualities? Are Cornish a good utility breed? We can answer this by the many tests in England, Canada, and the U. S. A. at the different Experiment Stations. Cornish crosses always show more weight at all stages of growth, than any pure bred other than Cornish, or in any crosses other than Cornish; these tests taken up to some 8 to 10 years ago, prove this beyond any doubt. I am not in a position to state how the Jersey Black Grants stack up against this record, but then Cornish have rich yellow legs, and yellow meat, full breast development, etc. So much for the table use of the breed. How about laying?

In my 25 years with the Cornish fowl I have had Darks continuously. Bred Whites two years. In all fairness, I can say, that in my opinion, White Laced Reds, Whites, and Buffs are perhaps better layers than the Darks, but they are a lighter weight bird and have been cross bred in originating these breeds to get more eggs.

The writer has bred White Orpingtons, Black Langshans, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, good breeds too, but let me tell you this absolute fact, if you own a Dark Cornish flock of real honest-to-goodness quality, size, type, color, etc., to conform closely to standard requirements, by exhibiting to convince the skeptical, that you have the goods, you can sell your surplus eggs at from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per setting and turn

By

CHARLES S. BRENT

President
American Cornish Club

You do not need page after page of advertising to boost the breed, unless you own up well in three or four figures in stock and wish to dispose of baby chicks, eggs, etc., in quantities.

When the writer bred the above named breeds, and we believe we had a few good ones, when I tell you I imported White Orpingtons, both stock and eggs, also bought First Prize Cock at the "Garden Show" in Black Langshans, yet not saying but what these breeds were excellent layers, yet when I wished to dispose of surplus eggs or stock, \$2.00 to \$5.00 for eggs and \$3.00 to \$10.00 per head for stock was all one could get.

True, this was some years ago, about the time Kellerstrass dropped out. You may ask what does this signify.

Only this, that Cornish advertise their own qualities, for all we claim for them is that they are strictly a fancier's fowl, an exhibition bird, par-excellence, a table fowl (unbeatable), and as for laying, we only claim for the variety a fair percentage of eggs, along with many other of the larger creeds. Let the knocker knock—the writer has bred Cornish for 25 years, for pleasure mostly.

I seldom care to bother selling eggs

for hatching. I turn my inquiries over to my friends and stock customers. Sold just two settings this spring, turned back 11 egg orders at \$15.00 per setting and referred these, as well as later inquiries, to others whom I knew to have good stock. All this from a one-page advertisement in our annual year book. I usually breed from 75 to 125 youngsters each year; can sell every one if I wish to do so, and more. If some breeder wishes to go into Cornish on a big scale, the chance for cash returns are greater than any other breed I know about.

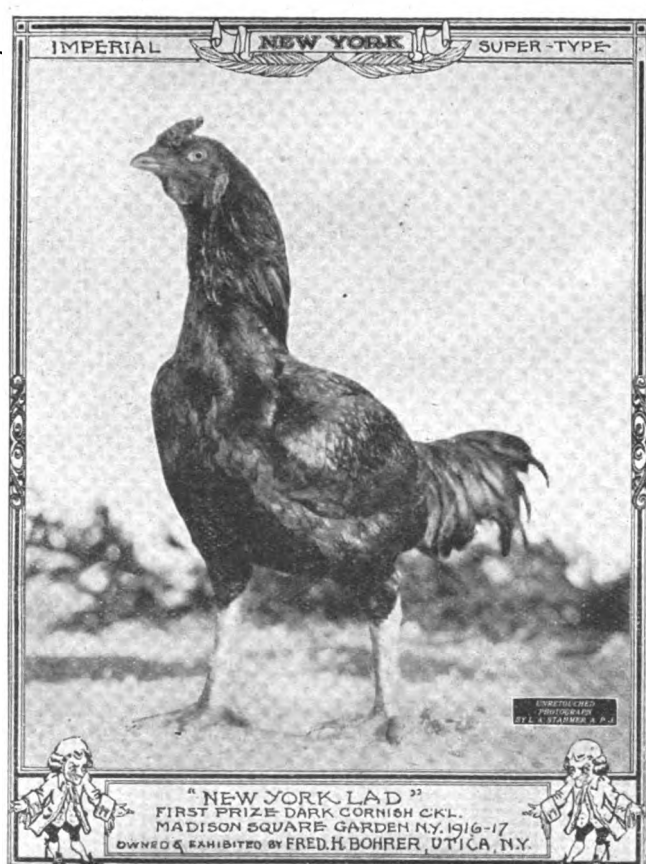
In closing this article let me say, if any so-called big poultry magazine editor or Show Secretary wants to knock, let him go to it, it only shows his ignorance of the breed. One former editor and later big show secretary did say some 20 years ago, that Cornish only had a very few years more, that they were fast dying of dry-rot. At two recent shows (Club meets), Philadelphia and Chicago, we had on exhibition close to 350 Cornish at each show place. Don't believe these "dry-root" stories, brother, Cornish boost themselves. Cornish fowl of quality find a ready market at top prices. Eggs from such birds will sell from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per setting.

The writer hasn't a single setting of eggs to sell at the present writing and no stock to offer, but if you do not know where to buy, write me, and I will gladly refer you to breeders who, I believe, have good stock and will treat you right. However, this is a rather bad time to buy high-class stock as it is in the midst of breeding season.

I thank you heartily, brother fancier and Club member, for the interest you have shown in the Cornish fowl. Your judgment is the best in holding fast to Cornish. Follow the type as shown in the standard. You don't want sand-hill cranes, neither do you want the turtle shape extreme.

Breed to the Standard requirements and you will have what I call the **happy medium** in station, carriage, etc. Wish to thank the editors of this magazine for space given us, and interest shown in the breed. We hope someone will soon breed in both quality and quantity. Advertise big in papers who deserve our patronage, but remember quality first, if you wish to succeed.

I am convinced that a large flock of this breed can be made a most profitable undertaking, and venture to say that with good blood lines in such a flock, with birds of correct type, of good size and health, eggs could be disposed of at prices \$3.00 to \$10.00 per setting; also baby chicks at a good price, and surplus stock at \$5.00 per individual and \$25.00 per pen and up, and that there would be a ready demand, and the farmer would soon realize that Cornish are as profitable as other breeds.



The "Advocate's" Forum

Likes the Light Brahmas

I have been an interested reader of your valuable periodical, but regret that you do not have more articles upon the Asiatic. I appreciate what Mr. McGrew has to say in the March issue. Several years ago I started to experiment with different breeds of chickens. With the end in view of finding out for myself what was the best for egg yield and table use. This was for home use only. I came to the conclusion that the Light Brahma could not be beaten. For the last three years have devoted my time to this breed only, and have never regretted my choice. Securing a good yield of eggs, and wonderful fowls for the table. I hope from time to time you will give us an occasional article on the Brahma. Wishing you continued success with The American Poultry Advocate, I beg to remain,

Geo. A. Peters, Columbus. Ohio.

An Appreciation

To the members of the American Poultry Association:

I want to thank the majority of the members of the Association for their endorsement of my official acts and my candidacy for re-election. It is a matter of great concern to me that I have met your approval. The vote of confidence given me is something I shall always hold very dear and as a great honor.

If you will aid me we can and will do those things which will make the existence of the American Poultry Association really worth while.

During the coming year my entire time and the best that is in me is at your disposal in the interest of the Association.

Fraternally yours,
Thos. F. Rigg.

This Thing Has Gone Too Far

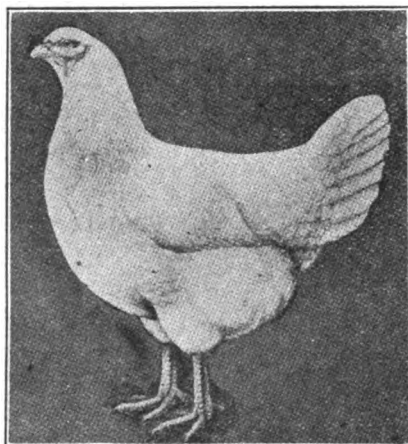
Abbeville, S. C., April 29.—Special: Saturday afternoon Charles E. Smith and E. H. Hughes were working in their gardens, alongside of the residence of Mrs. Mollie Moore, in Fort Pickens, when she came out and complained to them that the boll weevils were getting her young chickens. "There is one now," she said. One of a drove of two-day-old chickens was lying on the ground, rolling over and struggling and scratching at its neck. Mrs. Moore picked the chicken up and handed it to Mr. Hughes, who examined it and found a boll weevil had really punctured the soft place under the throat and was stuck in the flesh. Mr. Hughes pulled the weevil from the throat of the chicken. That was the third weevil taken from under the throats of this drove of chickens that day, Mrs. Moore said. Jerry Green, a dorky, was also present, working in the garden, and saw the weevil taken out.

Mr. Hughes said he could not help but grin when Mrs. Moore told him the boll weevils were getting her young chickens, and would not believe the story now if he had not pulled the weevil off of the chicken himself.

Standard Weights of Single Comb Black Minorcas

During the period of Revision of the 1905 Standard of Perfection by the American Poultry Association, the International Single Comb Black Minorca Club made application and were granted an increase in weight for and on Single Comb Black Minorcas, to wit: Cock 9 lbs., hen and Cockerel 7 1-2 and pullet 6 1-2 lbs.; these weights as stated were adopted, approved and published.

Since the first and second edition of the 1923 Revised Standard has been on sale and breeders and fanciers of Single Comb Black Minorcas have come to realize that the weights on hens and pullets have been reduced a pound each, it is only reasonable to presume that there is much agitation and unrest as to how it all came about.



A CHANTECLER FEMALE

Chanteclers were developed from a Cornish and Leghorn foundation. The Cornish resemblance can be noted in feathers closely set to body, well developed breast and heavy, compact appearance. In the male bird the resemblance is much more pronounced.

I can say frankly that I attended every meeting of the Executive Board and of the National body at Knoxville, Tenn., where the various changes in the many varieties were discussed and I know to a certainty that not one word was said with reference to changing, much less reducing, the weights of Single Comb Black Minorcas. The report of the Revision Committee does not contain any such recommendation, therefore, the change was and is entirely unauthorized.

In taking this matter up with the President of the American Poultry Association, he advises that Editor Smith acknowledges the reduction in weight unauthorized and a rank error and that the third edition of the 1923 Revised Standard will give the standard weights of Single Comb Black Minorcas as originally adopted by the 1905 Revision Committee, viz: Cock 9 lbs., hens and cockerels 7 1-2 lbs. and pullets 6 1-2 lbs.

Even though the original standard weights will be restored in the third edition of the Standard there will be much chaos in the show room and

among the breeders, admirers and prospective breeders unless the first and second edition of the Standards are corrected, replaced or withdrawn. Retaining the Standards containing the incorrect weights of the Single Comb Black Minorcas will require much explaining, possibly cause many arguments and will really be a detriment to our breed.

Therefore I would suggest to write E. B. Rigg, secretary of the American Poultry Association, 655 West Third Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and have them send you a correct "erratum" to replace the incorrect page or better still place the incorrect Standard in the original carton in which the book was mailed to you or wrap it well and return to the secretary by REGISTERED MAIL, with request to furnish you a corrected copy or one of the down to the minute Standards of the 3rd edition now available.

While you have paid the price the American Poultry Association is duty bound to furnish you a correct illustrated report of the 1923 Standard Revision in book form termed the "Standard of Perfection."

Respectfully submitted,
Charles G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Large Egg

Just a few lines to let you know that the White Wyandotte hen owned by L. J. Smock of Cochran, Pa., which you mentioned in the March Advocate, has nothing over a Barred Plymouth Rock of ours, which last week laid an egg weighing 4½ ounces and measuring 8¼ inches in circumference one way and 6¼ inches the other way.

Murray L. Immel.
Middlebranch, Ohio.

For Feather Eating

I see in the Advocate of February a question about feather eating. I have had the same trouble some years ago. It is simple to cure, viz., take the leg end of a salted and smoked ham and nail it in the hen house where they can get at it all the time if they want it and they stop eating feathers.

Also for egg eating give some vinegar in their wet mash. I have used both of these with good results.

Aug. Smith. Kitchner, Ont.

More Large Eggs

I saw in a recent issue of the Poultry Advocate an article about a large Pennsylvania egg and would like to say that Penn. is not the only state that can boast in that respect.

I have a Black Minorca hen who has for the last three Sundays in succession laid an egg nearly as large as our Penn. cousin's. The first one measured 8¼ by 6¼ and weighed 4 oz. The second one measured 8¼ by 6¼ and weighed 4 oz. The third one measured 8 by 6¼ and weighed 4 oz.

Digitized by Ross E. Jaquith,
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

WITH the breeding birds in summer it is not advisable to feed for egg production, though if the hens persist in laying on ordinary rations do not try to stop them by starving or by making violent changes in the feeding. During the summer various digestive disorders, particularly liver troubles, are apt to develop in adult fowls as a result of heavy feeding, too little exercise, too high a percentage of fat forming feeds. The ration should be non-stimulating, and the amount of feed that should be given will depend quite largely upon the supplies available on the range, but should be regulated so as to keep the fowls in good condition, but not overfat or inactive.

It is advisable to feed dry mash in hoppers, always. If the consumption of this part of the ration is found to be running too high, it should be reduced by suitable changes in the composition of the mixture. The consumption of mash can be quite generally controlled by varying the portions of ingredients so as to increase or decrease its palatability. If there are plenty of bugs and other insects available on the range it would not be necessary to give any meat scrap at all, but under ordinary conditions it will be found desirable to provide about ten per cent of this in the dry mash.

Oats may be fed liberally. If the grains are plump and heavy, they may be fed dry, otherwise they should be soaked over night or boiled. Only a limited amount of corn should be fed. Use wheat or barley instead, if available. Large fowls, even on free range, are apt to take too little exercise when they are fed well, and this should be guarded against. If they are found to be spending too much time in idleness, their feed must be reduced or the method of supplying it changed. If there is a reasonable amount of feed obtainable on the range, one grain feed a day will be sufficient, giving this in the evening. Grit, green feed, and water should be provided as for laying flocks.

Young chicks that are intended for the breeding pen the following season should have different treatment from that given the ordinary flock, seeing to it particularly, that they have plenty of house room, as much free range as possible and avoid as far as possible all forcing feeds. Special attention should be given during the entire growing period to the health of the birds so that only those that are strong and vigorous and have at no time during their growth developed any symptoms of weakness or inferiority, may be carried over for the breeding pens. Culling for health and vigor should be kept in mind almost from the time the chicks are hatched, and any that develop symptoms of weakness should be marketed in such a way as to make certain that they will not by any accident be included among the breeders.

Growing stock is greatly injured by crowding in coops and brooders, particularly if confined in hot, stuffy quarters at night. There is no economy

By

A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

whatever in keeping more chicks in a coop, brooder or colony house than it will properly accommodate, and in the case of prospective breeders it is very important to see that they have ample room and healthful surroundings at all times. Give the chicks all the range possible, and feed them well.

If the range supplies a fair amount of feed it will be well to take this into consideration. Even young fowls if heavily fed, learn to hang around the coop or hoppers instead of ranging over the fields and taking the abundant exercise which is so essential to their well being. Whether hopper or hand feeding is practiced, the rations supplied should not be complete, but should be lacking in whatever the range can supply, thus encouraging the chicks to forage actively for it. Dry mash should always be hoppers and usually cracked corn and meat scrap. Omit the latter if insects are numerous on the range. As a rule no other grain than cracked corn should be placed in the hoppers, but the chicks should be hand-fed with wheat, soaked or boiled oats, or mixed grains once a day, usually in the evening.

As it is desirable to have birds intended for breeding purposes grow to full size and develop normally, feeding moist mash, which tend to force development, is not desirable, as a rule, particularly if there is plenty of succulent green food available. When this is lacking, however, one feed of moist mash a day will be found helpful. Avoid too rich mixtures, particularly those containing high percentages of meat scrap. It is distinctly undesirable to force development of pullets and have them begin laying in the fall.

Many have asked the amount of grain to feed a certain number of fowls per day. This should be regulated according to the appetites of the birds and proportion of grain and mash should be kept about equal. About three-quarters of the entire amount of grain should be given at the night feeding. In practice this will work out about as shown in the following table:

Month	Morning Feeding, Quarts	Night Feeding, Quarts
June	1½	5
July	1½	4½
August	1	3
September	1	3
October	1	3
November	2	6
December	2	6
January	2	6
February	2	6
March	2	6
April	2	5
May	2	5

This for each flock of one hundred Leghorn hens.

In acquiring success in poultry or live stock feeding two factors influence the amount of feed fowls and animals consume at a profit. The first is that the ration must be balanced. The second is that it must be palatable. The two are very closely associated, investigators have ascertained many facts to guide the feeder. They have found what elements of food are needed for various purposes. They have also found which food stuffs supply the different elements and proportion. From this knowledge feeding has been really simplified and placed upon a more economical basis than it was several years back.

But there is one thing upon which the balanced ration and the palatable ration depends—the thoroughness of the mixing of the ingredients of the ration. In fact, there can be no balanced ration until there is a perfect blend of the ration. To illustrate: If a ton of grain were mixed together, consisting of 500 pounds each of four different kinds of grain, a pound picked up in a portion of the mixture should contain one-quarter of a pound of each kind of grain. Otherwise a quantity for a feed might have twice as much of one ingredient as any other, and therefore, render the ration unbalanced. In view of these facts, if you are mixing your own rations, be very thorough in mixing your rations, whether they be of whole or ground grains.

Every experienced duck grower will tell you that grit is of vital importance for young ducks and a large body of water a great disadvantage. But never under any circumstances feed ducks, any age, without providing drinking water. They are different from any other fowl in this respect, as it appears they must have water in order to wash the food down. They first take a mouthful of food and then run for water in order to wash the food down with some sort of a spasmodic motion of the head. Feed them all they will eat, but not enough food to cause an overtaxing of the liver. No harm from feeding ducklings little and often, but great harm results from feeding heavy and far between meals. It is then the ducklings are hungry and will eat an over gorge of food and result in some bad effects. However, it is hard to over-feed ducklings when proper food is frequently given. A mash made of corn meal and pure wheat bran twice a day for the first two or three days and five times daily for two months after you get them well under control, and less often after they are old enough to range for a great portion of their food. An occasional feed of small grain, such as wheat and cracked corn, will prove of great importance in duck growing, but make the mash food your prime ration for ducks of all ages.

Good corn is good food for poultry. Spoiled and diseased corn is poisonous. We always get good results with good corn and have never had any ill effects from feeding it heavily. We have seen many cases of the evil effects of feed-

Poultry Activities

The 1923 Convention

Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., has been chosen as headquarters for the 1923 Convention of the American Poultry Association. All members who will attend the convention should make reservation for rooms at an early date.

Hon. Frank S. Barr, President of the Pennsylvania Poultry Breeders' Association, is chairman of the Entertainment and Arrangement Committee. Mr. Barr will deliver the address of welcome, which will be responded to by Judge L. D. Howell, of New York.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Publicity Committee: J. Harry Wolseiffer, Harvey C. Wood, J. Leonard Peiffer, Prof. F. H. Stoneburn. This is a real live committee and will keep the coming convention before the public constantly.

A day will be given to celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American Poultry Association.

Reduced railroad rates will be made. "Let's go."

Fraternally yours,
American Poultry Association,
Thos. F. Rigg, President.

Live Cornish Club

The Cornish in America are ably backed by the American Cornish Club with a present membership of 216, which is constantly being added to. Charles S. Brent, Oconomowoc, Wis., is president; J. I. Lewis, Broken Arrow, Okla., vice-president; Fred H. Bohrer, Utica, N. Y., secretary and treasurer. Besides these officers the club is governed by an Executive Committee, composed of nine members. The following members serve upon the committee: M. B. Cosby, Smithville, Ontario, Can.; W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.; Wm. Jones, Springfield, Mo.; Courtland H. Smith, The Plains, Va.; E. B. Stanley, No. Bennington, Vt.; Dr. J. Leslie Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. A. Thurston, Central Park, B. C.; J. W. Bloom, Altoona, Pa.; H. E. Sheldon, Norwalk, Ohio.

Next Meet at Toronto

The "Royal" Show which is held at Toronto will be the scene of the next Club meet but as yet dates, prizes, list of judges, etc., have not been announced.

Notice to Minorca Breeders

By reason of printer's error weight of Single Comb Black and Single Comb Buff Minorca hen and pullet are incorrectly stated in the first edition of the Standard of Perfection. Correct weight of Single Comb Black and Single Comb Buff Minorcas are:

Cock, 9 pounds; Hen, 7 1-2 pounds. Cockerel, 7 1-2 pounds; Pullet, 6 1-2 pounds.

These weights appear correctly in the second edition of the Standard. Inserts giving correct weights will be supplied upon application.

Fraternally yours,
American Poultry Association,
Thos. F. Rigg, President.

SHOW DATES CLAIMED

1924

Jan. 1 to 6—Quincy, Illinois State Show.
Jan. 8 to 11—Cameron, Mo.
Jan. 9 to 12—Marietta, O.
Sept. 3 to 7—Norwich Fair, Conn.
Sept. 11 to 15—Reading Fair, Pa.
Sept. 18 to 22—Hanover Fair, Pa.
Sept. 28 to 29—Mineola Fair, N. Y.
Oct. 2 to 6—Brockton Fair.
Oct. 2 to 6—York Fair, Pa.
Nov. 27 to 30—Lehigh, Pa.
Dec. 5 to 8—Chelsea, Mass.
Dec. 11 to 15—Portland, Maine.

1924

Jan. 8 to 12—St. Albans, Vt.



POULTRY AUTHORITY

Fred H. Bohrer, Utica, N. Y., author of "THE CORNISH FOWL," a breed book which has received a wide circulation in the poultry world. Secretary-Treasurer of the American Cornish Club, one of the best known breed organizations in America. Licensed A. P. A. judge of all poultry varieties.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

Washington Poultry Show, Washington, D. C. Nov. 27th to Dec. 1, inclusive, 1923. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

North Bergen County Poultry Association, Westwood, N. J. Dec. 13, 14, 15, 1923. Adam Dorr, Westwood, N. J., Sec.

Buffalo International Show, Buffalo, N. Y. January 8-13, 1924. W. A. Wolford, Ass't Sec., Lockport, N. Y.

Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. January 23 to 27, inclusive, 1924. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

So. Carolina State Fair Poultry Show, Columbia, S. C. October 22-27, 1923. H. H. McGill, Sec., Columbia, S. C.

New York State Fair Poultry Show, Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 11 to 15, 1923. J. Dan Ackerman, Sec., Syracuse, N. Y.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1 to 4, 1924. W. B. Atherton, Sec., 165 Tremont Street.

Akron Armory Show, Akron, Ohio. December 3-8 incl., 1923. W. H. Moore, Sec., Uniontown, Ohio.

Free Plymouth Rock Breed Book

The American Barred Plymouth Rock Club has issued a very valuable little pamphlet, "The Barred Rock" which fully describes this variety and all its matings. This has been published with the idea of helping the new breeder with his matings and should be in the hands of everyone who intends to start with Plymouth Rocks. A copy can be secured FREE by addressing L. T. Robinson (Sec'y American Barred Rock Club) Union City, Michigan. A 5c piece may be sent to cover postage.

Change in Buffalo Show Dates

Owing to the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce having booked conventions that will take the whole time from January 14th to 31st, 1924; also that the nature of these meetings are such that both convention halls will be occupied, it has been necessary for the Great International Show to take the only remaining open dates, viz., January 8th-13th, 1924. We deeply regret that this change is necessary and trust that we are not conflicting with other important shows.

We had no other alternative as it was a case of take it or leave it alone, thus putting us in a position where we could not do otherwise. We believe other associations will appreciate our position and will co-operate as far as possible in avoiding a conflict of dates.

W. A. Wolford, Asst. Secy.
Box 97, Lockport, N. Y.

Ships Turkeys to England

Mrs. Flora Horning recently shipped from City View farm, Owego, a trio of turkeys to Loomis & Co., of New York city, for reshipment to England to be exhibited at the World's poultry show, which was held in April. A poultry judge came to Owego last December and selected the fowls to be exhibited. This expert represented Loomis & Co.

Progeny Show

A Progeny, or Baby Chick Show, is a regular annual event in Kansas City. The Greater Kansas City Poultry Club will hold the third annual show of this kind the first Saturday and Sunday in June, at the poultry farm of R. L. Train, Englewood, Mo., a suburb of Kansas City.

Mrs. K. K. Biorck, secretary of the Club, explains Progeny Show as follows:

"An entry in the Progeny Show consists of two pens of birds. The first pen contains two birds, a pair, either a cockerel and pullet or a cock and bird and a hen. The second pen has the baby chicks from this pair or of the same strain hatched the year the birds are shown. Not less than six or more than fifteen baby chicks are shown in the second pen. The pens must be shown together. Any number of entries can be made of two pens but each

Proposed Standard for the Grading of Eggs

It is not necessary to present argument for the standardization and grading of eggs for market in accordance with National Standards, for it is everywhere recognized that standardization of any farm product is conclusive to greater efficiency and economy in marketing. The real problem confronting producers, dealers, shippers and distributors often is—"How shall we standardize and grade—what rules shall we follow," and until uniform standards and grades are established and simple, clear, concise rules are adopted, there will continue to be much lack of understanding also proper practice in standardizing and grading eggs for the market, with attending confusion and avoidable losses.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has established standards and grades for butter, cheese, cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, wheat and other farm products. It has also undertaken to establish practical commercial standards and grades for eggs suitable for use in marketing them on a quality basis.

The purpose of this circular is to present briefly the results of studies in egg standardization, for consideration and constructive criticism of members of the egg industry so that the final standards and grades established by the department may be adapted to most practical use in trade channels. The views and suggestions of the industry will be welcomed on the various phases presented in this circular.

Classes of Eggs

In the marketing of eggs it has been quite a customary practice to use classifying terms indicative of the source or locality of production and suggestive of the possible quality of the eggs. As these terms have not been clearly defined and are not fully descriptive of

EDITOR'S NOTE

The subject of uniform classes, standards and grades of eggs is becoming of more and more importance as the production, marketing and storage of eggs in the United States increases. The standards and grades adopted for universal use should be suitable and practicable for all producing sections and throughout the commercial channels of trade. Considerable study has been given this subject by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, during the past two years. We are publishing herewith the "Tentative U. S. Classes, Standards and Grades of Eggs" proposed by the Bureau.

In determining upon these standards and grades they have sought to employ sound principles and practical methods. An outline of the proposed grades is embodied in this article and the statement accompanying this outline is explanatory of the proposed grades. The "Advocate" would appreciate receiving your views and comments and constructive suggestions for their improvement, as at present the Standard is only tentative and the Bureau is open to suggestions from progressive poultrymen to the end that the final grades, when adopted, may be most practicable for commercial use.

quality, they have been susceptible of misuse, which has led to continuous confusion as to what constitutes real quality. The establishment of definite standards for determining quality and the candling and grading of eggs in accordance with these standards should make it necessary to employ a multiplicity of class terms intended to indicate quality in eggs since the real or actual quality would be determined by strict application of rules for grading and inspection and by applying grade terms accordingly. It should make little difference whether an egg is a "Near-by Pennsylvania," "Near-by New York," or a "Pacific Coast Extra." If it is of

real "Extra" quality; or whether it is a first from Missouri, Iowa, Northern Illinois or Northern Ohio if it has the full quality of a real "First." There may be little or no difference between a so-called "Hennery Quality" egg and a "Fresh Gathered Farm Flock" egg, and the class terminology would be greatly simplified by using a term descriptive of quality, such as "Special" or "Extra," where the quality is the same or by calling the one a "Special" and the other an "Extra," as the case may be, where there is a discernable difference.

The lack of strict grading of eggs at shipping points in the past has resulted in the shipping to market of rather loosely graded or ungraded lots of eggs which the market receivers have had to recandle and grade before placing them into jobbing channels of trade. These shipments as received in the markets in wholesale channels have furnished the basis of wholesale prices and because of the fact that the eggs from one section averaged better than from another it has seemed necessary to establish separate quotations on eggs from different shipping sections to properly represent the different values of the eggs shipped from each, loosely or strictly graded or ungraded as they were found to be. Dealers and shippers at country shipping points could therefore be important factors in bringing about standardization of eggs according to quality by employing strict rules and grading eggs into various lots according to established and accepted grades of quality before shipment.

It may be necessary to employ terms descriptive of the style of packing such as "Storage Packed" and to make distinction between fresh and storage eggs, especially in reporting movement of stocks, but a fresh egg of "extra" quality and a storage egg of "extra" qual-

Grading and Inspection of Eggs Under The Proposed Tentative U. S. Grades

Tentative U. S. Grades	Quality Factors	Standard for Each Quality Factor in Each Grade
U. S. Specials (A tolerance of 3% of U. S. Extras and 2% of U. S. No. 1 permitted)	Shell	Clean, sound and strong
	Air cell	Localized, regular, $\frac{1}{8}$ " depth or less
	Yolk	Dimly visible
	White	Firm and clear
	Germ	No development
	Size	Uniform
U. S. Extras (A tolerance of 3% of U. S. No. 1 and 2% of U. S. No. 2 permitted)	Color and weight	(As marked on the package)
	Shell	Sound and stain free
	Air cell	Localized, well defined, regular $\frac{1}{8}$ " depth or less
	Yolk	Visible
	White	Firm and clear
	Germ	No development
U. S. No. 1 (A tolerance of 5% of U. S. No. 2 and 3% loss permitted)	Size	Reasonably uniform
	Color and weight	(As marked on the package)
	Shell	Sound and stain free
	Air cell	Localized, regular, $\frac{1}{8}$ " depth or less
	Yolk	Visible but mobile
	White	Reasonably firm
U. S. No. 2 (A tolerance of 5% "Culls" and 5% loss permitted)	Germ	Development not over $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter
	Size	Variable
	Color and weight	(As marked on the package)
	Shell	Sound, few stained
	Air cell	May be bubbly, freely mobile and over mobile $\frac{1}{4}$ " in depth
	Yolk	May be fairly heavy to heavy but must be mobile
U. S. Culls (A tolerance of 5% loss permitted)	White	May be weak and watery
	Germ	May be well developed but no blood showing
	Size	Greatly variable
	Color and weight	(As marked on the package)
	Shell	
	Air cell	
U. S. Dirties No. 1	Eggs which are heavily shrunk, salted or chilled or weigh less than 20 ounces to the dozen shall be graded as U. S. Culls	
U. S. Dirties No. 2	Eggs which are of the quality of U. S. Extras or better but which are stained or dirty of shell shall be graded as U. S. No. 1 Dirties	
U. S. Checks	Eggs which are of the quality of U. S. No. 1 or lower but are stained or dirty of shell shall be graded as U. S. No. 2 Dirties	
Loss	Eggs which are slightly cracked but with the shell membrane unbroken and not leaking their contents shall be graded as U. S. Checks. (Eggs with slightly leaking contents shall be classed as Leakers. Those with contents flowing freely from shell shall be classed as Smashed.)	
	Loss is defined to mean eggs which are inedible	

TON-GORS

**REINFORCED BUTTERMILK
In Powdered Form**

Many successful poultrymen are making their own Chick, Growing and Laying Mashers with TON-GORS as their base.

These mashers are making good because TON-GORS contains all the good properties of buttermilk—and none of its disadvantages. In addition, TON-GORS carries some elements lacking in milk and other feeds yet vitally necessary to get the best results from poultry.

TON-GORS comes in barrels—175 lbs. each. Price \$17.00 per barrel cash delivered to your station.

Get it from your dealer or write us for free sample and feeding directions.

M. F. BARINGER Bourse, Philadelphia, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS

We offer high quality chicks from our 200 egg record, farm raised stock. Live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Courteous treatment, prompt shipment. This is not a commercial hatchery, but a breeding farm established for twenty-five years. Order direct from this advertisement or send for free booklet.

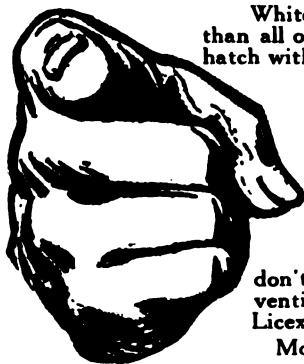
"Jersey Black Giant" eggs.....	\$3.50 per 15, \$20.00 per 100
"Barron White Leghorn" chicks.....	\$13.00 per 100, Eggs \$ 6.00 per 100
"Sheppard's Ancona" chicks.....	\$15.00 per 100, Eggs \$ 8.00 per 100
"Sandy's White Orpington" chicks.....	\$20.00 per 100, Eggs \$10.00 per 100
"Parks Barred Rock" chicks.....	\$15.00 per 100, Eggs \$ 8.00 per 100
"Black Minorca" chicks.....	\$17.00 per 100, Eggs \$ 8.00 per 100
"White Wyandotte" chicks.....	\$17.00 per 100, Eggs \$ 8.00 per 100
"Rhode Island Red" chicks.....	\$15.00 per 100, Eggs \$ 8.00 per 100
"White Pekin Duck" eggs.....	\$10.00 per 100
"Indian Runner Duck" eggs.....	\$10.00 per 100

Pullets of all breeds at very low prices. Breeding Stock at Summer Prices.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM,

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

DON'T LOSE YOUR BABY CHICKS

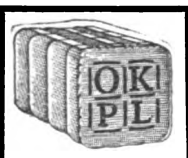


White Diarrhea and Bowel Troubles cause greater losses than all other poultry diseases combined. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks and these few will infect all the others unless prevented.

Know This: You can positively protect your chicks against these diseases by using Germex. We guarantee it. Germex not only prevents White Diarrhea and Bowel Troubles, it also gives chicks strength and vigor, makes them develop quicker and feather earlier.

You can't afford to risk your hatches when Germex is so cheap and effective. Order a package now; don't wait until your chicks begin to die. Remember prevention is easier and cheaper than cure. Send \$1 now to Licex Co., Box 54-D Quincy, Ill., and be protected.

Money back if not satisfied. Act now!



CONVINCE YOURSELF!
Send for our sample bale.
Covers 8 sq. ft. 2 in.
deep. \$1 brings it pre-
paid. Large bale \$4.00
F. O. B. principal cities.
Covers 80 sq. ft. 3 in.
deep. Our new book is
FREE. Send for it today.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter

"NEVER BE WITHOUT IT AGAIN"

O. K. Company, Gentlemen:—
A lot of people don't know what they are missing by not giving "O.K." Litter a trial. Anyone that uses it once, will never be without it again.

EMIL H. HAHN,
45 Bishop Ave.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

NOTE.—O.K. Litter absorbs moisture, keeps down vermin, makes a fine dust bath. Saves time, labor and money. Try it!

O. K. COMPANY 156 Water Street New York

ity, where both are free from undesirable flavors, should not require separate classification as to grade.

In establishing Federal or U. S. grades for eggs it is not proposed, therefore, to give recognition to the existing numerous classes of eggs by establishing official definitions for them, since a strict basis of grading and inspection will make it possible to eliminate most of these classes.

Standards and Grades for Eggs

Quality in eggs is indicated principally by condition of the shell, air cell, albumen and yolk and by development of the germ or blastoderm. With these quality factors there must be considered the factor of flavor in determining edible quality. Flavor, however, is closely related to the condition of the other factors and as eggs are merchandised mostly in sound shells, it is impossible to make a close examination of flavor. It is generally assumed, therefore, that the flavor is satisfactory, unless the eggs show evidence of possessing abnormal flavor characteristics.

Size, color and weight are not indicative of edible quality in eggs. These factors, however, may have considerable influence upon the market value of eggs, depending upon the particular preference which certain consumers may express. It is desirable, therefore, in packing eggs to employ these factors in sorting them, so that greater uniformity in size, color or weight may be obtained in each separate lot within the grade.

The important quality factors to be considered and given major consideration in establishing grades of eggs are shell, air cell, albumen, yolk and development of the germ. Therefore, it is proposed to establish standards for each of these quality factors and to base the grades upon these standards. Each grade would thereby represent a definite quality determined by the standards established for each quality factor.

Tentative U. S. Grades of Eggs

It is proposed to establish the following U. S. grades for edible eggs. Five grades for eggs of sound, clean shells as follows:

- (1) U. S. Specials; (2) U. S. Extras;
- (3) U. S. No. 1; (4) U. S. No. 2, and
- (5) U. S. Culls.

Two grades for eggs of sound dirty shells as follows:
Dirties No. 2; and

One grade for eggs of cracked shells, viz., U. S. Checks.

The standard condition of each quality factor permitted or required in each grade with tolerance or percentage of eggs of a lower grade is clearly indicated in the following chart of tentative U. S. grades.

If the foregoing tentative U. S. grades of eggs were adopted for general use by country buyers and shippers, then the great bulk of the eggs arriving on the markets would conform to these grades. If packers and shippers of eggs were strict in their grading practices and packed their eggs to conform to the standards for each grade without tolerance, i. e., lower than the standard for the grade, and the eggs when packed were properly handled and promptly shipped to market, they should arrive on the markets in such condition as to grade within the grade under which they were placed by the shipper. There would be no difficulty then in making inspections of eggs in the markets in

accordance with the U. S. tentative egg grades and when a larger percentage of the eggs were of a lower grade than that permitted by the tolerance, the actual percentage of eggs of each lower grade would be reported on the inspection certificate. The inspection certificate issued by an authorized egg inspector would show fully and completely, not only the general grade of the eggs but the actual percentage of eggs of each lower grade, the color and the average weight per case or per dozen. Thus the grading and inspection of eggs under the proposed tentative U. S. grades should be possible of accomplishment and productive of desired results in securing more efficient and economical marketing of eggs in the United States.

Locating for Poultry Raising

In the poultry business as in any other commercial enterprise, minimum expense with maximum profit is the order of success. Therefore, to choose high priced land when less expensive ground of suitable condition, can be obtained is only increasing the amount of investment without increasing the profit proportionately. A light loamy soil, more or less of a sandy or gravelly nature, is much the best. Heavy clay soil should be avoided, because of the danger of soil contamination. The ideal plan for a poultry plant is to have the pens and runs so arranged that they may be moved and the soil planted and cultivated from time to time. Barren, nonproductive land should be avoided because green foods for poultry, old and young, are absolutely necessary, and it is best to raise it on your own ground.

Good drainage is another point, and probably the most important of all for no one ever got ahead very much with hens on wet or swampy land. If the land you now have is not of the right kind, and you are unable to locate on any place that is suitable, don't waste time and money trying to breed and raise much poultry. Better wait a year or more, until something suitable may be found.

Land that slopes to the south, or south-east, is much to be preferred for a poultry house and yards, as more benefit is had from the sun's rays during fall and winter from this direction and less exposure to the cold winds from the opposite directions. Shade of some sort is also very necessary, and I would therefore locate, if possible, on a place where there were trees of some kind, fruit trees are preferable, but a grove or small piece of wood land is very desirable. If I was unable to get a place with trees on it I would see to it that an order was sent to a reliable nursery at once and a good variety of fruit trees secured and planted at the earliest possible time for setting trees. Be sure that the land slopes away from the buildings, never toward them, then the drainage will be good, otherwise it will be practically impossible to have clean, dry yards and runs, and wet yards mean dirty, damp houses all through.

By locating the building properly on the right kind of soil at the start, will save much labor, annoyance and a good deal of loss from unhealthy fowls.

V. M. C.



MARTIN'S REGALS HALF PRICE EGG SALE

For the Balance of the Season All Eggs Will Be Sold at Half Price as Follows:

PENS 1-10 (Exhibition Matings), \$5 per 15; \$14 per 50; \$25 per 100.
PENS 11-20—\$3 per 15; \$9 per 50; \$17 per 100.
PENS 21-40 (Dorcas)—\$2.50 per 15; \$7.50 per 50; \$13.50 per 100.
PENS 25-32 (Special Dorcas)—\$5 per 15; \$14 per 50; \$25.00 per 100.
ALL-STAR MATINGS—\$10 and \$12.50 per 15.
UTILITY MATINGS as they run—\$10 per 100.

All eggs guaranteed 75 per cent or over strongly fertilized. These remarkable low prices will make a very heavy demand for the balance of the season. Rush your order direct from this ad and produce some of AMERICA'S FINEST WHITE WYANDOTTES.

FREE—Send for Catalog and Summer Sale List—now ready.

Box R. JOHN S. MARTIN Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Chicks—Pullets—Cockerels

If You Want a FULL EGG BASKET Every Day This Winter
GET OUR FREE OFFER TODAY!

You'll miss a treat if you don't drop
us a card now,—before you forget it.

KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM

Center Hall, Penna., Drawer 4-F, Penn.

Member International Baby Chick Association



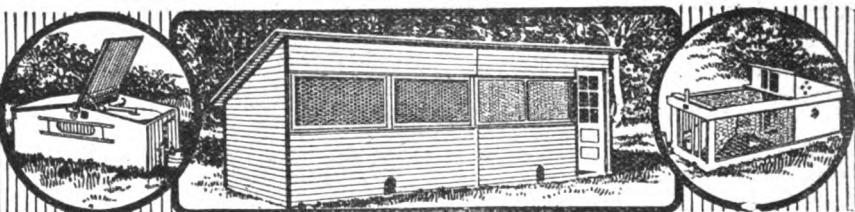
PURITAS SPRINGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

The World's Greatest Layers

Trapped for 12 years without missing 1 single day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. We trapnest every day of every year. Is it any wonder that they lay and pay?

We Bred Them To Lay. Reduced Prices For Balance of Season

HATCHING EGGS Prices Reduced
BABY CHICKS Prices Reduced
8 TO 12 WEEKS OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS Prices Reduced
Puritas Springs June and July chicks will make good winter layers. Take advantage of our low prices for the balance of this season. Get our chicks, eggs and 8 to 12 weeks old pullets and cockerels. Then you will have the world's greatest egg producers. A few of Puritas Springs bred to lay Leghorns will lay more eggs than a hundred Leghorns will lay that are bred from most strains. Send today for our large free instructive catalog and reduced price list. It pays to have Puritas Springs heavy laying Leghorns. We can ship promptly. Have Leghorns that you can be proud of.
Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, S. J. Schenk, Owner, Box X111, Avon Lake, Ohio



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks

No. 3 Poultry House for 50 hens—2 Units

Setting Coop

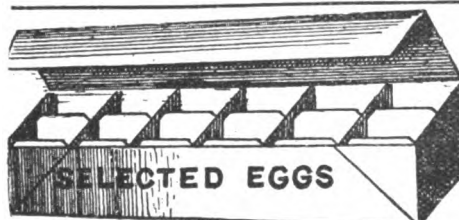
Best For Profitable Egg Production. Much of the risk is taken out of poultry raising if your chickens are kept in Hodgson Poultry Houses. They guarantee comfortable, healthful, sanitary living conditions.

tions for your stock and less work and trouble for you. Hodgson Poultry Houses are weather-proof and vermin-proof. Shipped in sections that you can erect quickly and easily. Send for catalog T.

HODGSON Portable HOUSES

E. F. Hodgson Co., Boston, Mass.

71-73 Federal Street
6 East 39th St., New York City



One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1885 South Weymouth, Mass.

NEWTOWN Giant Incubators

***"Hatch the most chicks, the best chicks,
with least labor and at lowest cost."***

We are now making the first general announcement of a new Newtown model—the Triple-Deck. But this machine is long past the experimental stage. It has been thoroughly and widely tested *for three years* by practical producers of chicks in all parts of America. The uniformly satisfactory results, the remarkably high average of hatches secured, justifies us in offering and recommending this truly marvelous hatcher to the poultry fraternity.

When designing this model we desired to accomplish two things:—save floor space, thus reducing cost of installation—save labor, thus reducing cost of operation. And this without in any degree sacrificing Newtown efficiency. We succeeded—and you may profit thereby.

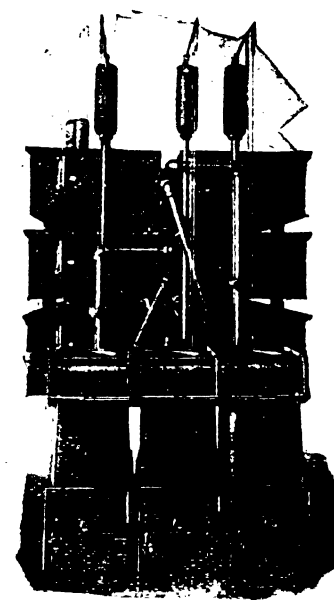
In effect, this Triple-Deck model is three separate Newtowns, set one above the other. But they are so compactly arranged that the height is reduced and any man of average size can easily and comfortably care for both bottom and top decks.

The uniform heating of all decks—a most difficult problem—was solved by our new triple-unit heater. *Each deck has its own heating and regulating system—each can be operated separately without reference to the others.*

One more point, and a big one. The air-channel which lies between the two halves of the machine, *supplies pure, uncontaminated air to each deck and every compartment.* The vitiated air, after passing through the machine, is discharged near the front and thrown off into the aisles. It is not discharged from a lower deck and admitted to the deck above. This separate air-channel was a feature of the original single-deck Newtown and is now extended to care for three decks.

With this up-to-date Triple-Deck Newtown you can handle three thousand eggs on the floor space formerly required for one thousand or two thousand—you can care for many more eggs with the same amount of labor. And each deck is a real Newtown Incubator with all the exclusive features which have made this great hatcher famous.

Every poultryman should learn all the details regarding this latest advance in the construction of incubators. Our new incubator book describes and illustrates every part. It's interesting. Write for your free copy at once.

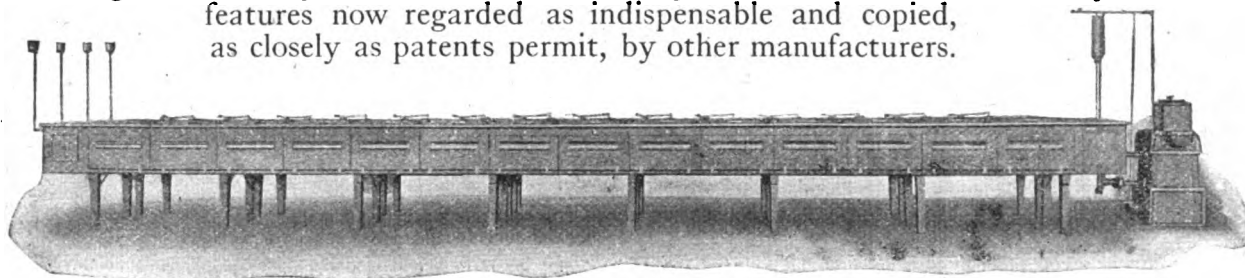


***The Newtown
Triple-unit Heater***

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
23 Warsaw St., Harrisonburg, Virginia

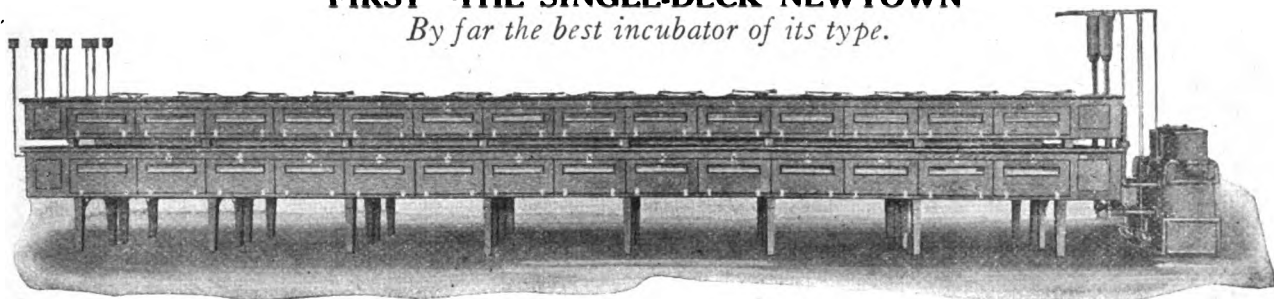
NEWTOWN Giant Incubators

For years the acknowledged leaders among mammoth incubators. Newtown designers have kept ahead of the times and perfected and introduced many of the features now regarded as indispensable and copied, as closely as patents permit, by other manufacturers.



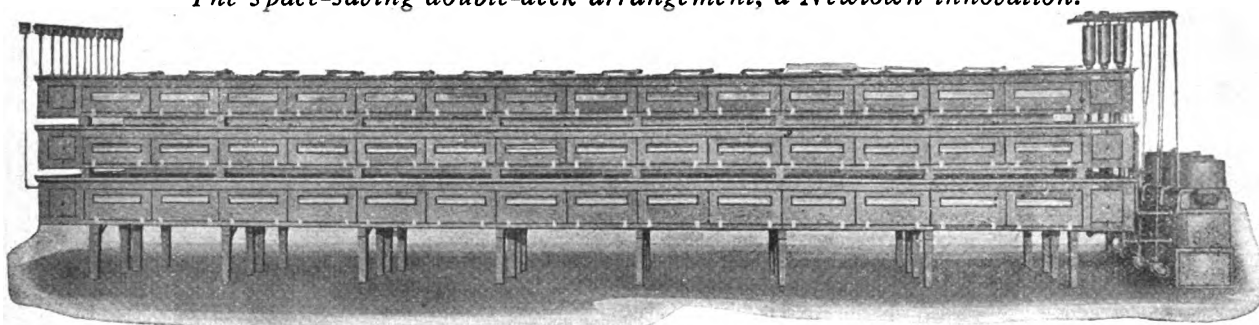
FIRST—THE SINGLE-DECK NEWTOWN

By far the best incubator of its type.



NEXT—THE DOUBLE-DECK NEWTOWN

The space-saving double-deck arrangement, a Newtown innovation.



FINALLY—THE TRIPLE-DECK NEWTOWN

Three incomparable hatchers occupying the space of one.

You will want a Newtown Giant for use next season. You will find—as America's foremost chick producers have—that the Newtown is the 100%-satisfactory hatching equipment—the reliable producer of wonderful hatches of super-quality chicks—the best investment—the greatest money-maker.

It will be to your advantage in many ways to make early arrangements. Thus you will be assured of delivery on the specified date *and will save money*. Get full information. Just write or wire today, stating capacity in which you are interested.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION

23 Warsaw St., Harrisonburg, Virginia



Pullets

8 to 10 weeks old

from the greatest strain of great layers. This is a real opportunity to purchase pedigreed and trapnested stock at rock-bottom prices. All are bred from 180-256 record layers. You will find that these pullets are real winter layers. 34 years of trapnesting and pedigreeing enables us to produce only birds that are practically 100% egg layers.

\$1.75 - \$2.00 - \$2.25
180-200 egg 210-248 egg 240-256 egg

Sunnyside Birds

White and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, White Orpingtons and R. I. Reds—most popular layers bred.

Breeders Birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of
180-200 egg-bred \$2.50
210-248 egg-bred 3.00
240-256 egg-bred 4.00

Eggs from 180 to 256 egg hens, trap-nested, pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves.

100 eggs; any variety: 180-200 eggs... \$ 9.00
100 eggs; any variety: 210-248 eggs... 10.00
100 eggs; any variety: 240-256 eggs... 12.00
500 eggs; any variety..... 10% discount
Eggs from show birds and record layers combined..... \$3 and \$5 per 15

Chicks Same high quality as our other stock, and we have made our prices exceedingly low for June and July.
180 to 240 egg chicks, per 100..... \$20.00
210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100..... 25.00
240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100..... 30.00

Order direct from this ad and ask for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm

R. C. Blodgett, Box 1003, Bristol, Vt.

From Bill to Hen

By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

Thare is a law of kompensashun wich kinder eavens things up—meanin Hen, that the Guy wot neglecks his werk an spands his tim minden othr fokes' bishness, loses out sooner or laiter an contraryweis the won wot is rite on the job doin his levl best an at the saim tim usin his best judgment is shure to bring hom the bakon, all things bein ekwal. So remember, Hen, "Industrie brings her own raward," is tru in yore bishness as in eny other.

I assume that yore 2nd batch of chix is komin a long now, follerin fast on the heels of the ferst lot.

I want to say that if yore ferst lot has don alrite an is developin nislly, handel others mutch the saim as them. I no of no animel wot resants chainges in its food an kare so mutch as fowls, speshly whan thay is chix. I xpect, Hen, that you will do this, give em saim treetmant as you gav the ferst lot an I will keap cochin you a long with yore groin flok.

Won troublsom maledy wich us older polterers use to fite, tuth an nale, is won of em, thank goodnes an siens, wich has allmost dide out. That is gapes.

I woud not be surprised to here you say that you nevr see em onder the influns of gapes. Well Hen, I must not luse mutch tim on this maledy wich is a bout xtinkwished or bekom obsalute, i. e. outa fashun.

Whan suffrin with gapes chix stand round in groupees, klosen thare eyes, openin thare mouthes like a nest full of baby robbins whan the muther robbin koms to feed em; only the chix keap openin thares ontill the gape worm krawls out or kurls up in its wind pipe an chokes em to deth—in 9 kases outa 10 the wurms purfer to kurl up in the wind pipe with allways fatel rasults to the pore chix.

From now on watch em klost, Hen, dont asume, bekaus thay are davelopin nice an things, that thay kan take kare of 'emselves. Get yore noat book, Hen, an mak menshun of a important fakt as follows: It is allwes mutch esier, with proper kare, to keap em groin than to get em started groin after thay has once stopt.

Keap feaden em vitem ites as well as protains an karbohidrates wich thay nead wile developin in to vigerus youngsters. Shoud eny slakers develop a long this time, keap coachin an humerin' em moar or less ontill thay katch up agen. Shoud you get diskoraged at this tim kall to yore ade som mor sikology a cordin to the instrukshuns given by the selebraited Franch past master, Prof. Emile Couee:

"Evry day in evry way," I must lern moar an moar how to kall my emagina-shun into use so as to banift by the instrukshuns of the sentifik heeler.

Aft a hard days werk an a blew fealin, Hen, pik up yore best poltry paper an reed a count of won of them suksessfull guys wot starts with 2 hens an a rustar an maiks a fortshun in 2 yeres or so. You may not beleave all he rites, but Hen, you woud be surprised wot kan be done in a verry fue yeres by keapin on per ducin from a fue hens an there posterrity if you keap

1887—1923

JUNE HATCHED Day-Old Chix - Dux

Have a greater value this season than ever before. The shortage of millions of chix early in the season means **HIGH PRICES FOR LATE BROILERS** and top notch prices for eggs during Fall, Winter and Spring. Our **EARLY MATURING** Niagara Strains reach full development much quicker than the average chick as they have been bred along these very lines for 36 years.

Gentlemen: Burt, N. Y.
I have 34 pullets raised from chix purchased of you last season. They commenced to lay in November and have averaged 21 eggs per day all winter. They have done the best of any chix I ever had. **THEY WERE JUNE HATCHED CHIX.**
Yours truly, MRS. G. C. McCARTY.

Dear Sirs: Buffalo, N. Y.
On the fifth day of August one of my pullets raised from chix purchased of you this season, laid her first egg. She was **THREE MONTHS AND TWENTY-FIVE DAYS OLD** and I consider this a world's record for heavy breed.
Very truly yours, J. E. DONOVAN.

At our greatly reduced prices on June hatched chix and dux, together with the favorable weather conditions which always prevail in June and the high market values for late broilers and Fall, Winter and Spring eggs, our chix offer an investment which is hard to equal. We handle ten popular varieties all from Hogan tested, high flock average parent stock. **ORDERS LARGE OR SMALL PROMPTLY FILLED.**

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM

W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.

Ransomville, N. Y.

Members of International Baby Chick Association

Best Celluloid Leg Rings SPECIAL Postpaid Prices

Size for	12	50	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons.....	\$.09	\$.30	\$.50	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.95	\$ 3.25
Growing Chicks.....	10	.35	.60	1.35	2.35	3.95
Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	15	.45	.80	1.70	2.90	4.90
Rocks, Reds, etc.....	18	.50	.90	1.90	3.25	5.95
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	20	.60	1.00	2.25	3.95	6.95
Turkey Hens, Geese.....	25	.70	1.25	2.75	5.25	9.95

10 Colors: All one color or assorted.
Poultry Supply Catalogue Free.

A. C. SINE, Box 22-V, Quakertown, Pa.

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses

Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Hennerly Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

Crystal AUTOMATIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Always Full
Fits onto any tank or water system. Gravitation keeps it full as long as there's water. Adjusts for water at any level. Simply designed, of heavy brass; aluminum pan, \$2 each; less in quantities. Guaranteed.

CRYSTAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN CO.

348-B State Street, New Haven, Conn.

\$2.00
Complete as shown

Rose Comb Anconas

Why not keep the best when the cost is less? Keep the kind that does something beside eat. Anconas spend their time laying, not eating and setting. Give them a chance to prove it. Eggs for Hatching.

JOHN N. LEWIS, VOLUNTOWN, CONN.

SOL-HOT CANOPY BROODERS

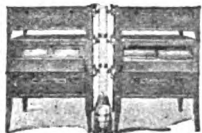


These wickless Oil Burning Canopy Brooders with Double Oil Control—Protecto Stove

Drum—Asbestos and Mineral Wool Floor Protector—All Metal Vaporizer, are the undisputed first choice of poultrymen. Over 100,000 now in use. It's simple, safe and dependable.

MUL-TI-DEK Sectional Incubator

Here's a Baby mammoth incubator that exactly meets the requirements of the large or small poultrymen. You can start with one 240 egg sections and add extra sections as you need them. Choice of hot air or hot water heat. Write for free Mul-ti-dek folder giving all particulars.



Sol-Hot Air Blast Heaters

Sol-Hot has at last solved the problem of the coal burning brooder stove—here's an oil burning hot blast heater that is safer—more dependable, easier to operate and more economical than coal.

Our catalog folder tells all about it.

Automatic Thermostatic Control

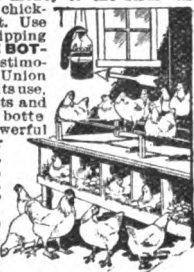
Of the many outstanding inventions perfected by Mr. Sheer is his Automatic Thermostatic Oil Control for Sol-Hot Burners—It's the final word in a perfect oil control. Send for descriptive catalog telling all about the complete Sol-Hot Line. (14)

WRITE FOR CATALOG

H. M. SHEER COMPANY
Dept. 30 Quincy, Illinois

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice cannot lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "Lisemist" No dusting, no dipping no painting. **HANG UP THE BOTTLE.** It acts like magic. Testimonials from every State in the Union tell of wonderful results from its use. Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in the coop or hen house. Powerful fumes leave the bottle in vapor form, and penetrate feathers, cracks & crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Lisemist vapors. It will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles, \$2.50; 12 bottles for \$9.00. All prepaid



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.
AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 20, QUINCY, ILL.



for CHICKEN POX and Other Poultry Diseases

1 and 5 gallon jugs at dealers—or write General Laboratories, Madison, Wis.

on hachin all there eggs an rasin chix from all the poster rity wot koms in only a fue years. Figger it out for yoreself, Hen, an, a imense hartful of insperashun will posibly kom to you by the time you get thru. Rede of the acheavemants of som of them kaptens of indesity an you will get a vishun of a brite futehure for yoreself wich will shurely serprise you. Such artikels from the vitelised minds of grate leders in the poltery bisness has pulled meny a dis-kouraged poltry rube outa the slou o' dispond, so to speak. Who dair say he does not nead a insperashun, now an than, to help him over a tite plase or despudent hour, an whare kan one go to find ankorage ment but by redein in the poltry papers of the marvellus acheavemants of men wot has gon thru the mill an broke the ise for them as has not had no xperiance.

Rede mutch, Hen, an dont nevr ferget to put into praktis the best of all you rede.

Yours truly,
Bill Fowl.

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 361)

ing spoiled corn. It is at this season that a great deal of spoiled corn goes on sale at the feed dealers. Don't take any chances. Insist on having good corn and don't pay out your money for any other kind. Some corn is affected with green-heart, a parasite disease of the corn germ that makes the corn poisonous. A good deal of corn is affected with smut and a large number of fowls will be ailing if they partake of smutty corn. The corn smut is most active when ripe and fresh, but there is always plenty of it that is dangerously active as a poison at any time. These two different diseases of corn are what make the use of cheap or damaged corn dangerous. Good corn is safe. Feed only good, sound, wholesome corn.

We have been very much interested lately in some tests in cleaning grains fed to our poultry. The best grain obtainable at our feed store was put through a cleaning machine and the amount of dust, dirt and filth removed from it was astonishing. That this dirt from cleaned grain contains much poisonout material and dangerous micro-organisms cannot well be disputed. It would pay poultry keepers to insist that their feed dealers and millers supply clean grains. Cleaner and more wholesome grain foods would help to put a stop to diseases of horses, cattle, swine, poultry and pigeons. We would hear less about abortion, diarrhoea and cholera, and mysterious epidemics among poultry and pigeons if there was a good, wholesome clean-up of many of our stock feeds.

Economy is good, but it makes one smile to see how some people practice it. In order to save a nickel some will spend time and labor worth far more than the amount saved; others will buy an inferior article or do without something they really need in order to save a trifle, when the expenditure of a little additional would bring much greater proportionate value. We find the latter is the case with many poultry keepers in this vicinity, and imagine also in every vicinity.

This false economy is shown in many ways. First, in the feeding. If you tell a man he is not feeding enough he will

FREE

Vigorous Cockerels! How to raise them.



A good male can double the potential value of your flock. But he must be handled just right.

In the Purina Poultry Book, there are valuable suggestions on raising and caring for the male birds in your flock.

This is just one of dozens of topics covered by this meaty 100-page manual, the boiled-down facts from 29 years of poultry-yard experience. Get it today, postpaid. Free.

PURINA MILLS

815 Gratiot St.
St. Louis, Mo.



Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1898 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair! Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay, write today.

Mark B Jackson, 25-J Durston Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.



YOUNG'S DRY FRONT Poultry House

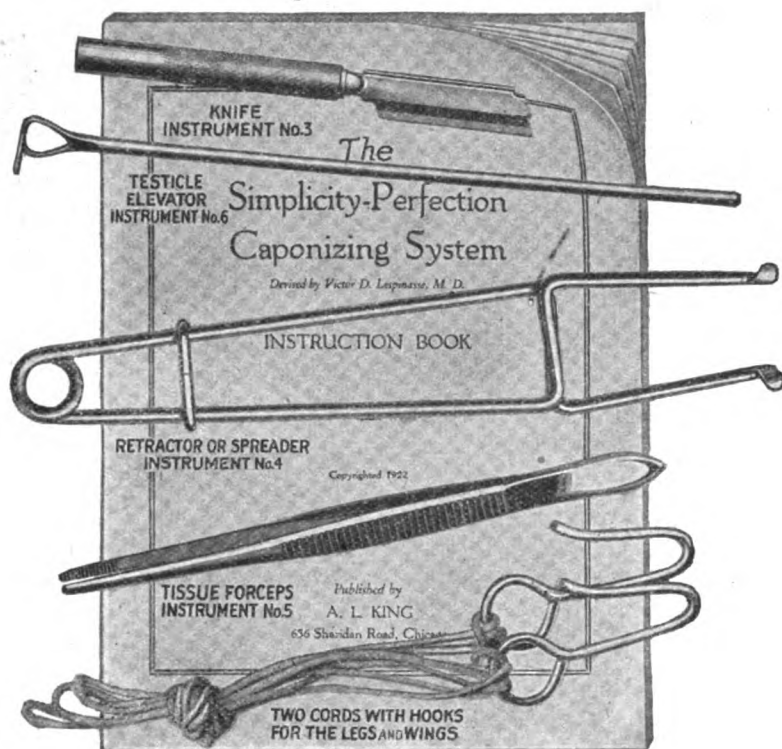
Write for 1923 Booklet.

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. Young Co., 4 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

CAPONIZE

Your Surplus Cockerels



If you are supplied with modern and scientifically correct instruments, caponizing is a comparatively simple operation that you can quickly and easily learn to perform yourself.

No caponizing specialist or veterinarian is required, contrary to the belief of many who have never themselves attempted caponizing. With the proper instruments the operation is simple, and it was with the idea of meeting the requirements of thousands of poultrymen who wish to caponize their surplus cockerels and thereby reap two-fold profits that the "SIMPLICITY PERFECTION" Caponizing set was brought out.

This modern and scientifically correct method requires no cutting, and no clamping. No hemorrhages result from its use, as the testicle elevator separates completely the testicle from the blood vessels. Nor are there any slips, as the testicle is completely removed.

Thousands of "SIMPLICITY PERFECTION" sets have been sold to poultrymen all over the country, and hundreds of testimonials from satisfied users are on file.

As the caponizing season is now with us, we suggest you place your order at once for a complete set of "SIMPLICITY PERFECTION" caponizing instruments and caponize every cockerel you can. The "SIMPLICITY PERFECTION" is absolutely the BEST caponizing set we have ever seen, and we heartily recommend it to you. The complete set, neatly boxed and accompanied by an illustrated instruction book detailing every movement, consists of: Knife, Spreader, Tissue Forceps, Hooks and Cords, Testicle Elevator. The price postpaid is \$5.00.

Get an early start. Place your order now, direct from this advertisement, or write for free descriptive folder.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, Dept. A, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

say, "I can't afford to feed any more! They do not pay for themselves as it is." He is feeding just enough to keep the fowls alive without having anything left over for egg forming material. That feed is practically wasted; it barely prolongs life of his fowls without bringing any returns. But if he would add to it a proper amount, in suitable variety, of egg building material, the hens would pay for it three or four times over. It is often said, "Don't feed too much; your fowls will get fat." But where there are many who feed too little and with a well-balanced ration there is little danger of over-feeding. Then if you tell an experienced keeper of poultry on a small scale that he ought to feed a variety, to give a balanced ration, to keep his houses and yards clean, to keep the drinking water fresh and clean, or do any one of a score of other things, he is likely to reply, "It is too much bother." He will bother to keep a few hens in a half-hearted way and become disgusted with them because they do not furnish sufficient eggs for his household use, while a little extra bother in doing things right would double his egg yield. Have known this to be the case. It is a saying true to the last degree with poultry that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Buttermilk is now recognized as one of the most necessary food digestive agents known for both growing poultry and hogs, due to the lactic acid it contains. This lactic acid acts on the grains consumed, rendering more complete digestion. Buttermilk is an animal protein poultry food. It has a nutritive ration of one to 1.6, and in each hundred pounds it supplies 3.84 pounds of digestible protein, 1.05 pounds digestible fat, 3.92 pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and 0.7 pounds of ash.

Buttermilk is excellent for baby chicks, invaluable in cases of bowel troubles, both as a cure and preventative. As they grow older the chicks show remarkable strength and vigor. For growing stock there is nothing better. It puts vim in them, their food digests better, there is an absence of bowel troubles, their appetites are increased, and the chicks grow rapidly, maturing much earlier than chicks fed on any other ration.

Buttermilk prevents the appearance of white diarrhoea and other bowel troubles, increases fertility of eggs, grows more eggs, imparts a richness to the meat, making it all the more appetizing. It prevents troubles with the digestive organs and lengthens the life of usefulness. Milk in any form is valuable in the poultry diet, whether skimmed milk or buttermilk.

Did you ever read "The Fat of the Land"? It is a delightful story reputed to be founded upon fact. It is the chronicle of the experiences of a retired physician, who accumulated enough money to buy a farm and conduct it along the lines he desired. He made a great success, and set down in the book many principles worthy of wider following. One of those the doctor considered basic was that in dry feeding dairy cows the greatest economy was attained in getting the cows to consume all the feed possible. The point is, that if a hundred weight of feed costs one dollar and you can transform it into a quantity of milk worth a dollar and a half, the greater amount of feed you get the cow to eat the more money you will make.

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS

BIG, STRONG CHICKS hatched from high class, bred to lay stock. A 10 per cent deposit will book your order for future delivery, and you will get your chicks when wanted.

Reds, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas	\$12.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns	\$10.00 per 100
Broilers	\$ 7.00 per 100
Pekin Ducklings	\$30.00 per 100

WE PAY PARCEL POST AND GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY

NUNDA POULTRY FARM, - - - - - NUNDA, N. Y.

The truth of the theory will apparently vary with its various applications. Certainly the doctor's experience in both dairy and poultry indicates that it is well founded. The market poultryman, the cattle feeder, the sheep feeder, the hog feeder, the horse feeder—all agree by their own methods that where gain in weight is desired, the greater the consumption the greater the profit.

A balanced ration is not an impractical theory. On the other hand it is as practical as anything can be. A balanced ration is neither more or less than the economical ration. In other words, it is the feeding of different ingredients in the proportions as needed for specific purposes instead of feeding too much of one kind of feed and too little of another, with the result that feed is wasted and yet the fowl or animal does not get enough food to produce the desired results. The feeder must realize that in egg production, flesh production or milk production, elements in different proportions are required. Furthermore, the egg production from various fowls under various conditions requires different rations. A growing lamb needs different nourishment than fattening sheep. It is consequently clear that different rations are important in successful feeding.

During the summer months the birds in the laying pens require very careful handling in order to maintain as large a production as possible and at the same time prevent ovarian troubles, which are liable to occur in the summer months when birds are forced too heavily. The problem is mainly a feeding problem, in that one must get the feed into the birds, in such amounts that a fair egg production will be the result. It is not merely a matter of getting a large quantity of feed into the birds either, as much as it is getting the egg-producing feed, which is the mash, into them.

It should be the aim of the feeder to give the birds about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much mash as grain in the months of June and as high as 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much mash as grain in July and August, provided the birds are in good physical condition as judged by the body weight. Where the birds are in poor condition of flesh, the grain cannot be cut so rapidly as where the birds are in good condition of flesh. The proportion of grain and mash can be determined by the quality of grain which is fed to the birds in the scratch ration given in the litter in the morning and night. If the grain ration is increased, the birds will have a tendency to eat less mash, and vice versa, if the grain ration is cut these birds will have a tendency to eat more mash. If the ordinary recommendations for feeding grain in the months of May, June, July and August are followed, there ought to be no difficulty in having the birds get the proper amount of mash and grain. Birds should be getting at least 7 quarts of grain in the scratch ration per hundred birds a day during the months of May and June. This should be cut to quarts through July and five quarts through August. The birds will balance their mash ration accordingly.

About this time of the year, especially during the months of July and August, the natural green feed in the chicken yards is liable to become very scarce, unless, of course, birds have free range or the yards are so large that

They started SMALL and grew **BIG**



C. A. Norman of Knoxville, Tenn., says: "I feel that it would not be amiss to send you a few lines of appreciation for your assistance toward our success with the Buckeye No. 7 Mammoth Incubator. "We are handling from 4,600 to 5,200 chicks each week from our two machines, which we consider excellent hatching since about 40% of these are large broods. What appeals to me is the fact that we are incubating nearly 21,000 eggs with an expenditure of about 30 minutes' time daily, and at a cost of eight cents per hour." (Mr. Norman now has eight No. 7 Buckeyes.)

Many Buckeye users, on an investment of a few hundred dollars, have grown and developed handsome incomes, up to \$25,000 a year and more

* * *

There are more than 1,200 successful commercial hatcheries throughout the United States using Buckeye Mammoth Incubators—and not a single failure. We have helped in these successes, and we can help you! We sell you assured success!

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We show you how and where to secure your eggs. We show you how to select the best eggs and what to reject. We instruct you in every detail of operation of the machines. We help you plan, if necessary, the building or room which your incubators occupy. We help you get the very highest percentage hatches of big healthy chicks.

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We not only give you full instruction on how and where to sell your chicks, but also tell you how to handle orders, how to ship your product, in fact every detail of

How to make Big Profits

In the soundest, safest, fastest growing industry today Buckeye users attribute a large measure of their success to the big hatches of strong, healthy chicks and the wonderful service of the Buckeye organization.

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators have taken the gamble out of hatchery business and put it on a sound business basis. They are built in four sizes: No. 6—capacity, 2,640 eggs; No. 7—capacity, 10,368 eggs; No. 8—capacity, 4,608 eggs; No. 9—capacity, 2,304 eggs.

We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog which tells all about this remarkable invention. Mail the coupon for details of how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders

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Please send full details of Buckeye Mammoth Incubators and your complete Service.

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The acknowledged leader. Celluloid—uniform high quality—easy to put on and they stay on. Millions in use. Mark your baby chicks from different matings and keep track of them.

No.	25	100	500
4 Baby chicks	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.30
6 Growing chicks	.20	.75	3.20
7 Large growing chicks	.30	.90	4.00
8 Leghorns, Anconas	.50	.90	4.00
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.60	1.00	4.50

Colors furnished are Red, Green, White, Yellow. Order by number. Specify colors wanted. All orders filled prepaid parcel post to you.



Number Clips For "Spiralets"

Use these number clips to identify your birds. The only sure way of keeping an accurate record of individual birds. These clips fit on the "Spiralets" bands. Prices for clips only: 20, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 85c; 500, \$4; 1000, \$7.50. All orders promptly filled prepaid to you.

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BROODER \$4.96

For \$4.96, including heater, you can build the simplest, most efficient, and most satisfactory brooder ever made. Wind-proof; fire-proof; rat-proof; fool-proof. Can be built by anyone in an hour, with saw and hammer. Thousands in use. Plans 10c.

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Barron 306 Egg Strain

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Eggs and Chicks. Free folder tells all. Write for one.

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Profits Sure

for those who buy our May and June Egg-Bred English Leghorn chicks. Make the best winter layers. \$12 per 100. Also S. C. Red and Columbian Rock chicks. Price List free.

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Route No. 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HOISTS FOR FORD TRUCKS \$27

Stop shoveling. Dependable Hoist guaranteed to fit any old or new Ford Truck Chassis. Easy to install; strong; can't break. We pay freight. Write.

Dependable Mfg. Co.,

Streator, Ill

the birds have not disposed of all the green food in the yards. Where the amount of green food is limited, however, it is necessary for the poultry raiser to supply this for the birds. Double yarding may not always be possible, but it is very strongly urged and is one of the things which will very materially aid in maintaining a fairly uniform summer production.

We know that unless pullets are properly fed they will not lay. Feed has as much influence as any other element, and perhaps more, as, without food life cannot be sustained, and without life there could be no laying. On the other hand, with food life can be sustained even when other conditions are bad and no eggs produced. When we feed for eggs, then we simply feed for health and to build up the body of the pullet without producing abnormal conditions.

If we supply the elements demanded by the body, we also supply those necessary for egg production. The egg germ is fed by the blood of the hen, and if she is perfectly healthy she will have an abundance of rich blood. There is no necessity for figuring the chemical elements in the egg and attempting to supply these same elements in the food. If the pullet receives what her body demands she will lay all the eggs nature has endowed her with.

Some may wonder why it is necessary to supply such a variety of feed, animal, vegetable and cereal, and why properly balanced rations are necessary. It is because all these elements are necessary to sustain a pullets in health, and are just as necessary when a pullet is not laying as they are when she is in the flush of laying, though many people do not carry this idea. When pullets are not laying they deem any food good enough, but it is a mistake. It is true, a pullet consumes more food when laying than when she is not. On the same plan a horse requires more feed when at heavy work than when standing in the stall in idleness.

When pullets have been fed what we believe an egg-producing ration, and have failed to respond, we have found the addition of green food to the ration or some simple thing in the way of care, to start them to laying when food and condiments failed. If the hen was a machine and converted her food into eggs, as is largely supposed, then the same ration, fed in the same quantity, would be effectual at all times and under all conditions. The hen would lay as well at one season as another with the exception of the time of moulting. This we know is not the case. A certain ration may produce excellent results with one flock for a time, while with other flocks it will not prove satisfactory.

We find almost as many methods of feeding as we find poultrymen, each one finding his particular method of special advantage, which, to his mind, places it ahead ahead and beyond all others. Most poultry raisers feed differently in summer than in winter, and it is right that they should. The health of the fowls demands it. Rations that are successful with some give poor results with others. This is all due to conditions surrounding the fowls, methods of handling, etc.



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Hatching every day in the week and every hour in the day. We are the world's largest producers.

THREE MILLION FOR 1923

Twelve popular breeds of best thoroughbred stock obtainable, moderately priced; also QUALITY chicks from heavy laying stock at small additional cost.

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New York and Pennsylvania Experiment Stations have tested and highly recommend STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL as the ideal food-supplement. Send for valuable feeding instructions.—free!

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MEAT SCRAP

has the proper amount of animal protein—best egg-producing food.

Two grades—50%-55% or 45%-50% protein. Dold-Quality Meat Scrap brings more money from poultry than feeding grains, cereals or vegetables alone. Formulate your own mash feed with meat scrap, meat meal or digester tankage.

Mixed with grain feeds or fed in hoppers. Also all grades poultry bone — charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, pure bone fertilizer.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

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Easy Way To Make Money

If hundreds of people who use "OCULUM," the Great Money Making Germicide, should tell you HOW EASY it is to keep your chickens, hogs and cows healthy, how "OCULUM" routs lice, saves feed and work, how it makes more eggs, meat and milk, you'd try it. Let us send you FREE the testimony of users from your State. Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass. (everybody knows them), after using it 10 years O. K. "OCULUM," and this Journal O. K.'s it.

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Out your own fence costs to the bone by buying direct from us at Lowest Factory Prices. We Pay the Freight.

Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates, Posts, and latest low prices. **KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 23 MUNCIE IND.** America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.



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Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform.
Easy to use.

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LICE AND MITES and as a **SANITARY**
PROTECTION against

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ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

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We will send you free a booklet on the
treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on
how to build a hog wallow, which will
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We offer this unequalled newspaper one
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years, both for only \$1.75.

Address all orders to American Poultry
Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Latest Egg Laying Contest News

STORRS CONTEST REPORT

The report for the first six months, ending
April 30, shows that the one hundred pens of ten
birds each laid a grand total of 78,578 eggs. The
total for the month of April was 17,131 eggs or
a yield of 57 per cent. Although the April pro-
duction was some 1600 eggs below the expected
yield for the month, nevertheless, the hens are
starting the second six months period 8990 eggs
ahead of the average for the last eight years.

Reds and Rocks captured all the ribbons for
the month of April. Charles H. Lane's pen of
Rhode Island Reds from Mass., outlaid all other
pens with a record of 232 eggs. The second
prize ribbon for the month has been awarded to
Keewaydin Farm, Conn., whose pen of Barred
Rocks laid 228 eggs. The third prize ribbon
for April was won by another pen of Barred
Rocks entered by the Ontario Agricultural Col-
lege at Guelph. These 10 pullets laid 227 eggs.

The leading individuals and their records to
date are as follows:

	Eggs
White Leghorn, College Park, Md.	140
R. I. Red, No. Bennington, Vt.	137
Barred Rock, Cazenovia, N. Y.	137
White Leghorn, Suffield, Conn.	136
R. I. Red, Attleboro, Mass.	135
R. I. Red, No. Bennington, Vt.	135
White Wyandotte, Bridgeton, R. I.	133
White Leghorn, Farmington, Conn.	133
R. I. Red, Attleboro, Mass.	132
Barred Rock, Guelph, Ont.	132

The four leading pens in each of the principal
breeds are as follows:

	Eggs
Davidson Bros., Mass., White Plymouth Rocks	1000
Jules F. Francais, L. I., Barred Rocks	890
Ontario Agri. Col., Guelph, Ont., Barred Rocks	881
Edgar Stoughton, Conn., Barred Rocks	881
Lady Anderson, England, White Wy- andottes	1078
Woodbridge Orchards, Conn., White Wy- andottes	1036
Frank P. Matteson, R. I., White Wy- andottes	1025
William E. Moran, Conn., White Wy- andottes	935
Fernside Farm, Mass., R. I. Reds	1079
Hall Farm, Vt., R. I. Reds	1021
E. Newton Searles, Conn., R. I. Reds	976
Fred H. Sampson, Mass., R. I. Reds	966
Roy H. Waite, Md., White Leghorns	1036
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, L. I., White Leg- horns	1029
Hilltop Farm, Conn., White Leghorns	980
Hollywood Farm, Wash., White Leghorns	956

TWELFTH NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI

The average production for the first six months
of this contest is 105.49 eggs per hen compared
with 103.79 for last year.

The thirty pens of heavy hens averaged 21.85
eggs for April against 21.93 eggs laid by the
light breeds. The heavy hens average 105.513
eggs for the six months against 105.466 by the
light breeds.

Hen 4 in Pen 51, Barred Rocks, holds in-
dividual honors to date by having produced 164
eggs. Fourteen hens, seven heavy and seven
light, have produced 140 eggs or more during
the first six months of the contest.

The 300 hens in the contest laid 6,568 eggs
during the month of April, or an average of 21.89
eggs per hen for the month.

Pen No. 20, S. C. White Leghorns owned
by St. John's Poultry Farm, Missouri, won the
cup for April by laying 137 eggs during the
month.

THE SIX LEADING PENS FOR APRIL

	Eggs
Pen 20, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	137
Pen 53, Barred Rocks, Tennessee	136
Pen 19, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	136
Pen 16, S. C. White Leghorns, Washington	133
Pen 51, Barred Rocks, Missouri	132
Pen 43, S. C. R. I. Reds, Kentucky	129

THE SIX LEADING PENS TO DATE

	Eggs
Pen 12, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	681
Pen 20, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	669
Pen 16, S. C. White Leghorns, Washington	650
Pen 33, White Wyandottes, Missouri	637
Pen 53, Barred Rocks, Tennessee	635
Pen 57, R. C. R. I. Whites, Missouri	631

VINELAND CONTEST

The report for the week ending May 8th, the
27th week of the contest, shows that the average
production was 67.07%. One hundred pens of
twenty birds each are entered in the contest.

Pen No. 93, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by

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Reported; Full Directions
And Sample
SENT FREE

Just because you have been ruptured for
years and have tried all kinds of bungling
trusses and appliances, salves, liniments
and plasters without satisfactory results, do
not think you have to stay in this danger-
ous condition.

You may have instant blessed relief and,
as scores of others report, complete recov-
ery by the use of this simple, inexpensive
discovery.

Send no money. To prove that my fa-
mous Sponge Rubber Rupture Pad does
Conquer Rupture, even in its worst forms,
I will send a sample absolutely free to any
ruptured person, in a plain sealed package.
Possibly you are wondering whether this
can be true. Stop it! The test is free and
surely the test will tell. Cut out this no-
tice and hand it to a ruptured friend or
send it with your name and address to
E. H. Scott, Hernia Expert, 567-S Scott
Bldg., Akron, Ohio, and you will quickly
receive a sample Sponge Rubber Pad with
full directions. No obligation to purchase.
Don't let Rupture handicap you in the bat-
tle of life, but make this test today.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember it is not how
many you hatch that
counts, but how many
you raise. Chicks
that hatch out weak and
wobbly and live but a few
days, mean nothing to you
except trouble and loss.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks
that live and grow soon pay the difference. Built of
genuine Redwood, which does not absorb the odor
from hatching chicks, to weaken later hatches. The
Queen hot water system prevents eggs from drying
out and provides moisture for the hatching chick. Accurately
regulated.

You will have "luck" with chicks if you use a Queen. Ask
your dealer or send for free book.

Queen Incubator Co., 1100 N. 14th St., Lincoln, Nebr.



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THE "BEST YET" ALUMI-
NUM. Not colored. Will stay
on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c;
100, 90c. State breed.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—
Red, Green, Amber, Pink,
Black, White, Yellow, Purple,
Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby,
Cerule.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.30	.35	.80	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

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loid, in various styles for Chickens,
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Iceless Refrigerator
Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice.
Costs nothing to operate—lasts a life-
time. Lowers into well, basement or
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windlass and evaporation. Write for
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Getting high priced eggs in the early Fall and Winter months is a matter of helping chicks to quick, husky growth in June and July. This has been proven by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, the world's

FREE



foremost authority on successful poultry raising. He proved that the earlier your chicks take on mature strength, the earlier they begin to lay and pay profits. How to save feed and to make sure that your chicks grow properly is outlined in

Prof. Quisenberry's new 96-page illustrated free book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business." This remarkable book, which has put 50,000 poultry raisers on a big-profit basis, outlines also:

- How to feed chicks from start to finish.
- How to save feed and reduce feed cost.
- How to prevent lice, mites, etc.
- How to prevent diseases.
- How to keep chicks healthy and growing.
- How to cull out the poor layers.
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Buffalo, N. Y.

James Whetsel, N. J., is leading with a total of 2321 eggs laid to date. Pen No. 44, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by C. T. Darby, N. J., is second high pen with a total production of 2211 eggs. Lewis N. Clark of Ontario, Canada, is the owner of third high pen, with a production of 2204 eggs.

NORTH AMERICAN CONTEST

One hundred pens of five birds each are in competition at the Philadelphia North American International Egg Laying Competition at Milford, Delaware.

While at Vineland, Bergen, Mountain Grove and Santa Cruz, the Leghorn seems to hold sway, here, like at Storrs, the American breeds carry away most of the honors. A S. C. Buff Orpington is leading individual layer with 148 eggs in twenty-five weeks to her credit.

Pen No. 67, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by S. C. Price, Pennsylvania, is in the lead with 609 eggs to its credit at the end of the 25th week. Pen No. 27, White Wyandottes, owned by F. B. Wildman, Pennsylvania, is in second place, with a total production of 570 eggs. Tom Barron's White Wyandottes from England are third with 561 eggs. Fourth place is held by a pen of S. C. Black Leghorns owned by A. E. Hampton, N. J. This pen has laid 543 eggs to date.

CALIFORNIA CONTEST

The April report from the California Farm Bureau Egg Laying Contest at Santa Cruz is most interesting. Average production of the 57 pens of 12 birds each, was 73.3% for that month. It must be taken into consideration that California's spring weather arrives sooner than in other sections of the country, bringing the birds into regular spring and summer laying ahead of fowls here in the Middle West and East.

Fifty-seven pens are entered in the contest. Of these 51 are S. C. White Leghorns.

The report states that high production is being secured on a ration containing 35 per cent barley, which is the cheapest grain the California poultryman can use. J. E. Dougherty, Chief of the Poultry Division, University Farm, at Davis, is credited with the statement that contrary to popular notion, barley is not high in fiber. As a matter of fact, he claims, barley contains only one-half as much fiber as plump oats.

Learn to Judge Your Own Poultry

The Sixth Annual Cornell Poultry Judging and Breeding School will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, July 2nd to 7th inclusive, 1923. The entire week will be devoted to the judging of poultry for production. The school teaches how to cull out the unprofitable fowls, how to segregate the hens into flock of similar laying conditions and capacity in order to feed and illuminate them most efficiently, how to select the most promising pullets for future production, and how to pick out the most desirable males and females for breeding purposes. The best evidence of the value of the school is the increase each year in the attendance as follows:

1918.....	45
1919.....	56
1920.....	74
1921.....	81
1922.....	101

Persons who complete the course, pass the examination, and secure a certificate are eligible for employment, other qualifications being satisfactory, as "paid cullers" and judges of production classes at agricultural fairs and poultry shows.

The course is free except for a \$5.00 laboratory fee. The expense for room and board need not exceed \$18.00 or \$20.00.

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Progeny Show

(Continued from page 362)

pen of older birds must be accompanied by the baby chicks hatched the year of the showing.

"The show has always been held the last week of May or first week of June. The Executive Committee of the Greater Kansas City Poultry Club decided that this should be an annual show and is open to every poultry man who wishes to show the older birds and the progeny. A small entry fee is charged to defray actual cost of show advertising, etc. The show is judged by licensed judges according to A. P. standards and has always had the biggest and best judges in the country. The elder birds are judged according to American Poultry Association rules, the younger birds are judged according to uniformity of type, color and general condition rather than size although the growth of the bird is also considered. The characteristics of the breed and uniformity to type are the main points valued.

"Many new ideas are added to the show from year to year and it has proved to be one of the most popular shows in this part of the country. As far as we know it is the only show given anywhere in which the elder birds and the progeny are shown at a poultry show.

"Over seven hundred birds were shown at the Progeny Show of the G. K. C. Poultry Club in 1921 and interest in the show continues to increase. Ducks, turkeys, geese and all the poultry babies are expected to be shown this year."

Feeding Questions

Q.—Are cowpeas a good feed for poultry?
—C. M. S.

A.—Cowpeas are a very good feed for poultry and greatly relished by them although they are used very little generally as a poultry feed. According to analysis cowpeas contain 14.8 per cent water, 85.2 dry matter, 4.1 fiber, 3.2 ash, 12.8 protein, 55.7 carbohydrates and 1.4 fat, giving a nutritive ration of 1:2:8 and potential energy of 9.2.

Q.—Will sweet corn answer as well or better than field corn for feeding fowls for winter?
—H. W. F.

A.—The feeding value of sweet corn is not so great as that of field corn and while for a time it might take the place of the latter grain it should not be considered a substitute as a regular ration.

Q.—What is meant by the nutritive ration of a food?

A.—The nutritive ration of a food is the ratio of its proteinoids to its carbohydrates and fats, reduced to the terms of carbohydrates. One part of fats by weight having a fuel value two and one-half times as great as an equal weight of carbohydrates. The chemical analysis of a food being known, the nutritive ration is determined thus, taking corn as an example; corn contains 10.4 parts protein, 70.3 of carbohydrates and 5 of fat; its nutritive ration is 10.4:70.3—(5x2.5)—1:7, 9.

Q.—How long should a commercial chick feed be fed? Is a mixture of one part oatmeal, two parts each of cracked wheat and corn, with 10 per cent of sifted meat scraps good to use after discontinuing the chick food?
—B. F.

A.—The mixture is all right to use as a chick food. Some sort of good, wholesome, fine granulated chick food should be fed for the first three weeks and then coarser cracked grains, with the regular mash used for layers may be gradually substituted for the chick food.

Q.—Do laying hens require green alfalfa or clover more than three times a week?
—L. K. M.

A.—They will get along quite well with green food only three times a week, but it is better to give them some green food every day.

Q.—What is a good feeding ration for young ducks?
—H. W. W.

A.—For growing ducks a good ration is 1 part corn meal, 2 parts bran, with 5 per cent of good beef scrap added and a little fine grit.

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Now is the time to buy a fine breeding pen for next season, the ones you will be proud of. Prices cut in half.

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Once a day give freshly cut green food or vegetable food. Feed 4 or 5 times a day for the first 4 or 5 weeks, then 3 times a day, having drinking water always before them. When about 9 weeks old double the portion of corn meal and beef scrap.

Q.—Will you tell me about how much grain should be raised to feed 3,000 chickens for a year; that is, taking them after they have reached the broiler size. Of course, we can only provide the uncracked grains for scratch purposes, and will have to purchase all ground feeds. We intend to raise young stock on range mostly, or whole grains or crushed grains, and would like to get a rough estimate of how many bushels of corn, wheat and oats to be raised. Will carry about 1,000 layers and breeders the year around, and raise 2,500 chicks.—C. V. G.

A.—The following figures from the fourth annual laying contest at Storrs will give you a pretty good idea of the amount of food required by 1,000 laying fowls, and will serve a rough estimate of your needs.

There were 1,000 birds in this contest; they weighed 2¼ tons; they ate 20 tons of dry mash; and a little over 21 tons of grain. About 10 tons of beets were consumed; 1¼ tons of grit and shell and 12 tons of straw was required for litter. They laid between 9¼ and 10 tons of eggs, and produced 18 tons manure. Those 1,000 birds of mixed breeds laid an average of 151.8 eggs per bird. At an average price of 36 cents per dozen their total egg production amounted to \$4,019.37. The total cost of their food was \$1,779.20.

Quiz Department

(Continued from page 358)

Q. Please inform me if there are the two varieties of the S. C. Brown Leghorns, the light and dark.

Which variety is suitable for the best egg production. I am located in some timber, where hawks, and so forth, are numerous. I had the white leghorn in mind, but due to their color, I think they may be seen for a long distance, and therefore, easily captured by roving animals.

Would the brown leghorn be less noticeable, and still be as good an egg machine as the white, when properly handled?—M. D.

A. The Standard recognizes only one variety of the S. C. Brown Leghorn, but where double mating is practiced, the lighter and darker birds are mated separately.

The shade of color of plumage does not affect egg production.

The Brown Leghorns would not be so readily noticed by hawks as would the White Leghorns, but would not be immune from capture.

The Brown Leghorns are excellent layers, and when properly handled will do as good as any breed in that class.—M. K. B.

Q. Will you please tell how to prevent my hens from eating their eggs. I have caught one that is guilty but do not wish to kill her unless it is the only way to stop it. Have been trying mustard filled egg shells but they seem to say "Thank you" and ask for more.

I have a small flock of White Wyandottes. Is oyster shell, charcoal and coal ashes enough grit for them to make their shell.

How many cocks should I have with thirty hens in order to get fertile eggs. I have three.—N. H. H.

A. Starting at the beginning would say when hens become too fat or do have sufficient lime in the food, they lay soft-shelled eggs which readily break when dropped, and which at once gives the hens a taste.

Or, when there is not enough litter in the nest, the eggs are apt to be cracked when laid. Crowding on the nest too, results in broken eggs.

When once the hens know the taste of eggs they are apt to crave them.

Pen the guilty hen alone for a week or two, and give her all the cracked egg shell she will eat. Unless she has fully acquired the habit, and is not too fat, this may cure her. After she has been eating egg shell for a week or more, tempt her with an egg. If she does not eat it, she is cured and can be returned to the pen.

2. Oyster shell alone, ordinarily, will supply sufficient lime for the hens.

3. The rule in flock mating is to have one good vigorous male for every 10 hens in the flock.—M. K. B.

Q. I am writing you in regard to a cock I purchased for breeding purposes. I find that he has a kind of cheesy fungus growth in one corner of his mouth, also down in his throat there are some spots. I thought it looked like canker and I cleaned these spots off as clean as I could and treated them with peroxide first and then with iodine. This bird is in very fine condition in regard to weight and general looks and I would like to have your advice in regard to treatment and if it would be safe for me

to put him in with my birds for breeding, or if there would be danger of hens contracting this trouble.—W. W. McC.

A. From the description you give of your cock bird, I believe he has canker.

A very good treatment in cases of canker is to swab out the mouth and throat with diluted solution of chlorate of potash and alum, equal parts, containing one-half water, and remove the ulcers with a quill. Then apply powdered borax to the places left bare, to be repeated twice a day.

I have cured bad cases of canker by using enough permanganate of potash solution in the drinking water to give it a good wine color. Give this daily as a drink until the canker is entirely gone. The solution is made by dissolving an ounce of permanganate of potash in a quart bottle of water. This should be given to all the hens in the flock as a preventative.

2 The cock bird should not be put back with the hens until he is cured. The danger of the hens contracting it would be through the drinking water.—M. K. B.

Q. I am very much interested in poultry and wish that you kindly give me some information in regard to housing same.

Please inform me if I am right in a chicken house that I intend to build, house to be 72 feet long, 12 feet wide, 7 feet high in front and 6 feet high in rear with pens (6) 12x12. Stock, S. C. R. I. R.; also inform me as to how high house should be from ground and do you think house is too wide. How many chickens can I easily house in a pen 12x12. S. C. R. I. R. stock.—B. L.

A pen 12x12 would comfortably winter from 15 to 20 head of stock. More can be gotten in such a pen, but the results would not justify the additional number.

A house 12 feet wide and 6 feet high in the rear, should be higher in front than 7 feet, if there is to be a slant roof. One foot difference between the back and front would not give much pitch, which would be detrimental during the winter with heavy snows.—M. K. B.

Q. Do you consider fowls with a crooked or deformed breast bone unfit for breeders? Are they sometimes disqualified?

Usually what is the cause? The writer being a regular subscriber to The Poultry Advocate, would greatly appreciate a reply.—C. W. G.

A. In the show room a bird with a crooked keel or breast bone would not be disqualified by the judge, but he would consider it a defect and cut from one-half to two points.

I am not ready to say that a male bird with a crooked breast bone is unfit for breeding, but I would not breed such a bird if I could help it, for the reason that any deformity is apt to be transmitted to the young.

A general cause for crooked breast bone is early perching on poles or sharp objects, while the breast bone is still tender.—M. K. B.

Q. Can you tell me through the columns of this Advocate the trouble with my Barred Rock hens. The side of the head swells out big a small marble and closes the eye. It is a hard bunch and after a while it grows a little white, red at first. The hen seems perfectly well every other way and eats well and lays some times. The tongue is swollen. I keep the affected one away from the flock. It takes months for them to get well. Hope to see a remedy in next month's Advocate.—Mrs. A. P.

A. The swelling of the face of your hens is ropy-cold.

The most satisfactory treatment I know of is permanganate of potash solution in the drinking water.

To make this solution, dissolve an ounce of permanganate of potash (which you can buy at your drug store) in a quart bottle of water. The next morning add about two tablespoonfuls of this solution to an 8 or 10 quart pail of water and give it to all the fowls, both sick and well. Of course, the afflicted birds must be kept separate from the well ones.

This will prove to be a remedy for the sick and a preventative for the well ones.

I give this potash water to my fowls every day throughout the year.—M. K. B.

Q. Will you kindly advise me about my chickens. I bought a few hens, some of them had knots on them as large as a goose egg. I had two that way. Everyone says they never say anything like it before, so I killed the two and buried deep. One had knots on her wings and breast, the other on her back. The first one seemed to be getting better. Her comb got red as a red rose. I think the knot busted on the first one, but the odor from them made one sick that worked with them. I am afraid that the disease will go through the drove. They are the so-called "dun hills" chickens, but am going to order baby chicks of the pure Rhode Island Reds as I have found it doesn't pay to feed scabs.

My first Poultry Advocate came yesterday.

I sure am glad that I had a chance to subscribe for it. Think it a grand paper.—Mrs. C. D. W.

A. Barnyard fowls, turkeys and especially pigeons, are at times afflicted with these wart-like growths, such as you describe in your letter. These warts are contagious, spreading from one bird to another, generally slowly, and are due to a minute parasite belonging to the Protezoa.

Tincture of iodine has proved to be the most satisfactory remedy. Apply it to the warts.

Disinfect the premises thoroughly every month. I use zenoleum, as it is more effective than anything I have yet tried.—M. K. B.

I expect to very soon take up the production of eggs and small fruits on "one man" scale, and am looking for a small farm suitable for this purpose, but have been cautioned about South Jersey on account of the prevalence of poultry diseases, chickenpox, etc.

For over 20 years while at Crestwood, N. Y., we kept a small flock of chickens during which we got acquainted with some of the troubles afflicting them. In your opinion, would there be any real danger to be looked out for in South Jersey. I mean more than any other place where many chickens are kept?

Were you to relocate, would you seek another locality and if so where? I have been told South Jersey is low and atmosphere very humid and oppressive in summer. Is it humid? My wife's health requires dry air. I have been attracted to New Jersey largely by its many poultry associations, which would help a greenhorn in marketing, etc. A few words from you who knows so well will be much appreciated by W. G.

I was rather amused at you being cautioned against South Jersey on account of the prevalence of poultry diseases, chicken pox, etc. I do not know where one could go to be immune from chicken ailments, and after nearly 40 years' experience right here in South Jersey with poultry, I do not know of any section of the United States that has less trouble in keeping fowls in a healthful condition.

If South Jersey is such a dangerous spot for stock, would it be the great poultry section of the east that it really is? All diseases to a large extent can be prevented and no disease has been more prevalent here than in any other part of the country. In all the years that I have been interested in poultry, I never heard of a case of cholera in fowls, nor a case of gapes in chicks in this section.

No, I would not choose another locality were I to relocate again.

I have found South Jersey a healthful climate. I do not know, of course, the condition of your wife's health, but to satisfy yourself on that score—from a climate and general health standpoint, write to a physician in the town in which you are interested. If you address a letter of inquiry to the postmaster asking that the letter be turned over to a reliable physician in that town, and enclose a dollar bill to pay him for his time in replying, I feel sure that you would get an honest reply.

Q. As I am a subscriber of the American Poultry Advocate and read with interest your monthly letter, would like to ask you for some advice and your prompt reply will be greatly appreciated. My case is as follows:

I am the owner of a small flock of Shepard Ancona strain. My poultry house is 12x24, 8 feet high in front, back wall 6 feet high, with glass windows in front a foot from floor. Four windows, 3x4, upper windows 3x24, screened outside, with burlap curtains on the inside. Concrete floor, scratching shed. I keep covered with clean straw to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. I feed the clover leaf scratch feed, a liberal supply of green feed such as cabbage, beets and apples, charcoal and the different grits. Most of the time a dry mash. About the time some of my pullets started to lay at the age of five months, some disease came on which will explain best I can. Seem to have choking in the throat, some of them have one eye closed and some of them both eyes closed and swollen. The house is kept perfectly clean. Chickens have always been inside. Will you kindly advise what it is and what to do for them? H. A. H.

A. Your chickens have suffered from a very heavy cold, in which the throat became cankered.

I know of no better treatment than permanganate of potash in the drinking water. This should be given all your stock instead of clear water. There is no better antiseptic than this.

Put an ounce of the permanganate in a quart bottle of water and let it stand over night. The next day about a tablespoonful, more or less, of this solution to the quantity of water needed for all your stock. You can tell when you have given the right quantity by the color of the water. If it has a regular light wine color, it is right. Repeat this every day at least for a month. I give it every day the entire year, and find it keeps my stock free from colds.

Separate the sick from the well birds.

M. K. B.

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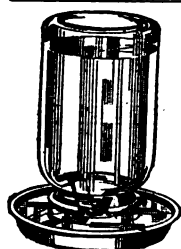
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VITA VIM
TRADE MARK
TRIM

Popularity

(Continued from page 357)

know that White Plumaged Fowls of all breeds stand out in front of all varieties of that breed except in one or two kinds, of which there are only a few in comparison with the most popular ones. I think that it is safe to say that all black varieties of the same stand at the foot of the class; all of which speak as to the question of popularity.

Another feature of the case is that quite often popularity is decided by likes or dislikes, not by or from the real value of the object under consideration. When I write of these things, it is not with a view of saying anything other than the truth as I see it and as others claim it to be facts. One of the very best guides is the orders for Baby Chicks as they go to the Hatcheries. Write and ask them and you will be convinced that what I have had to say is in line with truth as it exists as to popularity, as to plumage and color.

Feeding Notes

(Continued from page 356)

manner of means raise beets. In every particular the beet is superior to the turnip. Only as a last resort raise turnips for poultry.

Cracked corn for chicks and hens, through the summer, should be sweet and free from mould germs. Special care should be given to the quality of cracked corn given to setting hens. Many setting hens die every year, on the nest or soon after hatching, because of being fed cracked corn of poor condition.

If your chicks now go out on grass range, have their colony coops, are fed from hoppers of cracked corn and a good growing mash they will do wonderfully well and take very little of your time.

Fine lawn clippings can be given freely to all layers and chicks of all ages. Better feed to excess rather than limit the stock on green food.

A good scratch feed for summer is, by measure, three-parts best heavy oats, three parts wheat and two of cracked corn. Feed the grains as far from the house as the yard will allow, and thereby help exercise on the part of the hens.

Keep a watch on the condition of the droppings; it will determine if the food is acting correctly upon the bowels.

Underfeeding is as bad as overfeeding. An underfed hen may receive enough feed to sustain the body, but there is a lack of material for egg making. The first food a fowl takes goes toward building up waste tissues, and the overplus is utilized in making fat or eggs, according to the quality of the food given.

It is not so much what we feed as how we feed it, and under what conditions it is given. Corn, for example, may be fed more heavily to fowls having free range than to fowls in confinement. In the former case much miscellaneous matter is secured, to say nothing of exercise, and consequently the fowls are able to counteract any bad affect which might come from the corn feeding.

In feeding the aim should be to avoid overstimulation by feeding too much rich, soft food, which causes indigestion and consequent derangements of the reproductive system; not to feed too much

corn or other fattening foods; and not to underfeed.

Do not neglect to get sour skim milk or buttermilk for your little chicks during the first week anyhow. It is worth all you have to pay for it because a little goes a long way.

As a hard-grain ration to balance the growing mash for chicks there is nothing better than a mixture of cracked corn and wheat with heavy white oats added after the chicks are three months old. The proportions of these grains should vary with the season and price. In very hot weather, when a large proportion of corn is undesirable, it is better to use cracked soaked or sprouted oats liberally rather than to feed too much wheat.

Two feeds are especially valuable for keeping the digestive system in an active condition and maintaining a healthy

(Turn to page 382)

Whoa! CHICKS 8c UP

Rox; Reds; B. Min.; W. Leg. Unusual Guarantees.
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FIVE THOUSAND Barron White Leghorn pullets, cockerels from certified flocks. Hollywood, Tancred pedigreed matings. Circular. Plankton Poultry Plant, Sycamore, Ohio. Route 310.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from 200 egg record hens mated to cockerels out of the \$1.00 pen which took world's record for laying, with records from 288 to 303 eggs. Chicks at \$15.00 per hundred, live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 6-23

CERTIFIED HENS—White Leghorns, large, healthy, heavy layers, \$250 per 100 after May first. Certified hatching eggs \$11 per 100. Order June chicks. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, Kirkwood, New York. 6-23

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MILK GOATS

HIGH GRADE Swiss Toggenburg Milk Goats. Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass. 6-23

A Summary of Unjust Leghorn Discrimination as Used in Market Reports

1. It is not used with the standard English definition.
2. It is a breed name and not a grade of market poultry.
3. It is a definite specific name used for a general term.
4. It does not harmonize with the other terms used.
5. It forces all grades of Leghorns into one class.
6. It prevents selling Leghorns on a quality basis.
7. It does not reflect the practice of buyers from producers.
8. It is not used in selling dressed fowls to the consumer.
9. It indicates inferiority when alive but equality when dressed.
10. It permits buying by name, then selling on a quality basis.
11. It encourages an unjust practice by produce dealers.
12. It destroys the confidence of the producer in his dealer.
13. It encourages the mixing of breeds and varieties.
14. It is impossible to classify breeds mixed with Leghorns.
15. It destroys rather than improves purebred poultry.
16. Its use is fixed by reporters who neither grow, buy nor sell poultry.
17. It applies only to inferior poultry reaching New York alive.
18. It is not used with heavy dressed Leghorns reaching New York.
19. It discourages fattening and preparing Leghorns for market.
20. A 5-lb. Leghorn has more meat and less carcass than a 5-lb. Plymouth Rock.
21. A fat Leghorn is as good as a poor Plymouth Rock of equal weight.
22. If Leghorns differ from other breeds they should reach consumer as such.

23. If Leghorns do not differ they should be classed together on merit.
24. Many buyers classify fowls on weight, which is fair.
25. If buyers ignore the word Leghorn, why should it be used?
26. Poultry producers don't want it used, poultry dealers don't use it, and consumers can't use it, so market reporters are all who use it arbitrarily.
27. Why should reporters continue to use the word Leghorn, causing loss to farmers, injury to pure breeds, and general disregard for market reports, when another word is better?
28. A "Mixed Mongrel Scrub" weighing the same as a Leghorn is quoted higher in the market reports, regardless of their quality.
29. This is causing many breeders to mix Leghorns with the larger breeds, thus destroying all purity. The fight is, therefore, all breeders of pure poultry against the incorrect use of the word Leghorn in market reports.
30. No just and fair reason has ever been given for using the word Leghorn in market reports; therefore, to leave it out, change to a better term or use it with Leghorns only, and all the way from producer to consumer would be nothing more than justice, honor and fair dealing.

By C. T. Paterson, Route No. 4, Springfield, Mo., Chairman Market Committee, National S. C. W. Leghorn Club.

Statement of The Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by The Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of American Poultry Advocate, published monthly at Syracuse, New York, for April 1, 1923.

Before, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fancher L. Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is business manager of the American Poultry Advocate and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of Publisher—American Poultry Advocate Co., Syracuse, New York
Editor—William H. Baigrie, Syracuse, New York
Managing Editor—William H. Baigrie, Syracuse, New York
Business Manager—Fancher L. Miller, Syracuse, New York

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

William H. Baigrie, Syracuse, New York
Fancher L. Miller, Syracuse, New York

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name and address of the person or corporation by whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of stock issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

FANCHER L. MILLER.

(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1923.

(Seal) Jared A. Sprague, Notary Public. (My commission expires March 31, 1924.)

Feeding Notes

(Continued from page 378)

appetite for the early chicks at this time of the year. These feeds are sprouted oats and sour milk or buttermilk. The milk may be given the chicks to drink, taking care to see that the milk crocks are always in the shade.

Dry bran is one of the best summer foods for growing chicks, besides it is a variety in food that tastes good. Keep a hopper full of it before the growing chicks as well as the laying stock and it will help the egg production greatly.

Do not buy more cracked grain, especially corn, at this season of the year than you can use up in a week or two. Cracked grain spoils quickly in hot, humid summer weather and it is liable to mould and cause trouble. Spoiled, musty cracked grain is one of the most common sources of disease, especially bowel disorders, in both old fowls and chickens.

There is always danger of getting fowls or chicks out of condition through overfeeding on fresh meat. If the meat is not perfectly sweet it is more likely to cause trouble. Should they get out of condition from this cause feed charcoal, also use barley meal and fancy wheat middlings or low grade flour freely in the mash.

Lack of dry mash not only causes the poor layers to discontinue laying early, but it also slows up the production of the heavy layers, thus preventing the whole flock from making the records which they would otherwise have made.

Beet pulp is a by-product of sugar beets and contains about 90 per cent of water and 10 per cent solids. Its food value is small, but it has a physiological effect as an aid to digestion, like all succulent rations.

A successful chicken grower who raises 90 per cent of the chicks hatched, says that he gives his chicks nothing but scalded milk for the first four days and after that chick feed. When a week old he feeds dry mash in addition to the chick feed, made of equal parts of bran, middlings and corn meal. No water is given until the end of the second week, but they have the scalded milk to drink.

Improper feeding, combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. When they have free range there is no danger of overfeeding.

Feed all the green stuff thinned out of the garden to growing chicks and confined poultry.

One of the most troublesome diseases in rearing turkeys is indigestion, which is usually brought about by overfeeding. Give a liver pill once a day and feed on bread and milk with green vegetables such as lettuce, onions, etc.

Too many chicks die at an early age as a result of improper feeding. It may be expected that inferior chicks will die soon after being put in the brooder, but every time a vigorous chick becomes inferior, or dies, it should be regarded as a serious matter. Thousands of chicks, vigorous when put in the brooder, either die or develop into inferior birds each year because they do not receive certain dietary essentials required to meet the needs of their rapid growth. In other words, they did not receive a complete ration.

The proper feeding of green food is often neglected. It must be the kind that is relished by the birds so they will

eat large quantities. Also it is necessary to cut the green food fine so the chicks can eat it readily, and thereby form the habit of eating it freely during the second week in the brooder. If trained early in this way to eat green food, it is surprising how they will learn to relish this part of their diet and what large quantities they will consume. This is a point which cannot be over-emphasized. It even applies in many cases to chicks running at large on free range, especially if there is a large number.

Numerous experiments conducted by the poultry department of the New Jersey Agricultural Station tend to show conclusively that liquid milk is superior, pound for pound and dollar for dollar, to the dry milk powder, especially when fed to young chicks during the early period of their existence. The chicks getting liquid milk grow faster and more uniformly than do those fed on the dry powder. The liquid milk is unquestionably more palatable than the dry, and probably its nutritive value has not been lost, whereas, in the case of dry milk it is felt that the process of drying has a tendency to lower to a considerable extent many of its nutritive qualities.

Well fed poultry will always find a market at a good price. Poorly fed stock goes a begging for a customer and is a bad purchase at any price.

Feed the chicks well and keep them growing all the time. Chicks that are stunted because of lack of suitable food never make up the loss.

Be sure to supply fresh, succulent green food to the laying and breeding stock. It is essential to health.

"Vitamines" is the term given to so-called accessories which have been found essential for growth. Present information indicates that a ration may be correct in every detail otherwise, yet if vitamins are not supplied the chick will not grow. The chief source of vitamins is milk, eggs and the leafy parts of plants. This explains the value of skim milk or buttermilk in the diet of baby chicks, as they furnish not only protein but also vitamins, which are of equal importance. For this reason also eggs are an ideal supplement for the ration of growing chicks. After a few weeks green food plays an important part in supplying these important essentials.

More chicks die each year from the result of poor feeding than from any other cause. Most of the bowel trouble in little chicks is caused by overfeeding or feeding too soon after hatching.

Corn meal and cracked corn may become heated and musty, especially in hot weather. Corn should be bought only in small quantities, and it should be freshly cracked or ground, and if possible, kiln-dried. Mould in corn or any grain can be detected by chewing it. It has a bitter taste.

Every breeder should keep one or more spare males in reserve, according to the number of his pens, to replace a possible casualty.

The behavior of the birds is the surest guide. If more heat is desired they will resort to the sleeping compartment during much of the day; if they only seek its shelter after long exercise do not worry.

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Oculum Co. (Germicide)	372
Parke, Davis Co. (Disinfectant)	373
Preme Laboratories (Lice killer)	375
Spaul Breeding Est. (Diarrhea remedy)	375

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Aluminum Marker Wks. (Leg bands)	373
Brown Co., E. C. (Sprayers)	376
Brown Fence & Wire Co. (Fences)	377
Burch & Co. (Leg bands)	373
Carbolnium Wood Pres. Co.	377
Crawford, A. O. (Egg cartons)	365
Crystal Drinking Fountain Co. (Fountains)	378
Hodgkins Poultry Supply House	378
Hodgson Co. (Houses)	365
Illinois Band & Supply Co.	376
Jacobus, M. R. (Feed hopper)	352
Keipper Cooping Co. (Coops)	372
Kitselman Bros. (Fences)	372
Moeller, A. E. (Thermometers)	375
O. K. Company (Litter)	364
Peerless Wire and Fence Co. (Fences)	376
Potter & Co. (Houses)	368
Purdy Metal Works (Nests)	374
Shipman-Ward Mfg. Co. (Typewriters)	374
Shaw Products Co. (Record chart)	375
Sine, A. G. (Leg bands)	368
Taylor Instrument Co. (Thermometers)	376
Wenkhause, Wm.	375
Wentworth Bros. (Egg cases)	375
Young Co., E. C. (Houses)	369

MISCELLANEOUS

American Poultry School	374
Bartlett & Co. (Photos)	376
Dependable Mfg. Co. (Truck holists)	372
Empire Mfg. Co. (Refrigerator)	373
Fry & McMahon (Printing)	377
Jackson, Mark (Rheumatism)	369
Orpingtons, The (Publication)	375
Plymouth Rock Squab Co. (Squabs)	377
Scott, E. H. (Hernia)	373
Simplex Products Co. (Capons)	374
Vineland Farm Agency (Farms)	375

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EXAMPLE

American Poultry Advocate.....	Class 15
McCall's Magazine.....	Class 15
Farm Journal (4 years).....	Class 15

Multiply by five..... 5

Correct Club price..... \$2.25

A saving of 75 cents; the regular price for the three publications being \$3.00.

EXAMPLE

American Poultry Advocate.....	Class 15
McCall's Magazine.....	Class 15
American Fruit Grower.....	Class 15

Multiply by five..... 5

Correct Club price..... \$2.25

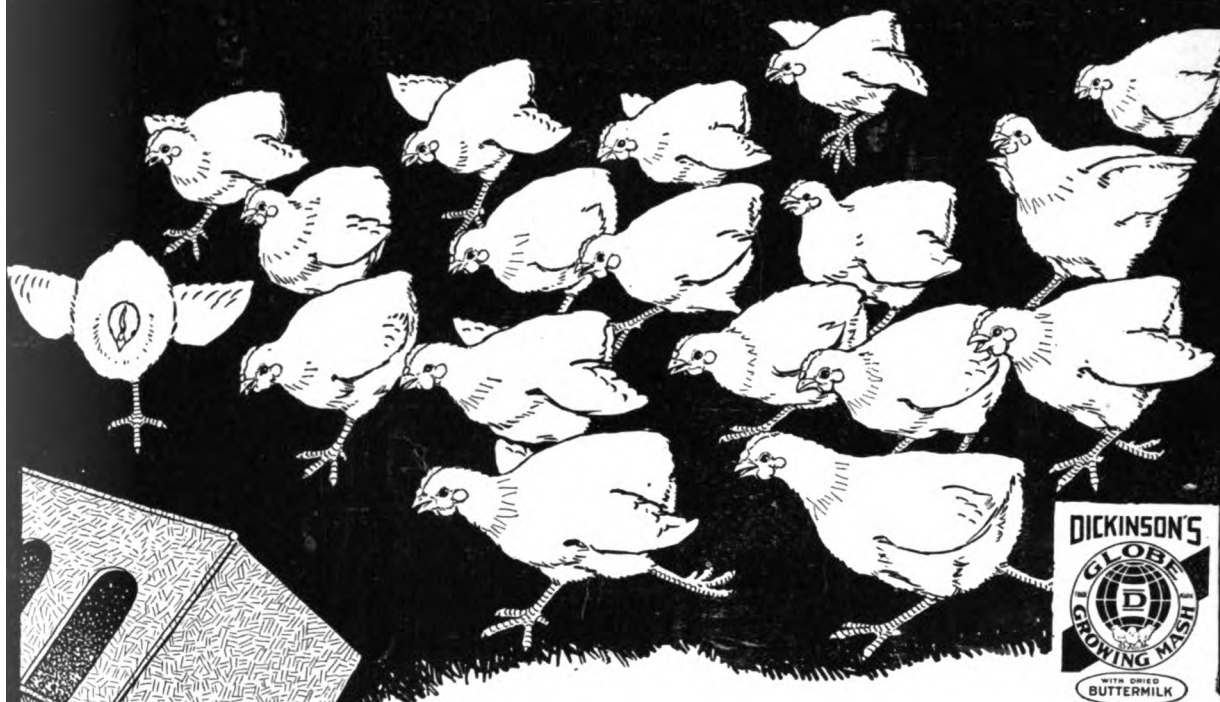
A saving of 75 cents; the regular price for the three publications being \$3.00.

Class No.	Pub. Price
120—Adventure.....	\$6.00
55—Advertising and Selling.....	3.00
39—Ainslee's Magazine.....	2.00
18—American Agriculturist.....	1.00
18—American Bee Journal.....	1.50
18—American Blacksmith, Auto and Tractor Shop.....	1.00
35—American Boy.....	2.00
55—American Builder.....	3.00
30—American Fancier (Dogs) (Weekly).....	2.00
50—American Fertilizer.....	3.00
15—American Fruit Grower.....	1.00
60—American Horse Breeder.....	3.00
35—American Magazine.....	2.50
35—American Miller.....	2.00
39—American Nurseryman.....	2.00
38—American Nut Journal.....	2.00
49—American Photography.....	2.50
18—American Pigeon Journal.....	1.00
25—American Pigeon Keeper.....	1.50
15—AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE.....	1.00
15—American Poultry Fancier (Weekly).....	1.00
15—American Poultry Journal.....	.75
28—American Racing Pigeon News.....	1.50
18—American Sheel Breeder.....	1.00
15—AMERICAN SWINEHERD.....	1.00
8—American Woman.....	.50
8—Ancona World.....	.50
80—Argosy (Weekly).....	4.00
95—Atlantic Monthly.....	5.00
30—Automobile Dealer and Repairer.....	1.50
7—Bantams and Ornamental Fowls.....	.50
35—Baseball Magazine.....	2.00
25—Berkshire World.....	1.50
9—Better Farming.....	.50
17—Better Fruit.....	1.00
28—Bird Lore.....	1.50
45—Black Fox Magazine.....	2.65
36—Blue Book Magazine.....	2.00
36—Boy's Life (Boy Scouts).....	2.00
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15—Breeders' Gazette.....	1.00
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90—Country Life.....	5.00
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55—Current Opinion.....	3.00
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Class No.	Pub. Price
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9—Farmers' Wife.....	.50
18—Feathered Warrior.....	1.00
75—Field, Illustrated, The.....	4.00
40—Field and Fency.....	2.50
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35—Film Fun.....	2.00
24—Florida Grower.....	1.25
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59—Forest and Stream.....	3.00
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35—Fruitman's Guide.....	2.00
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37—Gardening (semi-monthly).....	2.00
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18—Holstein-Friesian World.....	1.00
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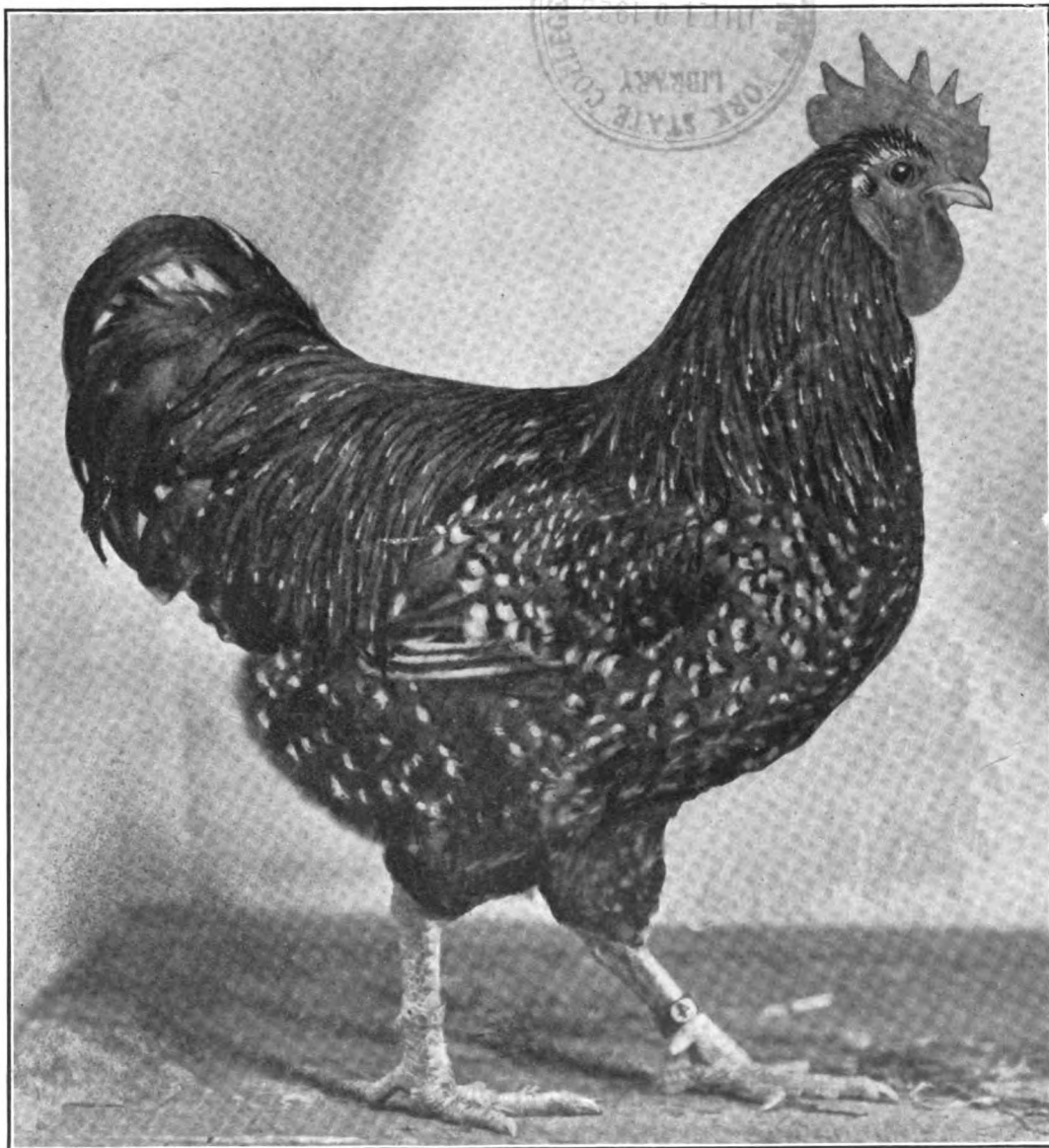
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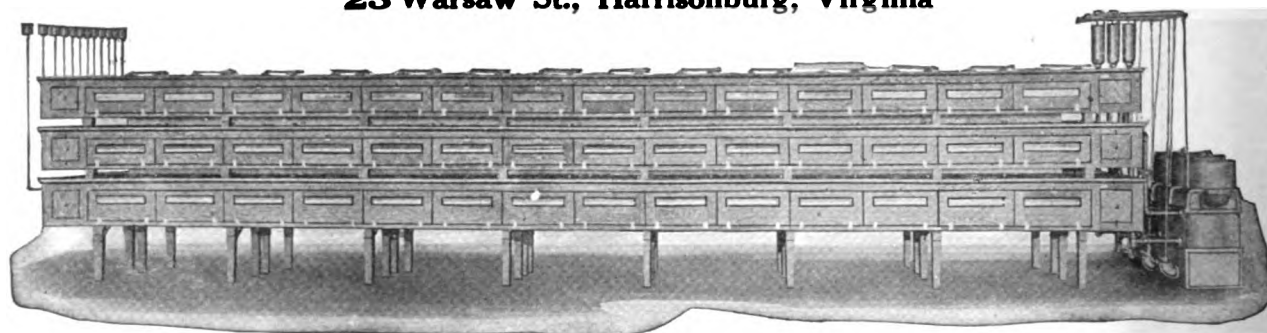
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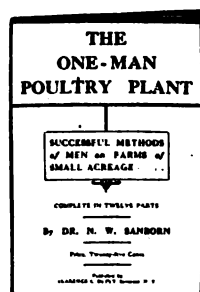
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28-Farmer, The.....	1.50

Class No.	Pub. Price
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9-Farmers' Wife.....	.50
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75-Field, Illustrated, The.....	4.00
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N. Y. State Fair Entries Close Monday, August 20th

New exhibitors always find a cordial welcome awaiting them at this great fall show. From Supt. Manning down through the assistants and helpers you will find a well qualified selection of men who will see that your exhibits are properly cared for.

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S. C. White Leghorn Club Secretary Changes Address

On July 1, 1923, the headquarters of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club will be transferred to Birmingham, Alabama, at which time I will be associated with the W. M. Cosby Flour & Grain Company in the manufacture and distribution of JAZZ Poultry and Dairy Feeds.

Please note carefully, on your mailing lists and records, the new address effective July 1, 1923—

A. F. ROLF
Secretary, National S. C. White
Leghorn Club
1501 Avenue A
Birmingham, Alabama

1923 Feathered World Year Book Ready

The thousands of poultrymen in this country who are interested in what is going on in the English poultry world will be glad to learn that the Feathered World Year Book for 1923 is off the press and ready for mailing. As in years past it can truthfully be called the "Poultryman's Encyclopedia." Its 578 pages contain articles by England's leading fanciers on all breeds of poultry. Many pages are devoted to ducks, turkeys and pigeons, while fully a hundred or more illustrations of prize winners in the different varieties. "The poultry industry in 1922," by Edward Brown, F.L.S., is the first article coming after the introduction, followed by several articles prepared especially for those who are interested in egg production and market fowl. One of the most interesting of these articles is by W. Powell-Owen, one of England's most successful poultrymen, who tells how culling is practiced on large commercial poultry

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plants in England. Feathered World's own "Feeding Menus" will give poultrymen on this side of the Atlantic an insight on feeding methods in England. There are also articles on each breed written by leading fanciers in each variety. The Feathered World Year Book for 1923 is well worth the price asked, \$1.00. Order from the American Poultry Advocate.

A Book Worth Owning

We have just finished reading a copy of "Poultry" by A. W. Richardson, the first of a series of handbooks published by Harper & Bros. It is a concise manual carrying the reader through from the first steps in planning his poultry farm to the final, up-to-date marketing of his products. All details are carefully explained, in fact the trouble taken by the author to make everything clear and understandable, makes the book of especial value to the beginner in the poultry business, whether on a large or small scale. The book takes up selection of stock, incubation, brooding, summer feeding, housing, feeding pullets, selection of breeding stock, culling, management, marketing, disease and many other subjects on which the novice should have complete information. The book is well illustrated with photos and drawings of laying houses, colony houses, brooder houses with detailed building instructions. Indexed by subjects, which makes it doubly valuable as a book of reference. One hundred and fifty-two pages, well printed on good book paper, bound in cloth. By mail, \$1.50. Order direct from the American Poultry Advocate.

New Buckeye Mammoth Catalog

The Buckeye Incubator Company of Springfield, Ohio, has gotten out a special catalog, made up especially for the man or woman interested in hatchery-size incubators of various capacities.

Not only does it fully describe the four sizes of the Buckeye Mammoths which range from 2,304 eggs up to the 10,368 egg machine, but its many illustrations go into complete detail in regard to the actual operation of the mammoth incubator in the present day commercial hatchery, from which the beginner in the hatchery business can obtain many valuable pointers.

Special bulletins can also be obtained from the Buckeye Incubator Company which furnishes information in regard to conducting a hatchery. The titles of these bulletins give a good idea of their contents. "The Baby Chick Industry and Its Possibilities." "Marketing Methods for the Hatchery." "Business Methods That Help Insure the Future of Your Business." If you are interested in the baby chick business write to the Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio, for whatever booklets you would like to read.

A to Z of Pigeons

Since 1880 J. W. Williamson, one of the best-known authorities on pigeons, both fancy and utility, has successfully bred a great variety of fancy pigeons and squabs for market. The experience he has gained in all these years is available in his book just published, "A to Z of Pigeons." From the first chapter dealing with the Origin and History of Pigeons the author has kept constantly in mind the beginner, the fancier and the market squab raiser. All the fancy varieties are fully covered with illustrations of each variety, together with a list of standard requirements. Much space is devoted to Utility pigeons, explaining fully Squab raising as a business.

A chapter is devoted to feeding, telling how, when and what to feed. Pigeon Houses and Equipment, Mating and Breeding and Marketing are other subjects covered in detail.

If you are interested in pigeons send 75 cents now for your copy to the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

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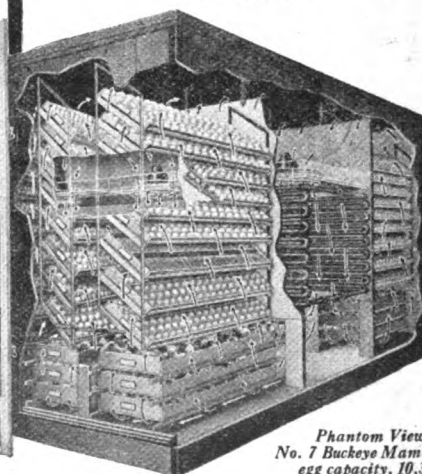
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May 29, 1923



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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

July, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Sussex—An English Contribution

ENGLISH poultry breeders have originated and developed some breeds of fowls which have, through sheer merit, earned for themselves wide popularity on this side of the Atlantic. The Orpington is a good example of this. Now another ancient English breed, the Sussex, particularly the Speckled and Red varieties, bid fair to earn a high position among the popular breeds here in America. There is really no reason why they should not. A breed that has proved its worth to English breeders, both utility and fancy as has the Sussex, should be able to do the same in this country in the hands of our practical breeders.

The Sussex had its origin in England, taking its name from the county of Sussex. It had been bred as a utility fowl for over a century, just how long perhaps no one knows. It would be safe to put down the Sussex as one of the oldest of the English breeds of fowls.

Quality of flesh is not a breed characteristic in the sense that it is fixed and cannot be changed, or even in the sense that a particular quality pertains to a particular breed. Unless it is the Sussex and the Dorking, and the Polish, and possibly the Faverolles, there is no breed of which it can be said that it is generally of superior table quality. True, there are several breeds that excel as table fowl, but there is no one best breed in this respect, just as there is no one best breed of poultry.

Breeding over a long period of years with a set purpose in mind is bound to produce results. For this reason, if for no other, the Sussex is rated high, by many highest, as a table fowl. The Sussex is one of the old English breeds which has been bred with more attention to quality of meat than any of the American breeds. For long over a century the Sussex and Dorking fowls were the common fowls of a district where particular attention was given to the production of poultry for the London market.

At present there are only two Standard varieties of the Sussex, Red Sussex and Speckled Sussex, while England has four, the Red, Speckled, Light and Brown varieties. The Speckled and Red Sussex are most widely bred in this country, although the Light is fast being taken up, especially in Canada. In England the Light Sussex and the Red Sussex are in most favor, especially among the utility poultrymen.

Sussex history in England is not unlike that of our own Rhode Island Red,

which was the favorite fowl of an important poultry district for half a century before it attracted widespread attention. Like the Rhode Island Red the Sussex stood high in the estimation of commercial poultry raisers long before they were taken up by the fancy.



First Speckled Sussex Cockerel, Chicago National Show. Bred and owned by E. R. Fields, President National Speckled Sussex Club, Sandwich, Illinois.



Second Speckled Sussex Pullet, Chicago National Show. Bred and owned by E. R. Fields, President National Speckled Sussex Club, Sandwich, Illinois.

The two standard varieties, the Speckled and the Red, together with the Light Sussex, not yet admitted to the Standard of Perfection, offer one a wide choice of color and yet all have the same general characteristics. Even the biggest breeders in England differ as to which is best for certain purposes, some saying that the Light variety is by far the best layer, while others assert that the Red is better for this than either the Light or Speckled. For a long time the Red has been thought the best table bird, yet up to this time the Light Sussex has been the most widely raised for this purpose. When there is any disagreement on the various points it is pretty safe to take up either and not go far wrong.

The Sussex is well worthy of a trial in this country, especially at the hands of the great body of poultrymen who believe we should pay more attention to the quality of our fowls for table purposes. Our heavy American breeds are excellent table fowls to be sure, but they are in the dual purpose class, or other words, "all around class," while our Leghorns are in the "egg" class. If particularly interested in raising fowls for meat, the Sussex, either Speckled, Red or Light, should command the attention of our poultrymen and women.

Sussex in America, as a fancier's fowl, have still to find their proper place. It is only within the recent year or so that the National Speckled Sussex Club has been organized, while Red Sussex breeders are not represented by an organization as yet, though no doubt they will follow the step of the Speckled breeders and band together for the good of the breed. Naturally American chicken lovers have heard very little about Sussex up to this time. At the last Boston Show 44 Sussex were entered, beating out Black Javas, American Dominiques, Dorkings, Minorcas, Black Spanish, Andalusians, Campines, Faverolles, Buttercups, Games, Pit Games, Lakenvelders and Chanteclers, each by a liberal margin.

The Sussex, being a large, weighty fowl, finds favor among New England breeders. But the popularity enjoyed by the Sussex is not confined to New England for breeders in the Middle West are taking them up, both Speckled and Red. The Speckled Sussex entry at the last Madison Square Garden Show lacked Arthur O. Schilling's entries to help make as good a showing as was made the year previous, but nevertheless

Editorial Comment

Mother Nature Issues a Warning

No half measures will go with Old Mother Nature. Tread on her toes and we are promptly brought up short. Last winter artificial lights in the henneries were working full blast all over the country, keeping "biddy" up long past her bed time, and waking her up in the morning an hour or two earlier than usual.

It is true that insofar as increasing winter egg yield is concerned artificial lights in the henneries have been a big success. The chick season has come and passed and many breeders are arguing against artificial lights. It is said by some of them that pullets and hens under lights all winter proved unfit for breeding purposes. Fertility ran low, as did hatchability. Chicks died fast or when they did grow they were slow to mature, while many remained stunted or were slow to feather and totally unfit to carry on as layers and profit producers.

We call attention to a discussion on this point in this issue. Mr. S. L. Piepgras' letter is in answer to Mr. Boyer's article in the May issue, "Artificial Light—A Warning." Mr. Boyer's answer to this letter is also printed. As Mr. Boyer points out, the lengthening of the hen's workday, consequently shortening her period of rest, is bound to tell on her vitality and naturally she would be a poor breeder.

If artificial lights could be used to increase egg production without sapping the hen's vitality, all well and good, but from the experience of many breeders this past season it would appear that the hen, like man, cannot serve two masters, as she has been asked to do the past few years.

The poultryman should do everything possible to help egg production; use good and proper feeds, give his flock good care and provide suitable quarters. But excessive forcing is another matter. When such forcing begins, good care ends, for forcing beyond the normal point is taxing their strength and slowly wearing them down.

Many of our readers can tell interesting stories about the use of artificial lights from their own experience. Probably some have used lights and noticed no bad effects. Friends of artificial light in the henneries, as well as those who are opposed to its use, are welcome to give their opinion an airing through the columns of the "Advocate."

Experiments With Chickens

The poultry department of the Missouri College of Agriculture is making some special investigations and experiments in growing chickens and among them are experiments on the growth and development during one life cycle of a hen. The non-collegiate vocational students have undertaken this experiment and approximately 4000 chicks have been incubated for the purpose. The chicks will be pedigreed, and from the day they crack the shell, will be weighed individually once a week. The poultry department also is experimenting with the growth of young chicks as it is be-

lieved that many ills can be avoided by the omission or inclusion of various nutritive values. Four kinds of fat, lard, butter-fat, whole milk and skimmed milk are being used to determine their relative nutritive values.

United States Ranks First as Poultry Country

The United States ranks first as a poultry-producing country as far as can be determined from the statistics available, the number of chickens in this country on January 1, 1923, being placed at 428,000,000. Figures for other classes of poultry would bring the total number of fowls up to about 441,000,000.

China is probably the United States' closest rival, but no statistics are available for that country as a whole from which to determine its standing. A rough estimate has been made of chickens in northern Manchuria which places the number at 5,500,000. However, this region is of minor importance as far as poultry is concerned compared with other parts of China, according to port statistics of egg exports. Of the countries for which statistics are available Germany ranks next with a total of 58,020,000 chickens in December, 1922, and Canada follows with 39,928,000 on July 15, 1922.

Increases in numbers have occurred in all these countries since 1920. The number in the United States increased 19 per cent during the three-year period 1920-1922; in Germany, 9 per cent; and in Canada, 41 per cent. In Germany, however, there has not been a steady increase. The number there reached 60,165,000 in 1921 and then dropped to 58,020,000 during 1922.

China is the only one of the countries mentioned which is an important surplus producing country with reference either to poultry or eggs, having exported about 2,871,000 live fowls and 1,644,000 pounds of dead poultry in 1921 in addition to 98,060,000 dozens of eggs in the shell and 84,545,000 pounds of eggs not in the shell. Wholesale prices of egg products in Hankow, China, in terms of American eggs required to produce the same quantity of products, were equivalent to approximately 12c-19c per dozen during the first nine months of 1922. The trend of prices during that time was generally upward.

Italy is China's closest competitor in foreign trade in poultry with exports, less imports, having amounted to 2,777,000 pounds of live and dead poultry combined in 1921. However, in surplus egg production Denmark is China's closest competitor, having exported 54,000,000 dozen of eggs in the shell in 1921. Denmark's trade in eggs not in the shell is comparatively small. The United States ranks third in exports of eggs in the shell, having shipped out 30,000,000 dozen in 1921, and 34,000,000 dozen in 1922, but these exports are offset to a considerable extent by imports of eggs not in the shell, amounting to 22,537,000 pounds in 1921 and about 25,000,000 pounds for the first eleven months of 1922. Before the World War

Austria-Hungary furnished about 50 per cent of the world's surplus egg products, but in 1920 and 1921 Austria was importing eggs, and incomplete returns indicate that Czecho-Slovakia was at least not exporting any; no recent figures are available for Hungary.

Of the egg-importing countries the United Kingdom is by far the most important, having taken 105,000,000 dozen shell eggs and 43,000,000 pounds of eggs not in the shell in 1921, or over half of the world's surplus supply. Japan ranks second with imports of 53,000,000 dozen shell eggs in 1921. Germany, which was the most important egg-importing country in the world before 1914, took only 1,400,000 dozen shell eggs and 6,000,000 pounds of eggs not in the shell in 1921. In 1922 Germany exported a few more shell eggs than were imported but made up for it by the shell.—From Weather Crops and Markets, published by the Department of Agriculture.

Infertile Eggs

The hatching season is over and it is time to kill the rooster who is not to be used another season and pen up the one that is to be kept over. Thousands of dozens of eggs spoil during the hot weather every year just because the rooster was allowed to run with the flock. Your buyer may make no difference in the price he pays for fertile and infertile eggs but if he loses some in shipping to the ultimate consumer, then every poultryman receives less for eggs. Act on your own farm and then speak to your friends and neighbors.

Second World's Poultry Congress To Be Held In Spain

May 10-18th, 1924, is the date set for the Second World's Poultry Congress to be held at Barcelona, Spain.

At the Hague, Holland, the scene of the first Congress, in September, 1921, it was left to the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, mainly through whose efforts these assemblies came about, to choose the country for the second Congress.

The Spanish Government, in conjunction with the City of Barcelona, the International Industries Exhibition, the General National Breeder's Association of Spain and the Royal Spanish Poultry School, extended a cordial invitation for the Second World's Poultry Congress and Exhibition, which was accepted by the International Association.

The International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators was established in 1912. Mr. Edward Brown, F. L. S., London, Eng., is President; W. A. Koek, Copenhagen, Denmark; Prof. James E. Rice, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Prof. Chas. Voittellier, Paris, France, are Vice-Presidents. Dr. G. F. Heuser, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is Secretary and Treasurer, from whom further information may be obtained regarding the Second World's Poultry Congress.

The Speckled Sussex

EVERY breed and variety listed in the American Standard of Perfection, has some good qualification and merit. Each breed has its supporters and some are more popular than others. We often hear the beginner ask which is the best breed of chickens, not having fully decided what he intends to breed. Invariably I answer this question by saying there is no "best" breed, because what may suit one may not meet the requirements of another. It is a well known fact, however, that the majority of people who keep chickens want eggs and plenty of them and then the next consideration is a good fowl for table purposes. In addition to these two principal qualifications most of us prefer a bird that has attractive plumage. After looking through the standard we find a number of breeds that fill these requirements and then we must decide which one we prefer.

As a general purpose breed perhaps there is none that will surpass the Speckled Sussex for the farmer, the small fancier on the town lot as well as the large fancier who raises poultry for exhibition. I will try to briefly give a few reasons why the Speckled Sussex are one of the best general purpose breeds and why more people should breed them for eggs and table purposes. For many years prior to admitting the Sussex to the standard this fowl was raised in Sussex, England, where they originated. At that time, however, there was no special effort made to breed for plumage, the principal qualification sought was a fowl that would lay a large number of eggs at all seasons of the year and at the same time make the best fowl for market purposes. With that point in view the English have succeeded in giving the poultry world a fowl that is superior to any other for market purposes. There are many American and French breeds that are excellent for table use but I dare say that the Sussex excel them all. Their meat is fine grained, very fine flavored and heavily laid on the breast and other parts of the body.

Another point that must be taken into consideration in the selection of a breed is the length of time it requires to grow a chick to maturity. The Speckled Sussex are a very hardy fowl, grow rapidly and at the age of five and six months the pullets are laying and cockerels make splendid broilers at eight weeks of age. It is these qualifications that have brought them to the front during the past few years, not only among fanciers but also a large number of farmers who have learned of their superior egg laying

By
E. H. HOFFMAN
La Crosse, Wis.

Secretary, National Sussex Club

and table qualities. The fact that the Sussex fowl is one of the leaders in producing the greatest amount of high quality meat in the shortest time and at the least cost is what appeals to the average farmer. Rapid progress has also been made along egg laying lines and

Speckled Sussex—A Worthy Breed

The Speckled Sussex is a breed worthy of our best efforts and while most breeders are breeding poultry on a business basis, many are breeding for pleasure only. Nevertheless all of us want to see them made a popular fowl.

I took up the Speckled variety after having raised several other breeds. I wanted a fowl having beauty as well as the other necessary qualifications. I found these in the Speckled Sussex, they are very good layers and excellent table fowl. Their type is pleasing and they are a vigorous and hardy fowl, easy to raise and quick to mature. I believe there is no fowl today that can be grown as fast as the Sussex, the pullets begin laying when five to six months old.

To my way of thinking the breeding of Sussex does not differ materially from any other breed. To obtain success in any business one must like the work and have something definite to work for. In the Speckled Sussex you have the only breed with three colors to work for and you will find it a most interesting undertaking.

Now is the time for the breeder to advertise and give the public what they want. There is always a demand for the eggs and stock of this variety and the future of the Speckled Sussex is bright and should encourage new breeders to take up this beautiful and useful bird. One important question confronting all beginners and some experienced followers of the poultry game is the question of what breed is the best. It is hard to answer but it is my opinion that the Speckled Sussex does not take a back seat for any other breed.

I hope to see the Speckled Sussex as popular as any breed ever was and it can be made so by the co-operation of the members of the National Club, by boosting a breed that is second to none.

E. R. FIELDS,
President National Speckled Sussex Club.

when we can produce a hen weighing seven pounds and over, laying over 200 eggs in a year, we have the kind of fowl deserving of the name of a dual purpose fowl. Now this is what the Speckled Sussex are doing, not only in one flock but breeders all over the country will say that the general average of their flocks will average close to that figure.

In addition to these general qualifications there is no breed in the standard that has a more beautiful and attractive plumage than the Speckled Sussex. The general ground color of the male is one harmonious shade of rich, brilliant dark mahogany or reddish brown. The breast should show the three colors distinctly, ground color a rich dark reddish brown, each feather tipped with white, the white being divided from the ground color by a narrow bar of black. The back bar should cut off share and not mix with the white or the balance of the feather. The hackle and saddle feathers should have a rich greenish black stripe through the end of the feather, tipped with white. The best birds from a breeding standpoint should not have the stripe in the saddle run full length of the feather but should cut off about an inch from under the fluff.

Males of this kind can be used as safe breeders of both males and females. In other words it is not necessary to resort to the double mating system in breeding Speckled Sussex as is the case in many other varieties. While the standard calls for white tipping in the hackle and saddle feathers we often find this lacking in some of the darker males, especially in their cockerel year, but after they moult out the second year the white tipping becomes more prominent. While we all want males with this white tipping, especially for exhibition purposes, it is not wise to discard males that do not show it for breeding purposes. It is far better to use a rich

dark mahogany male without tipped hackle and saddle than a light red male that is tipped. By that I mean that a male bird with an even shade of dark mahogany is far better than one showing orange colored hackle and saddle that is tipped. The day of these lighter colored males is a thing of the past and they should not be used in the breeding pen nor in the show room. By that I do not mean that they should be too dark, running into chocolate, because a Speckled Sussex male must be rich and brilliant and not a dark dull color. The wings of a good male should show the three colors mixed in, but when the wing is folded the wingbow should be a rich mahogany color.

Much has been said about the undercolor, but I favor the three colors, slate, salmon and shading to white at the skin. It is quite important that the male heading a breeding pen show a bar of salmon in the undercolor because this strengthens the surface color in the females and helps to bring out that rich ground color, free from peppering and mossiness. In view of the fact that the Speckled Sussex is a tri-colored breed the three colors may be laid on a trifle heavier in some sections than in others. For instance it is quite common to find males that have almost pure white undercolor in the hackle and on the back, while others are a dark slate. Of the two extremes I prefer the one with a little too much white than one that is too dark, because we must bear in mind that white must appear in all sections and must be properly distributed. For that reason I believe that too much stress has been laid to undercolor and probably many a good breeding bird has been killed simply because of this fact. Females invariably run darker in undercolor than the males and most of them will be found to have a dark slate undercolor, with occasionally a little salmon.

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Uncle Mike's Page

Concerning Artificial Lights

THE following letter from Mr. S. Piepgras, President of the Piepgras Light Co., Tinley Park, Ohio, brings out some interesting points in connection with artificial lighting, and is well worth the attention of studious poultrymen. My answer to Mr. Piepgras' letter is also printed.

"I have just read your article, (Artificial Light—A Warning) in the May issue of the American Poultry Advocate and I think I can give you a little information that may interest you.

"We have used Artificial Lights on both hens and pullets for the past five years and found it to be very profitable if not overdone. Of course we are in the Light Business but as you are a Practical Poultryman you will understand that my view on this matter is in no way misleading.

"After lights are installed the hens (provided they are through the moult and the pullets matured) will generally start laying in ten days to three weeks. Now the average person is so enthusiastic over the fact that their hens have started to lay when eggs are highest in price that they overwork the hens by bringing the egg production up to 70% and 80%. We have found that after the birds have laid at this rate for about two months they will generally break down and go into a slight moult. If this happens the birds will stop laying for about six weeks which is generally January and part of February. In this case Artificial Lights are still a success as the birds have laid more eggs than the average flock where lights were not used.

"We do not like to have this slight moult happen so we advise all our customers not to let their birds lay over 50% before January 15th. In this way they will average about 60 eggs per bird for four months instead of 45 to 50 eggs per bird for the flock that has been overworked besides the 60 egg birds will be in much better shape.

"In March and April the birds that have been under lights will not lay quite as heavy as the ones that did not have any Artificial Light during the Fall and Winter. We have found that during the last 10 years one egg laid in the Fall and early Winter is worth two laid in April and May. Our records show that the lighted pens give us the greatest net profit each year. During the short days 90% of our 1,000 layers are under the same lanterns we are selling to our customers. The other 10% are kept without lights to compare records and show visitors that come to our Demonstration Farm the difference in lighted and unlighted pens.

"We hatch eggs from both the lighted and unlighted pens and to date we see no difference in the vitality of our stock. Eggs set from birds that laid 70 to 80% during the Winter did not hatch as well as the ones that came from pens that laid 50 to 55%. This is one question I would like to ask you and I hope you will take the trouble of answering it for me. The Poultry Journals advise us to buy stock and eggs from heavy laying

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

stock. Sometimes there are page advertisements, advertising hatching eggs from 1st prize pen at some Egg Laying Contest where the birds laid from 250 to 300 eggs in 365 days. Now these birds are forced for all that is in them and if a person buys stock direct from that pen is he getting vitality? Where is the difference between the 200 eggger with lights and the 300 eggger without lights? The only difference I can see is that the birds at the Egg Laying Contest get better feed and care than the average poultrymen and farmers are able to give. In this way the lights will make up the difference.

"I have found that in using lights the birds will not work all the time the lights are in the coop as they will set on the roost and if the roosts are taken out of their reach they will just set in one corner of the room. Some of our lighted pens get just the evening lunch, which is a feeding of scratch grain from 8 to 9 P. M., and we have found that these birds will lay nearly as well as the pens that have lights from 4:30 to 9:00 P. M. One reason we prefer the longer hours is that our lanterns give quite a little heat which makes the coop about 10 degree warmer and helps to keep the dampness away."

My Reply to the Above Letter

"I am in receipt of your interesting and valuable letter, and am pleased to note that you take up the matter of artificial light in the henry in a very business-like manner.

"You state you have found lights profitable if not over done. That is one of the greatest troubles. Enthusiasts never let well enough alone. In their greed for profit they will force the hens to the limit.

"If all the poultrymen who have installed the lighting system would use the same care and good judgment as you say you are using on your own plant, there might be little need of this warning. But they are not. If they would stick to forcing pullets and then at the end of the year dispose of those pullets in market, I might look upon it as a wise business proposition. But when they breed those overworked pullets or force those breeding hens, it is but a generation or two before the country will be full of weak, sickly stock.

"It is a noteworthy fact that in this section, where this has been done, colds, chicken pox and even roup have cropped out, and the gains that were made in eggs have been lost by the deaths of the stock and the offspring. While some are apt to get all these ailments without

lights, I claim that the weakened condition brought about by this overwork has made them all the more susceptible to such diseases.

"Time and again I have tested good, strong, vigorous hens in pens where there were cases of roup and canker, and not one of them caught the disease. There was a reason. Their ruggedness practically made them immune. One can well picture the results of placing weak, overworked hens in a flock where there is a contagious disease.

"I agree with you that there is as much danger in the phenomenal layers as there is in those forced by lights. One reason for these big records at egg laying contests is that they are given the full benefit of twelve consecutive months of laying. That is, the contest starts November 1 and continues for the full twelve months in succession, all prior to the pullets' first molt. When I feel positive that the pullets at these egg contests are not forced beyond what stimulating good feed and good care will give, I would not want to hatch my future breeding stock from these 250 to 300-egg hens, for fear that they would not be physically fit to bring out strong, rugged offspring.

"I look upon forced hens and pullets like I look upon overtrained athletes (especially prize fighters). They do wonderful work at the time but they weaken and become permanently old when they should really be in their prime. I trapnest my birds and my records run an average of 180 to 225 eggs each. I have had occasional pullets reach 245 eggs, but not one of them was of much value after that. I do not believe in aiming too high.

"You state in your letter that you find in using lights the birds will not work all the time the lights are in the coop, as they will set on the roost, and if the roosts are taken out of their reach they will just set in one corner of the room. I don't doubt that, but the fact remains their sleeping hours are broken. A hen devotes more hours to sleep than any other animal kind. It goes to roost, in the natural way, at sundown and awakens at sunrise. It is under great strain and needs all the sleep it can get. Even if it is not scratching and eating, under the lights, the hen cannot get into a sound sleep but merely 'dozes', and that does not do it much good.

"I am very glad you have written me. I like your letter. It shows you are careful and that you believe in weighing a matter well.

"Probably you remember how some years ago the poultrymen went wild over forced molting. The argument was that the hen should molt early and more quickly, and this would insure a better egg yield. It worked—at least a few more eggs were credited to the hen, but it took only two or three breeding years to prove that former strong, rugged breeders were now physical wrecks. The system was dropped like hot cakes, and nothing more is said about it. It is a dangerous thing to work against nature."

Queries

By

T. F. McGREW

The habit of fault finding is bad,—first, because it harms the fault finder most of all; second, because it may get beyond your control and thus become a nuisance. True statements should not be mistaken for any of these. Mostly such statements arouse comment and lead to improvement.

IN ALL of the writings of years gone by it has been the rule not to even take a chance on a guess, but to try to certify all things of importance to others before printing them. In addition to this it is best not to write about everything and anything as though you had your knife out to take a whack at almost anything that comes along. Go slow on derogatory statements. In other words, be sure that you are right and then move ahead slowly.

Years ago when I was a younger man and indirectly connected with a daily paper, a man,—a big fellow, came into the office with blood in his eye and a very large heavy cane in his hand. He wanted to see the man who had written him up as a "Bum." I looked him over. He had a paper in his pocket. I asked him to show me the article. Sure enough there it was, but fortunately the printer had it not "Bum" but "Boom." The article said that he was a regular "Boom." "Well," said I, "what of that. A regular boom means that you are a howler, or, in other words, a regular fellow." All of the editorial force had gone home. He looked at me, then at the paper, and said: "Young man, you are a regular feller yourself. Come out and I will treat." I handed him a cigar and wrote on the cuff of my shirt,—"Never again for mine."

You may use the greatest care and caution and yet you may write something that is true and that the greater part of all who know would pronounce as true and yet hurt the feelings of some who may not realize that you are correct, but who think only of their interest in the things you may have referred to. They may be right,—yes, even doubly right, from their viewpoint. At the same time the world does move and mighty fast at times.

I have found that one of the very best ways to arouse interest is to point out faults or shortcomings that are general to a breed or variety. It is of no interest to the masses that you tell of a feature found only in one flock. If, however, you can point out something that is common to all, you have struck a bull's eye and made the bell ring in every locality where the fowl mentioned is bred. This was exemplified in what I had to say about the Partridge Wyandotte. Everyone was after me, even to the Secretary of the Club. No matter, the errors that I pointed out have been largely corrected. I am told that the Secretary is still after me. I never see the Club publication, so cannot tell for sure whether I am forgiven or not.

The most difficult task that I have ever undertaken is to try to improve "Buff" as a plumage color for fowls. As I have said in these pages before, the color must be irregular for so many say so in print. One color expert claims that there were seven shades of Buff on the fowls at New York, not considering the Buff Brahma. We presume, however, that we are asking too much when we try to bring all of these shades to one uniform shade of Golden Buff that has no inclination towards Orange, Buff or Lemon Yellow.

There is no getting away from the fact that the pale shade of Buff has the

call for preference with our judges. So long as they place the ribbons as they do, we who write the Standards and push the pen for publication can do as we like. So long as this continues there will not be one even shade of Golden Buff without Orange or Lemon Yellow alone supreme in the award line of Buff Varieties. There is another thought to consider in this,—that is: How long will the Buff Varieties hold the prominence they have today? They have in former years been away up in the line of exhibits at our Shows,—then down, now up again. It will be interesting to follow them for the next few years in the Show Room.

One of the pleasant things is to have someone write in complimentary words of what you have written and publish it in the Journal where what you have written was printed. This will happen once in awhile and when it comes it is, "Like the gentle dew from heaven, it is refreshing." The greater part of all the world is kindly disposed. People would rather be friendly than otherwise. At the same time it is dangerous to say aught against a man's exhibit, or if a judge, to pass on an exhibit that another judge has given a high position in another Show.

It is now near about forty years since the turn over at Chicago Livestock Shows over Light Brahmas,—about as long since the Dark Brahmas controversy at Indianapolis and the Barred Rock fight at Toledo, all brought about through the differences of opinion between judges, exhibitors and show management. Such things do not happen today largely because there is a better understanding amongst fancier, show management and judges. Protests were of common occurrence in early days of Poultry Shows. I am of the opinion that if anyone would protest now at one of our large shows, it would result in the one who made the protest being almost ostracised.

I do not know how other people look at it, but to me part of the printed report of the last meeting of the Show Secretaries Association was a revelation. I have been disposed to believe that all exhibitors were absolutely proper in all of their transactions, and now to think that this Association publishes the statement that they must make a move for protecting themselves for a certain kind of exhibitors. We presume that some days all of these things will come out in the open because there is nothing that so effectually cures wrong doing as will publicity.

When I look back over the many years that I have had to do with poultrymen, I am glad to be able to say that

as a whole they are a well disposed lot of good fellows who may be very keen to win but very slow to injure a fellow fancier. When first I had to do with poultry and poultry exhibits, the greater part of all the fanciers made but little or nothing from their fowls. A neighbor of mine took a fancy to Light Brahmas. He wrote to Philander Williams who sent him a trio three quarters grown for fifteen dollars. They grew to be fine fowls for that day from them more than a dozen backyarders started. My friend always stuck to the purchase price as a guide. He sold at five dollars each, keeping the best for himself, selling the poorest to market. Each year he sent to Williams for some eggs, thus keeping his stock up to quality.

When we were young or newly wed, a man came to our house every week, Saturday. He brought us butter, eggs, chickens, and in winter, turkeys. The price of a turkey for us at that time was one dollar,—chickens forty and fifty cents each; eggs and butter twenty-five cents,—the same price all the year through. We would order this Saturday for next Saturday. We knew nothing of broilers in those days. Fried chicken, stewed chicken and roast chicken were the kinds that you could buy, all fresh killed and dressed usually the day before. When the weather was hot, the chickens were delivered alive. Whoever brought them would kill them for us, if so desired. If the folks were not ready to pick them, it would be my job to do the killing when I came home. Today it is squab broilers, larger sized broilers and all kinds and sizes to use up and to sell each and every kind and size to the best advantage, all of which is handled by the larger packing houses, who make a great saving for the poultry growers.

This brings me to the point of considering the movement that some of the poultrymen are so anxious to force upon the American Poultry Association,—that is, to spend money trying to force consumption of more poultry and eggs upon the people. They now claim that the consumption of poultry, eggs and apples can be doubled through a campaign of publicity. This same kind of work has been done for raisins, oranges and for white shelled eggs from the Coast. This, of course, is for the double purpose of selling more eggs and poultry, and of obtaining more for them. It has been very definitely settled that whenever eggs sell for five cents each or over that, the sale is limited. The same is true of dressed poultry. The greater part of the masses prefer to pay forty cents a pound for pork chops rather than to pay the same price for chicken.

To be successful with publicity, you must train the people to a willingness to pay more as well as to eat more. No advantages can come without prices being advanced. Those who grow sheep, hogs and cattle and who keep cows for milk and butter are all of them through publicity and with the help of the National Government at Washington trying to get more for their livestock and for their wool. Now what is the meaning of all this? The answer is, those of us who eat must pay more for food of all

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The "Advocate's" Forum

The U. S. Egg Grades

It seems unfortunate that any proposed system of grading market eggs should ignore the fundamental element of egg grading: freshness. It seems unfortunate that there is not enough sentiment among poultrymen in the country to at least come out and insist that freshness be one of the prime factors of grading market eggs. And now in the proposed grades of the government the situation remains the same; absolutely nothing in the way of new-laid or strictly fresh eggs. In fact as far as these proposals go, it seems to me the situation is even worse than it is at the present time.

To be more explicit take the class U. S. Specials. A poultryman living in California ships a case of eggs to New York City; the eggs are sent in refrigeration and reach the commission house on Saturday morning. Tom Doe, living thirty miles out of New York City takes special pains to gather and ship a case of eggs Saturday noon to the same commission house. They are both U. S. Specials and command the same price, although the California eggs are five days older and because of refrigeration will deteriorate more rapidly. Or, to put it another way there is absolutely no inducement to sell fresh eggs because they are not worth the trouble, and unless there is a special class of fresh eggs or some specification for such an egg there never will be such an egg on the market.

Last year at this time the writer was doing a little experimental work. I was shipping to a reliable wholesale house in New York City. The eggs were good in weight, color, and uniformity, but they were from three to four days old when they were shipped. I sent a couple of cases, and when the check came back I thought I could improve the price by shipping out a case the very day they were laid, but the price stayed the same, so after that I shipped all I had once a week, and got just the same price even if the eggs were three or four days older than any I had ever sent before. Such market conditions are a disgrace to the poultry industry. What chance has a poultryman unless he goes out on his own hook and finds a customer who knows a fresh egg when he sees one and is willing to pay for it. In fact the private customer is the only chance a poultryman has as long as market conditions are so deplorable.

Aside from the one point of freshness there is the element of weight which seems to be arbitrary in the U. S. Special. If my eggs are uniform, have an air cell of 3/16 inches or less, I can put my eggs under U. S. Specials, and the weight will not make any difference. Next to freshness it seems to me there is nothing more important than the weight of eggs. At the present time and under present market conditions and grading it is a recognized fact that eggs weighing around twenty-six to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen are the best eggs offered on the market. Some specification of weight ought to be made in the best grade of eggs in the proposed grading.

mentioning. In any grade of eggs, especially the top grade there should be no allowance made for U. S. Extras grades, or if it must be, then certainly less than three per cent, with absolutely no tolerance of U. S. No. 1. As it stands now you have the best grade made up mostly of good eggs but you can chuck in a few not so fresh, and still call this a premium case. To the writer this seems like a slip shod method of selling eggs; it even brings about a condition that is worse than anything on the present egg market.

As it stands it seems as if the U. S. grading was a good start in the right direction. To make conditions better there should be at least one grade of egg better than the classes mentioned. For instance there might be a U. S. Premium grade. This class would include all the specifications in the U. S. Specials, and further require a weight of twenty-six to twenty-eight ounces to the dozen. It would exclude any U. S. No. 1 and probably all U. S. Extras. Also any eggs of a storage or refrigerator class would be kept out.

The advantage of such a grade of eggs would make itself felt in any given community. For instance it gives parties living in the neighborhood of New York City a chance to supply a grade of eggs which could not be filled by Ohio or California. To put it another way it encourages the best in egg production in any given community; the large city will take the best and the nearby producer can supply this trade unhampered by an overabundance of competition.

It is all right to talk about the edible quality of eggs, perhaps, but I am here to maintain that the really edible quality of any egg is its really, truly freshness. I admit the two terms do not mean one and the same thing, for lots of eggs are edible, but it is also true that an egg becomes much more edible the fresher it is. It certainly is a grave and serious error to make this prime essential of an egg, this very freshness, compete with storage eggs or any other class which can conform to one single requirement, —an air cell not larger than three sixteenths of an inch.

On the whole we are facing a very serious proposition. There is probably only one agency that is capable of changing egg grades which have existed for years, and that is the United States Department of Agriculture. But at the same time, it is up to the poultry sentiment in the country to prove or disprove these standards because once this change has gone into effect there is little likelihood of any further changes being made. As a poultryman give the matter some thought and air your views. Disagreement in a matter of this kind makes for perfection.

L. Harris Hiscock, Skaneateles, N. Y.

Better Cut Out a Few Chickens and Raise More Turkeys

More turkeys are in demand than ever before, and not so many people raising them. The idea has gone forth that turkeys are so very much harder

this is true. And in a way, it isn't. A great many people try to raise too many turkeys, within a small space. This can not successfully be done. A chicken will stand ten times closer confinement than a turkey. A turkey must have free range for one thing, and another thing the feeding of turkeys is usually where so many people fall down. A little turkey can not be permitted to stuff itself and make the grade. Also do not permit them out in the wet grass or weeds or in fog or rain, and watch them very closely for lice. And if you are compelled to use lice powder to control the lice, better be careful as to what you buy. Better apply a little lice powder two or three times, than to apply too strong a lice powder and kill your turkey. I have come in contact with a great many people, who have said, "Oh well I tried turkeys one year and they all died but two or three, so I am not going to bother with them."

In brooding turkeys, be very careful and do not over heat them and also on the other hand do not chill them. One hour's overheating will put them to the bad for life. As regards feeding, sour milk is a wonderful thing to feed, or make cottage cheese, and stir a little red pepper in the same. Also do not feed a little turkey very much mash. On the other hand give them fine grain and feed them little and often. Onions chopped up in the feed is a wonderfully good thing for turkeys. Also the ground where they are kept, should be kept pure and sweet, or rather the ground where the coops are located should be well looked after. Another thing about feeding, if you will take cornmeal and water and make a sort of a Johnnie cake and bake it until the moisture is out of it, this is a wonderful thing to feed little turkeys.

In hatching turkeys, be absolutely sure, if hen-hatched that the mother hen is free from mites and lice, before the eggs are put under her. If you do this you will save yourself a whole lot of grief. In regard to the so-called black head in turkeys, most any of the little liver pills on the market are a good thing for them. If it is a small turkey give them a half of a pill at a time, once a day, or if quite large, give them a whole pill, crushed up. This may be given in just a little bit of butter, dropping it in their beaks and holding the beaks closed until it is swallowed. If you will give them good free range, and sanitary conditions, along with the other things I have written, you will succeed in raising good turkeys and more of them.

W. C. DeLapp, Pasadena, Calif.

The percentage of hens classed as culls—that is, not capable of producing enough eggs to pay for their feed—has been reduced in Idaho flocks from 55 per cent in 1919 to not exceeding 24 per cent in 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. This has been accomplished by culling campaigns carried on by agricultural extension workers, through which as much as possible of the unprofitable stock was eliminated from the flocks.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

THE principle of feeding for summer eggs is not especially different from feeding for winter eggs. We do not want quite such a heating diet and the quantity of protein can be increased. You cannot depend on the hens hunting their own living and produce a full flow of eggs. They must have all they need to eat and the best way to supply it is in a dry mash fed from a hopper to which they can have access at all times. The quantity of grain need not be large. By this method the hens will take according to their needs and there is no danger of over or underfeeding. We secure the maximum egg yield with the minimum labor. If one watches the feed hoppers closely and weighs the feed he will find that it does not take near as much feed to produce a dozen eggs in summer as it does in winter, when the hens are given all they want in both instances.

At this season of the year the birds in the laying pens in order to maintain as large a production as possible and at the same time prevent ovarian troubles which are liable to occur in the summer months when the birds are forced too heavily. The summer egg problem is mainly a feeding problem, in that we must get the feed into the birds in such amounts that a fair egg production will be the result. require very careful handling. It should be the aim of the feeder to give the birds about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much mash as grain in the month of May and as high as 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ as much mash as grain in July and August, provided the birds are in good physical condition as judged by the body weight. Where the birds are in poor condition of flesh, the grain cannot be cut as rapidly as where the birds are in good condition of flesh. The proportion of mash and grain fed can be determined by the quantity of grain which is fed to the birds in the scratch ration given in the litter morning and night. If the grain ration is increased, the birds will have a tendency to eat less mash, and vice versa—if the grain ration is cut the birds will have a tendency to eat more mash. If the ordinary recommendations for feeding grain in the months of May, June, July and August are followed there ought to be no difficulty in having the birds get the proper amounts of mash and grain. Birds should be getting about ten pounds of grain in the scratch ration per hundred birds per day during the months of May and June. This should be cut to eight pounds through July and six pounds through August. The birds will balance their

By

A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

About this time of the year the natural green food in the chicken yards is liable to become very scarce, unless, of course, the birds have free range or the yards

a week or oftener, so that the grass will be of nice length for the chicks. Fresh lawn clippings are among the best green foods, and when fresh are greatly relished by the fowls. A box of lawn clippings in the laying pen is a great egg producer.

For the poultry keeper who has not a lawn, a cheap and satisfactory method of supplying green food is to sow lettuce. This can be sown in boxes and placed on the back veranda, or any place where it will get the sunlight. When it gets of sufficient height, take a pair of old shears and cut it off as needed.

If you have a good garden patch, plant rape, lettuce and cabbage in rows, cut what your chickens will eat and put it in a rack with a closed top so that they cannot tramp it down. You can keep the green food palatable on hot days by moistening it thoroughly with water and placing the rack in the shade. Instead of feeding one kind of green food continuously it is preferable to use lawn clippings one day, then lettuce another day, and so on.

Cucumbers, green tomatoes and waste cabbage are relished by poultry whenever they receive them. Speckled apples will be rapidly cleaned up but it is true that a run of an hour or so on a grass patch before dark is the simplest way to solve the summer food problem, and the best, if one is fortunate in saving sufficient land. Of course, the poultry keeper with plenty of land has this question of green food easily solved but the small breeder who only has a little land, must supply green food to his chicks in some form.

Many will wonder, when it comes fall, why their pullets are not fully developed and ready to lay. They had their chicks out early and had good brooders and suitable range, yet they did not seem to grow as rapidly as wished for, after they

got large enough to do without the baby chick food which they started off with. Too radical a change in feed will cause this condition in any kind of stock, so it is not to be wondered at if small chicks fail to thrive if switched off onto plain corn and wheat and bran and corn meal as a mash mixture.

Now to get the quickest growth, the even feathering and the vitality that is so necessary in good breeding and laying, something more than hit-or-miss feeding is necessary. For the hard grain ration to take the place of the baby chick grains, a well balanced, properly proportioned developing feed is what is needed. This is composed of cracked or



First prize Light Brahma Hen at the 1923 New York State Fair, bred and owned by A. B. Curtis, Sylvan Beach, N. Y.

are so large that the birds have not disposed of all the green food in the yards. Where the amount of green food is limited, however, it is necessary for the poultry keeper to supply this for the birds. Double yarding may not always be possible, but it is very strongly urged and is one of the things which will very materially aid in maintaining a fairly uniform summer production.

The poultry keeper with limited areas can simply supply his chickens with green food from June to September by feeding them the grass cut from the lawn. Attach a grass catcher to the mower, and it is a very easy matter to empty the clippings into the poultry yard. The lawn should be mowed twice

Poultry Activities

Dr. M. A. Jull to Take Charge of U. S. Government Poultry Work

Dr. Morley A. Jull has been appointed in charge of the poultry office of the United States Department of Agriculture and will come to Washington to assume his duties July 1. He will fill the position formerly occupied by Harry M. Lamon.

Doctor Jull is a graduate of Toronto University and had charge at one time of the poultry work of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. He has also served as manager and lecturer of the poultry department of Macdonald College at McGill University. Since 1919, he has been taking special studies at the University of Wisconsin under Dr. Leon J. Cole, recently appointed to take charge of the Division of Animal Husbandry in the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Jull has completed all requirements for a Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin, which he will receive in June.

His varied experimental work with poultry and the training he has received at the various institutions make him well equipped to take charge of this important part of the department's work. He has done considerable experimental work on the mechanism of heredity, the relative value of seasonal egg production, the comparative value of the different breeds, fattening poultry and other related subjects. He is the author of a number of bulletins and articles on subjects connected with the production of poultry.

N. Y. State Fair Premium List Ready

The arrival of the New York State Fair premium list each year reminds us that it is time to make our plans for the poultry show season. Breeders who intend to exhibit must begin to give individual birds special grooming while those who love the poultry show and all it means to the lover of good chickens will reserve a day or two to visit at least one good show.

Nothing strange or new will be present to mar our enjoyment of this greatest of all Fall shows. Most exhibitors and many of the regular visitors at the New York State Fair show would not feel at home if the old familiar faces were not to be seen. But there is no cause for disappointment, for nothing is changed. The management is in the same efficient hands; the different departments are in charge of the same men as in former years; the lists of judges include no strange names. W. H. Manning of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is Superintendent in charge with W. M. Anderson of Millbrook, N. Y., assisting him. Barney W. Mosher, Johnstown, N. Y., will again have charge of cooping.

H. P. Phelps, Nedrow, N. Y., is in charge of Pet Stock. C. K. Powell, Ithaca, N. Y., is in charge of the Market Poultry Department, assisted by competent men who will instruct all interested in the proper methods of dressing poultry, candling, grading and cook-

SHOW DATES CLAIMED

1923

Aug. 24 to 25—Rockville Fair, Md.
Sept. 3 to 7—Norwich Fair, Conn.
Sept. 3 to 8—Indianapolis, Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 11 to 15—Reading Fair, Pa.
Sept. 18 to 22—Hanover Fair, Pa.
Sept. 18 to 22—Allentown, Pa.
Sept. 28 to 29—Mineola Fair, N. Y.
Oct. 2 to 6—Brockton Fair.
Oct. 2 to 6—York Fair, Pa.
Nov. 13 to 17—Westminster, Md.
Nov. 20 to 28—Toronto Royal, Canada.
Nov. 22 to 25—Springfield, Ill.
Nov. 27 to 30—Lehigh, Pa.
Dec. 5 to 8—Chelsea, Mass.
Dec. 5 to 10—Indianapolis, Ind.
Dec. 11 to 15—Portland, Maine.
Dec. 11 to 16—Cleveland, Ohio.

1924

Jan. 1 to 6—Quincy, Illinois State Show.
Jan. 8 to 11—Cameron, Mo.
Jan. 8 to 12—St. Albans, Vt.
Jan. 9 to 12—Marietta, O.



DR. MORLEY A. JULL

New head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

Washington Poultry Show, Washington, D. C. Nov. 27th to Dec. 1, inclusive, 1923. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.
North Bergen County Poultry Association, Westwood, N. J. Dec. 13, 14, 15, 1923. Adam Dorr, Westwood, N. J., Sec.
Buffalo International Show, Buffalo, N. Y. January 8-13, 1924. W. A. Wolford, Ass't Sec., Lockport, N. Y.
Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. January 23 to 27, inclusive, 1924. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.
So. Carolina State Fair Poultry Show, Columbia, S. C. October 22-27, 1923. H. H. McGill, Sec., Columbia, S. C.
New York State Fair Poultry Show, Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 10 to 15, 1923. J. Dan Ackerman, Sec., Syracuse, N. Y.
Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1 to 4, 1924. W. B. Atherton, Sec., 165 Tremont Street.
Akron Armory Show, Akron, Ohio. December 3-8 incl., 1923. W. H. Moore, Sec., Uniontown, Ohio.

ing of eggs. In this department will also be shown various kinds of shipping crates, parcel post packages, egg testers, feed hoppers, etc. In the Egg Department, which comes under the general Market Poultry Department, prizes are offered for the best dozen farm eggs, not pure bred, as well as for the best dozen eggs from each standard breed.

Farmers' Flocks will be judged by W. G. Krum, Ithaca, N. Y., while those entries will be in charge of M. K. Porter, Rodman, N. Y., President of the N. Y. State Poultry Producers Co-operative Association. Each entry of poultry in this class will consist of nine females and a male. Each entry of ducks will consist of six females and a male while turkeys will consist of four females and a male. Pens are classed as either old or young. Specimens must be pure bred, free from standard disqualifications, and will be judged mainly on production qualities.

Roy E. Pardee, Islip, N. Y., will again be in charge of the waterfowls. Geo. C. Blanchard, Syracuse, N. Y., will look after the pigeons.

The show opens Monday, September 10, and will close on Saturday the 15th. Judging begins on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Regular prizes total \$6,066 with an additional \$1,159 in special prizes, besides ribbons, cups, etc.

The terms "cock" and "hen" as well as "cockerel" and "pullet" are clearly defined. All specimens hatched prior to January 1, 1923, shall be entered as cocks or hens. Birds hatched after January 1, 1923, are to be entered as cockerels or pullets.

Judges

A. J. Braun, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.—Partridge Wyandottes, Brown, Buff and Silver Leghorns.
M. L. Chapman, Trenton Jct., N. J.—Columbian Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, Anconas, Houdans, Campines, Buttercups.
M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.—White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites.
T. H. Hazlett, Newburgh, N. Y.—Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buckeyes, Creve Couers, La Fleche, Faverolles.
H. B. Hark, Glendale, Ohio.—Silver Penciled and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Silkies.
L. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y.—Buff and Black Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques.
Wm. Hobbs, Riverton, N. J.—Orpingtons, Dorkings, Sussex, Cornish, Jersey Giants.
George Northrup, Granville, N. Y.—Minorcas.
Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y.—Bantams.
Irving Rice, Cortland, N. Y.—White Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns.
A. O. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y.—S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmans, Andalusians.
Melvin Uphoff, Schenectady, N. Y.—Silver and Golden Wyandottes.
George Webb, Rochester, N. Y.—Dark and Buff Brahmans, White Langshans, Cochins, Spanish, Red Caps, Hamburgs, Polish, Laken-velders, Sultans, Games, Pheasants, Guineas.
John C. Kriner, Gettysville, Pa.—Black Langshans, Waterfowl, Turkeys.

A copy of the premium list, together with entry blank, can be obtained by writing J. Dan Ackerman, Sec'y., New York State Fair Commission, Syracuse, N. Y.

National Speckled Sussex Club

The National Speckled Sussex Club was organized about a year ago for the purpose of advancing the interests of

How to Make Chicks Grow Faster

Simple Methods That Have Brought Bigger Profits to 55,000 Poultry Raisers Offered in Free Book.

If only a percentage of the losses poultry raisers have been compelled to stand could be prevented, what a big increase in profits would result. This has always been the big problem to solve. But more than 55,000 persons have turned losses into profit by applying simple methods developed by T. E. Quisenberry, America's poultry wizard. All the Quisenberry secrets and easy to follow hints are outlined in a new book of 96 pages, entitled "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business."

This book shows How to Make Chicks Grow Faster; How to Get Pullets Laying Earlier; How to Cull Poor Layers; How to Double Egg Production; How to Save Feed, etc. Prof. Quisenberry has won international reputation because of the wonderful work he has done over a period of twenty-five years, and all the methods outlined in this new book are the result of his vast experience in every field of poultry culture. There is no need to experiment now that sure and certain methods are

available. A limited edition of Prof. Quisenberry's book is ready for mailing. Send for your free copy today. Address The American Poultry School, Dept. 2004, Kansas City, Mo.



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They are winning at egg contests in all parts of the country. Twenty-three years of breeding for eggs. The finest quality stock you can buy anywhere. Guaranteed by the world's largest Leghorn Farms.

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Summer prices now. A wonderful opportunity to get our choicest stock.

Pullets and Hens Thousands of the finest we ever offered for sale. Remarkable bargains.
Cockerels Buy your breeders for next season at once. Less than 1/2 price.
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GEO. R. FERRIS, 911 Union Avenue, N. E. Grand Rapids, Mich.

From Bill to Hen

By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

Yore frend Bill is moar then plesed to here that yore ferst lot of groin chix is the sensashun of yore litel town. Losin only 7 out a 1000 up to 8 weaks old shure is som akomplishment for a grean horn.

They is meny of the vetrans in the bisness wot woud feal proud of yore akomplishment. Dont nevr forget to use yore disinfektants frealy at all tims in seson an outa seson, as it wer, bekaus that is wot kounts when it gos to klenliness round the henry.

You say yore chix is blew ribon stok wich I am glad to here but, Hen, dont get the noshun lik som, that you kan rase em on there pidigrea. It kant be don.

Eturnal vigalens is the pris of suksess in eny anterpris an then som in the poltry bisness.

Tham older sayins may be despised by som of yore smart Elliks but, Hen, parmit me to agen kaushen you to remamber an put in praktis the best of all you rede an here. I woud manshun wot I mene but you no as well as I no, it is now agin the law to giv frea advertisment to som of tham things. Wot I want to say to you—you kan nevr get to ful of good redin mater of the rite kind. I am not goin to tak yore mony from you, Hen, an not giv you the best-est advis that is in me, even if som of it does not purtain direkt ly to the poltry bisness, so as when you rede thru these 8 chapters of my werks an hav praktisd em diligantly you shoud ought to be abel to go in to eny good poltry sosity an mak a hit with the rest of em, I say.

This is not eggotism, Hen, only givin you fakts strait from the sholder. An if yore not satisfide whan yore thru you kan hav yore mony bak. I am only telin you them things to konvins you that I am fare an skware in my delins with all my korrespondants.

Now to the chix. You will notis in yore flok is som wot are or seam to be, backward in davelopin an dont seam as vigerus an precoshus os others. This is not mallys do to there fede nor handlin but mebbe do to hearedity—meanin that thare ansesters did not hav the stamena of konstitution to perduse strong an vigerus progeny. Whan you kom to the staige in the fowls' lif whan they is in the bredin pens mak shur you hav sek-lakted non but the most vigerus an perfekt spesimants.

You hav now despod of all yore ser-plus kokrels an if you folowed my direkshuns in feadin an marketin you shoud find that yore kokrels hav pade for wot yore chix cost you, or moar.

As you get in to the hot months their is dainger of the efekts of the hot sun an lise sometims speshely if chix has ben somewhat neglekted. Hear agen, "A stich in tim says 9." Som fokes may wondr why we repete som of these simpel plane things so often. Bekaas them miner detales, as thay seam, are often over lookt an yet is of greatest importans. Woud you beleave me, Hen, I see ofen in my travils whare som of the xperiansed polterers will neglekt to keap fresh water be foar thare fowls kontinually an than wonder why there



8 to 10 weeks old

Pullets

\$1.75

180-200 EGG

\$2.00

210-248 EGG

\$2.25

240-256 EGG

This is your opportunity to get pullets from the greatest strain of great layers that have been bred in line for thirty-three years, at rock bottom prices. Every pullet bred from 180-256 egg record layers.

Sunnyside Birds

are real winter layers. We breed the following varieties.

White and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, White Orpingtons and R. I. Reds—most popular layers bred.

Breeders Birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of

180-200 egg bred \$2.50
210-248 egg-bred 3.00
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Special Prices for July on Hatching Eggs and Chicks.

Order direct from this ad and ask for catalog.

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Jersey Black Giants

America's Ideal Farm Fowl

For soft roasters of 9 to 11 lbs.; for delicious capons of 12 to 14 lbs.; for lots of large brown eggs; for greatest profit from surplus males—raise this husky, money-making breed that made this biggest hit in the shortest time.

Marcy Farms is Jersey Black Giant headquarters—owning original breeding flocks.

Now shipping 12 to 14 weeks old young stock, \$3 each upwards. Adult stock a matter of correspondence. Safe arrival guaranteed to any point in North America.

We advise against buying hatching eggs or baby chicks this time of year for best results with Giants.

Six Distinct M. & M. Strains

Giant Folder Free—Complete Catalog with cuts of typical winning birds, for a 5c stamp.

MARCY FARMS

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White Houdan and Jersey Giant Eggs
\$5 per 15. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$1.50. Chicks.

DON'T LOSE YOUR BABY CHICKS



White Diarrhea and Bowel Troubles cause greater losses than all other poultry diseases combined. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks and these few will infect all the others unless prevented.

Know This: You can positively protect your chicks against these diseases by using Germex. We guarantee it. Germex not only prevents White Diarrhea and Bowel Troubles, it also gives chicks strength and vigor, makes them develop quicker and feather earlier.

You can't afford to risk your hatches when Germex is so cheap and effective. Order a package now; don't wait until your chicks begin to die. Remember prevention is easier and cheaper than cure. Send \$1 now to Licex Co., Box 54-D Quincy, Ill., and be protected.

Money back if not satisfied. Act now!

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Incubators and Brooders

For over forty years the most efficient equipment for hatching and raising chicks. Perfect in design—honestly built—fully guaranteed.

Catalogs on request.

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before water is cheaper and their is no reason why our fowls should not have all they can drink all the time. The poultry business is won, Hen, in which the tactical details is not all shrouded in official secrecy. The ranchman and the farmer are glad to give their neighbor a lift any time, day or night. I once had a neighbor who overdone this, he would talk poultry for hours and neglect his own fowls.

Before I close this letter, Hen, let me impress on your mind never to allow any won to talk you in to changing breads. It is a bad practical speech for a beginner. Pay no attention to the claims of guys who say there's better than yours. Don't argue with them but leave them alone.

Yours truly,
Bill Fowl.

Poultry Activities

(Continued from page 398)

this breed and it is the only club that is boosting this one variety exclusively. The constitution says that the object of the club is to improve the Speckled Sussex fowl, the protection and mutual advantage of its members and bring the good qualifications of the breed before the public. The annual dues are \$1.00 per year. It is the purpose of the club to hold a national meet with one of the winter shows, which shall be chosen by a plurality vote of its members.

Since the club was organized the membership has steadily increased and now nearly every state is represented among the list of members as well as Canada. One of the latest members is A. J. Falkenstein, Rotherford, Sussex, England, one of the originators of the Speckled Sussex.

The following are the officers at the present time: President, E. R. Fields, Sandwich, Ill.; vice-president, W. J. Smith, New Hampton, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Hoffman, La Crosse, Wis. Directors, Mrs. C. L. Constable, Goodland, Ind., and H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Texas.

American Poultry Association Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

The sun rises in the East. So did the American Poultry Association 50 years ago. It no longer merely follows the sunrise trail, but keeps on until it joins the sunset route of the golden West, the sunny South, the snow-capped mountains of the North into the Dominion of Canada, and Mexico and across the waters to Cuba.

The little band of Eastern fanciers who organized the American Poultry Association in 1873, and who first gave to the poultry breeders of this country the American standard of excellence January, 1874, at Buffalo, N. Y., laid the foundation of the tremendous standard bred poultry industry of the United States.

They also laid the foundation of what is to be the greatest, most representative and democratic livestock organization in the world. From less than 100 members in 1873, the A. P. A. now numbers nearly 7000 members throughout the United States and Canada. The crude standard of 100 pages first published in 1874 is supplanted by a large and finely illustrated volume of 425 pages, the Guide of the Poultry Breeder and Judge. Conventions have been held in many States during the past 50 years, with the West and South being generously honored in this regard.

1000 BREEDERS FOR SALE

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes

My Summer Sale List this season is the most complete list I have ever offered. The birds are all specially selected and were in my matings for 1923. Many of them will win in the large shows next winter and all have grand breeding with generations of Regal Dorcas ancestry back of them. Bargain Prices.

SPECIAL—500 January and February cockerels and pullets that will be ready for September shows. Send for a trio or pen of these beautiful chicks to fill out your string.

FREE—Send for complete Summer Sale List. Twenty page Catalogue also free.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box R, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada



REGAL SENSATION FIRST PRIZE AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. 1919

LADY PURITAS

PURITAS SPRINGS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

World's Greatest Winter Layers

Trapnested for 12 years without missing one single day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. That is how we produced the world's greatest layers.

WINTER LAYERS

Puritas Springs Leghorns are winter layers. They are the money makers our customers will tell you.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED ON EGGS

Chicks, 8 to 12 Weeks Old, Pullets, Cockerels and Matured Stock

Send today for our free instructive catalog and our reduced price list and read what our customers say about our wonderful heavy laying Leghorns. Have Puritas Springs Leghorns, the world's greatest egg producers. Play safe for 1924. Buy a good 8 to 12 weeks' old pedigreed cockerel. They will greatly increase egg production in your flock. Have Leghorns that lay and pay.

Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, S. J. Schenk, Owner, Box X111, Avon Lake, Ohio

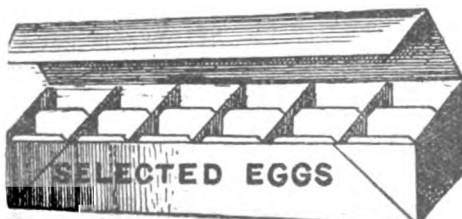
LADY LAYER
Laid 326 Eggs
in One
Year



One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

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to state, perhaps, every annual meeting proved the great importance of such a convention. It brought the clans together for business and pleasure.

No convention held in recent years is of greater importance than the Half-Century American Poultry Association Meet, to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., August 14 to 18, 1923, to commemorate the founding of the old organization in 1873.

Progress in standardized poultry culture has been so great and rapid, and the growth of the poultry business so large, that the American Poultry Association has outgrown the staid old administration which governed its functions in the past. It faces the solemn duty of becoming a greater and more powerful organization in the future. To this end a new constitution and new by-laws are to be submitted and voted upon at the Philadelphia convention. This demands the earnest consideration of every member who has the best interests of the old organization at heart. It is the real and vital business before the house, so to speak. The larger the attendance of members the greater will be the chance for enacting laws which will make the A. P. A. a truly representative body, one whose influence will be respected throughout the world.

Business without pleasure in the good old summer time, however, is a hard task even for the most strenuous worker. The entertainment committee fully realizes this and is preparing a program for visiting members and their families which should prove a feast of reason as well as of joy.

The 15-minute breakfast talks at the Hotel Adelphia every morning will put the boys and girls on an edge for the big sessions in the fine convention hall of the Adelphia.

A great theatre party will be given in the evening at the Stanley Theatre. On Friday a free trip to the world-famous Atlantic City, the playground of the world, will take place. A rare treat for all, whether they come from the West, East, South, North, Canada, or even from the Quaker City itself. There's only one Atlantic City in the world. The dates will be and headquarters at Hotel Adelphia, August 14 to 18, 1923.

The Ladies' Reception Committee will look after the comfort and welfare of the married and single lady visitors.

An organ recital at Wanamaker's great store will be one of the features.

Poultrymen, Come to Philadelphia

It is the first time this great city has been selected and honored by the A. P. A. as the site for its annual convention. It is an honor as well to the State of Pennsylvania, one of the largest and greatest producers of standardbred poultry in America. The breeders of the Keystone State, members and non-members, will leave no stone unturned to make the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American Poultry Association the most memorable event in its history. In extending their welcome to Philadelphia to members of the A. P. A., they are joined by the association members from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, New York and New England, who will be present in full force.

The following members from District No. 2 will constitute the Reception and Entertainment Committee: Delaware—A. D. Smedley, N. T. Lannan, B. F. Kelly, David Kerlett, R. L. Cloud.

Maryland—F. G. Rigg, H. G. Rigg, W. Frank Spahr, J. Howard Thompson and R. J. Walden.

New Jersey—Newton Cosh, W. L. Meloney, M. L. Chapman, H. O. Packard.

New York—James H. Westcott, T. A. Havemeyer, George Urban, Jr., William H. Manning.

The Pennsylvania delegation will be announced later by Chairman Frank S. Barr, who will also deliver the address of welcome at the opening of the fiftieth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, at which Thomas F. Rigg will preside and begin his term of office.

Boyer's Quiz Department

(Continued from page 394)

Q. After reading your Quiz Department, I am sending for a little information. I have some thoroughbred R. I. Reds and two of them seem to be a little off. They seemed to stand in one place all the while and when feeding time comes they just look at it and eat very little. Their bowels seem to be awful loose, just like water and every few minutes. One of them had one eye swell up and would sneeze all the time. Does copperas do them any hurt? What is good when they have colds?—E. B., Jr.

A. According to the symptoms you give of your sick hens, they are suffering from a heavy cold, and should be separated from the rest of the flock at once. Give each bird a one grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession. Also have your druggist make up a mixture for you containing 10 drops each of tincture aconite, tincture bryonia, and tincture spongia, in one ounce of alcohol. Put a teaspoonful of the mixture to a quart of their

"Spiralets" Leg Bands

The acknowledged leader. Celluloid—uniform high quality—easy to put on and they stay on. Millions in use. Mark your baby chicks from different matings and keep track of them.

No.	25	100	500
4 Baby chicks	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.20
6 Growing chicks	.20	.75	3.20
7 Large growing chicks	.30	.90	4.00
8 Leghorns, Anconas	.50	.90	4.00
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.60	1.00	4.50

Colors furnished are Red, Green, White, Yellow. Order by number. Specify colors wanted. All orders filled prepaid parcel post to you.



Number Clips For "Spiralets"

Use these number clips to identify your birds. The only sure way of keeping an accurate record of individual birds. These clips fit on the "Spiralets" bands. Prices for clips only: 20, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 85c; 500, \$4; 1000, \$7.50. All orders promptly filled prepaid to you.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
Syracuse, N. Y.

KEEP MILK GOATS

Be independent of the milk man and have the best milk in the world.

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drinking water. Give daily for a week.—M. K. B.

Q. Will you kindly advise me as to some of my chickens, some laying, some ready to lay. They seem to get weak in the legs and in a few days I find them dead. On several occasions I found one dead that had a very hard crop and its comb had turned very dark. I have an ideal chicken house, not overcrowded as I do not have more than 60 chickens, plenty of ventilation I am sure, but this year lost 7 or 8 chickens in that way.—C. H.

A. From the description you give I believe your fowls are suffering from worms in the intestines. Give a two-grain pill of santonine every other morning, an hour before feeding, and follow in a few days by a half teaspoonful castor oil. Repeat this treatment for about a week.—M. K. B.

Q. I have a mixed flock of pullets and some of them want to set while laying eggs. Should they be dipped in cold water or could you advise me the best thing to do?—Mrs. A. J.

A. I do not quite understand your query. Do you mean if the pullets should be dipped in water to cure them of their breediness? That would be a very unwise move. The better plan is to pen them alone in a cage for a few days, probably a week. I have a separate house and run where I put my broodies when I do not want them to set, and in a week's time they are over it.—M. K. B.

Q. I have a Partridge Rock cockerel and eight pullets as a pen. First two settings of eggs the hatch was good and chicks were strong. Next three settings two-thirds of the eggs were clear. Would it be advisable to save cockerel for next year as a breeder?—C. R.

A. The fact that the first two setting of eggs were fertile, and the last three settings were infertile, looks as if the male bird was out of condition. This would not, necessarily, mean that he was sick, but he was not so vigorous as he was in the beginning of the season. If the bird could be separated from the hens after the hatching season is over with you, and fed some raw meat occasionally, his old time vigor might come back. Then if he is in good health, it might be well to hold him over another year for breeding.—M. K. B.

Q. I have a flock of 50 pure bred baby chix, White Wyandotte strain, which are now two weeks old. One has a watery eye that I fear is roup, as the old hens had roup last fall. Do you think it has inherited it, or has contracted a cold? And what remedy shall I use besides the permanganate water? 2. From my pen of 12 hens and one cock which I gave good care, I set 90 eggs, but only got 20 chix altogether. The eggs were not fertile. Would you advise me to keep this cock another season and would it be possible that he couldn't always mate with a hen every time? 3. Is it important to feed sour milk to baby chicks when feeding buttermilk mash?—Mrs. E. W.

A. It is most likely that the watery eyes with which your chicks are afflicted is due to dust getting in the eyes. Take a moist cloth and carefully wipe the eye that is watering. 2. The fault of infertility may be due to lack of vigor in the male, and it may also be caused by sterility in the hens. The best test would be to try him with a few hens, say half the number. If these eggs should prove fertile, then it would be safe enough to hold him over another year. 3. It is not strictly necessary to feed sour milk if you are feeding buttermilk ration. Although, of course, it would be all the better if they could occasionally have a drink of sour milk.—M. K. B.

Q. Would you kindly answer the following: Which chicken will produce the largest profit: White Leghorn, Ancona, White Wyandotte, Minorca, taking into consideration white shell egg against brown, caponizing, heavier feed bill, etc.?—J. G. R.

A. For a white egg market the value of the breeds named would run about as follows: S. C. White Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas. The Minorcas lay the largest sized eggs and the Leghorns next. Where it is intended to sell squab broilers along with white eggs, no doubt the White Leghorns would lead. For a market that prefers a light or brown egg, the White Wyandottes are excellent. They are good cold weather layers, and in quite a number of egg contests have led all other breeds in records. For broilers of all sizes the White Wyandottes are second to none. For medium sized roasting fowls they are in the first class. They make fine capons. They are heavier feeders than any of the other breeds mentioned.—M. K. B.

Q. Please tell me at what age a soft roaster becomes a "stag" in the American breeds?—A. L. A.

A. Strictly speaking, a "stag" is a young cock trained for cock fighting. Among poultrymen it is frequently used in referring to cockerels of about a year old that have never been



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mated. The word "stag" is not often used in referring to soft roasters.—M. K. B.

Q. Kindly advise if you think it would be worth while to raise chickens on a plot 1000 sq. ft., beside the space for buildings? I am interested in raising poultry and any information you can give, will be greatly appreciated.—G. S.

A. On 1000 square feet it is possible to have a profitable plant, especially an egg farm on which such breeds as Anconas and Leghorns can be quartered. As these breeds will stand more crowding than the heavier breeds, more hens can be kept which would, naturally, mean a bigger egg crop.—M. K. B.

Q. I am just a beginner at poultry raising. Would you please be kind enough to answer a few questions for me? 1. Some of my chicks are a little backward in growth. Do you think semi-solid buttermilk would push them through to maturity? 2. Which is the best way to feed semi-solid buttermilk, straight as it comes from the container or dilute it in water? 3. Do you think a course in poultry from a correspondence school would help me? 4. Do you think that squab raising is a good side line in connection with poultry raising? 5. Do you think line breeding is safe in poultry raising and do you think it pays?—F. M.

A. Replying to your inquiries would say: 1. Semi-solid buttermilk will greatly help the growth of the young stock. 2. It is best to dilute the semi-solid buttermilk so as to make a drink of it. 3. The poultry courses in the correspondence schools are very thorough. 4. Squab raising can be made a very profitable side line with poultry culture. 5. Line breeding is profitable if intelligently conducted.—M. K. B.

Q. I would like a little information on caring for pullets. I bought 526 S. C. W. Leghorn chicks. We have lost 12 to date; they will weigh about 1½ lbs. and will be 8 weeks old June 6. What I wish to know is how to feed them to avoid a moult? This is my intended system: Equal parts by weight of corn, oats and wheat, Storrs dry mash and cabbage for green feed. Will use gasoline lamps for light and expect to begin lighting about Dec. 1. At present I am feeding cracked corn and wheat, equal parts and Storrs mash, make them eat equal parts of scratch and mash, 12 quarts of sour milk a day and on free range in an orchard. I will soon add whole oats to the scratch grain.—W. J. P.

A. I do not see how I could improve on your proposed bill of fare for your pullets. I would suggest, however, that you do not feed too much cabbage. Better alternate it with some other green feed (sprouted oats, for instance).—M. K. B.

Q. Can you give me any information concerning the following trouble with my hens? They become lame, then the foot gets very much swollen and a great deal of pus can be gotten out, also a hard yellow kernel. But opening does not seem to relieve the condition to any great extent. I have two that are in bad shape and yesterday I noticed another one was beginning to be lame. A neighbor said it was what they called bumble foot. Will you kindly tell me if there is a cure, if it is apt to go through the entire flock and the cause? Is it best to kill a fowl as soon as it shows signs of that trouble?—Mrs. W. D. A.

A. There is nothing serious nor contagious about bumblefoot. It is, practically, a corn, caused by a bruise due to either striking some sharp pebble or object, while alighting from the perch, or treading on something sharp while walking or running. Very often the trouble rights itself, but a cure may be hastened by painting with tincture of iodine, or applying boric acid ointment, made from 1 part boric acid to 5 parts vaseline. Keep the fowl separate, alone and bedded with straw or hay.—M. K. B.

Q. Some kind of an epidemic is raging among our chickens. So far we have lost over two hundred of them. Quite a number were our very best hens. On Saturday, May 26, we scattered oyster shells around. The next day, Sunday, we found several with drooping heads and staggering about. In some cases, the combs turned purple and even black. Their bodies were extremely feverish. The droppings quite green. Their eyes, too, seemed to be closed or partly so. Upon examination of one that had died we noticed that the liver and gizzard were green. On some, though, the combs kept normal. We would notice them moping in the morning and by noon they were dead. We have also been giving them separated milk and wondered if this could have affected them. Would you kindly advise us, as soon as possible, what to do in order to check this epidemic?—Sister M. E.

A. From the symptoms you report I believe that you have an epidemic of cholera in your poultry yard. All authorities agree that cholera (Turn to page 405)

SOL-HOT CANOPY BROODERS



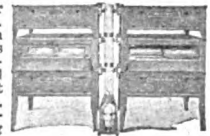
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(46)

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

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Queries

(Continued from page 395)

kinds. How will this be? Will the masses who consume the greater part of all food consent to this? Then, again, if the price is advanced, wages must keep pace with the procession, so it goes. Even now wages are so high that it costs so much to build a house that rents must be high or building will stop.

We can understand how people feel. I have several letters from Nebraska,—one from a woman who asks: "How is it you pay fifty-eight cents for eggs in New York and we only get twenty-two or twenty-four cents for them here? Live poultry eighteen to twenty cents per pound, while we must pay double that price or more for them here?" The question is,—will publicity make the people who now pay these high prices pay more? How much can they stand, not how much can prices be advanced, but how much can or will the people pay and continue to eat these products. We know that the rich will have the best of everything and pay high prices for it. They, however, do not consume one-fifth of all food products. The question that concerns us is, how about the other four-fifths of all that is produced. We must remember that the consumer has a limit as to price. Those who buy for the family table know their limit and they will not exceed it.

We must all of us remember that ninety per cent of the membership of the American Poultry Association are fanciers who care but little for the market or commercial part of the poultry business. They object to paying out their money to sell market eggs. As one of them said to me: "Our State pays near a million dollars for extension-work and college work for farmers,—other States, some of them, more or less along the same line, why should we take our little bit of money and use it for the kind of work our States are now doing."




So it goes,—one kind thinks that publicity or advertising will remedy all ills; the others are sure that it will not help a bit.

The whole world other than the United States and Canada are doing their best to lower the cost of living. The farm labor of England now demands more pay, and why? Because they cannot live and eat on the small wages they receive. So it is in every part of the world. It will become a question of a limit of expenditure. What can we pay for rent, food and clothing? Not how much can we sell for, but what can we afford to pay for what we buy.

There are always two sides to every question and more than that to some of them. We push the price of butter so as to help the price of milk. We force the price of eggs to help the producer. Then Denmark sends a cargo of butter and eggs and breaks the market here, while they make a profit. Nothing that man can do will force the price of any commodity to a high figure and hold it there against the markets of the world.

The fancier has always been able to sell his breeding fowls and hatching eggs at full value. Some of us think that the prices they obtain are beyond reason, yet we all of us know that when the year has come and gone and all bills are paid, the profit is not large. If you are interested in knowing the average cost of production and distribution of products, those who make statistics can tell you. It is astonishing how small the average income of the farmer is and how much some of them have.

The road of the future will lead to success only for those who are thrifty, those who understand economy and those who know how to do for themselves. Dependents cannot expect very much. I have on my desk a letter from one who owns a nice farm; he writes for me to sell his farm. To get him a job on a poultry farm. My answer to

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Bellevue Poultry Yards

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey

him will be: "If you cannot make money for yourself on your own farm, what can you expect anyone to give you a job to do the same for them."

Some have the opinion that the poultrymen of New Jersey and California have a bed of roses to rest in. This is not the case as is shown by the following printed in a circular, "Hints to Poultrymen," issued for the Department of Poultry Husbandry, New Brunswick, New Jersey. In considering competition they say: Consumption of New Jersey poultry products must be stimulated by forcing people to actually want them. To keep the New York market price where the New Jersey producer can make a living requires a strong organization, and if the New Jersey producers insist on attacking the problem alone, they will only help out all the other poultry raisers along the Atlantic Seaboard and yet bear the total cost themselves. This organization must inform the general public just what kind of eggs they should buy and give the reasons why. The organization should handle the Eastern eggs so that producer and consumer may get the full value of their exchange, and that no service rendered in the marketing process shall receive more than the value given.

It is quite true that the poultry industry of New Jersey is dependent upon New York prices. The New Jersey product has only recently received recognition on the market and it is up to the New Jersey producers to justify that recognition and to preserve it. But to do this there must be unity of action. So it goes, we all have our troubles to overcome.

Boyer's Quiz Department

(Continued from page 403)

is incurable. But it is possible to change its course if the case has not too far advanced. Mix sulphate of iron, 1 dram, dried blood, one-half ounce; tincture of opium, one-half ounce, with water, and give each fowl two teaspoonfuls three times daily. All sick must be isolated, and the premises kept thoroughly disinfected with a coal tar product (like zenoleum). Or, with one pound of carbolic acid with 24 pounds (12 quarts) water. The zenoleum is more safe to handle. Everything must be sprayed—the ground, walls, roosts, drinking vessels, etc., to kill all germs. All dead fowls should be immediately cremated or buried deeply.—M. K. B.

Q. I have a hen whose eye is swollen up as big as a nutmeg and full of pus. Can you tell what to use to cure her? I am using a wash of weak peroxide water and injecting germazone in nostrils. Is there anything any better? She seems to eat all right and all right otherwise, but the swollen eye with pus.—Mrs. L. J. C.

A. The treatment you are giving for swollen eye is a good one. Keep it up, and in addition grease the head with camphorated oil or carbolated vaseline. It is also advisable to put a few grains of permanganate of potash into the drinking water (enough to give the water a wine color) daily, to prevent the disease from spreading. But if the case is a severe one, it is advisable to kill the bird, as treatment in a severe case is very unsatisfactory.—M. K. B.

Q. I see where you answer poultry fanciers' questions in the American Poultry Advocate. Can you tell me how to destroy the red ants which small ducks eat and then die from being stung to death from the stomach? If so, please inform me.—J. R. H.

A. Where the nests can be found, ants may be destroyed by pouring boiling water into the nests. When the nests cannot be found, some sweet food should be laid about and as soon as an ant makes the discovery it seems to be heralded at once and a whole colony will appear, when they may be destroyed.—M. K. B.

Q. Is a Jersey Black Giant baby chick supposed to have feathers on their feet?—L. O. H.

A. The Jersey Black Giant is a clean legged fowl, but like all breeds in which Asiatic blood has been used as the foundation, stubs of feathers are apt to appear on the young. It is no sign of impurity.—M. K. B.

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The Sussex—An English Contribution

(Continued from page 391)

less, Sussex alloy made a presentable appearance with 25 Speckled Sussex single entries and 14 Red Sussex singles with 2 pens of Speckled and 5 pens of Red Sussex. The falling off in numbers from 1922 entries did not effect quality any.

A short time ago we had a talk with a businessman, a chicken enthusiast as well, who has formed a liking for the Sussex, particularly the Red Sussex. His business carries him around the country a good deal and he loses no opportunity to visit large breeding establishments and poultry plants whenever the chance is offered. Talking with successful breeders an idea was formed. It is his intention to import a pen of Red Sussex from England, buying from the best breeder of that variety he can find with the idea of establishing a strain of Red Sussex of his own in this country. As he says, the Red Sussex is of fine appearance besides having wonderful utility values characteristic of the Sussex breed. By careful breeding and advertising he intends to push his Red Sussex to the front. Getting in on the ground floor as this man is doing, with a good breed of which comparatively little is known in this country, and the ability to establish a strain that will win consistently in the show room as well as uphold its reputation as a top notch utility fowl, everything points to success and a name.

A breed like the Sussex, with no freakishness to make it impractical from the utility standpoint, and with shape something similar to the Rhode Island Red, and a wonderful variety of color to choose from, is bound to make headway in the hands of live breeders.

The farmer finds the Sussex an ideal fowl. It can stand the open and rigours of a cold climate, and yet there is a good egg yield in winter, when prices are highest. Every spare bird he produces will find a ready market for the table at most any age, and there will be no cause for complaints as to the quality of the flesh.

The proper breeding of Sussex is not an easy task; no fowl is easy if you want to get to the top, whether it be in the show room, for egg production or to raise the heaviest table chicken. But anyone who can raise birds at all can raise Sussex and they will arouse and hold your interest equally with any other variety.

It happens that the Light Sussex are more popular in England both with utility men and fanciers. Speckled Sussex in England are a close second with the

Red Sussex not far behind. In this country very little is known about the Light Sussex.

Breeding Speckled Sussex provides a much greater scope for the fancier than the Red does. The leading breeders are working for a slate under color shading into pink or salmon, while the standard calls for slate under color but shading into white at the skin. In reality, the Speckled Sussex is a Red Sussex in which the feathers end in a black bar with a white tip, and in the male with a black stripe in the lower end of hackle and saddle feathers. The real breeder will find much to interest him in mating the Speckled Sussex to get perfect color and markings.

In the Red Sussex the color is of a more pronounced Red than even our own Rhode Island Red, a richer, dark mahogany hue which is preferably to many. Mr. Clem Watson, President of the Poultry Club, an English organization corresponding to our American Poultry Association, has always been a great admirer of the Red Sussex. He has the following to say about them: "The Red has always been a favorite color with me, and if the Red breeders had pushed the color as they should have done it would have held the position which R. I. Red does today. In every way the Red is a grand fowl, fit for any purpose, and the color is one which, though not easy to get, can be done by anyone who will get the right stuff, and then use it properly. The rich mahogany Red is very attractive, and always claims attention even from those who do not like poultry."

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 397)

whole grains of a slightly large size than the chick grains. The birds do not notice the change, but go right on enjoying their new hard grain ration.

To furnish the large amount of protein needed for growing stock, a mash high in protein is needed. Such a feed brings your surplus cockerels to market size quickly. This is what counts for every added week means additional cost in raising. Such a feed insures even feathering and the full development of your pullets, so that they will be of laying size and condition before cold weather sets in.

We get an increased egg yield in July by changing the animal food. Through the breeding season, we use fish scrap in our dry mash. As the mating are broken up substitute beef scrap for the fish scrap. If you have been feeding beef scrap through the spring months try changing to fish scrap during the summer months. Even the addition of

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Maurice F. Delano, Owner



skim milk or buttermilk to the ration will help bring back the eggs in good numbers. Sour milk fed daily or even twice a week, will add to the health of the stock, helping egg production, as well as growth in the chicks.

All animal foods need watching in warm weather lest it become unfit for food. Spoiled animal food causes many of the sudden deaths in summer weather in the poultry flock. Watch your meat scraps lest it cause you trouble. Sour milk is healthy for poultry but when it becomes mouldy it is another matter.

FEEDING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What is the best way to feed charcoal and how much should be fed?—A. G.

A. A good way to feed charcoal is to add it to the dry mash. Two pounds to twenty-five pounds of ground grain would be all right.

Q. Which is the better red clover or crimson clover for hens?—C. M. S.

A. We should prefer feeding red clover instead of crimson clover. The analysis of red clover (green) is 70.3 per cent. water, 2.1 per cent. ash, 4.4 per cent. protein, 8.1 per cent. fiber, 13.5 per cent. nitrogen free extract and 1.1 per cent. fat. Crimson clover is 80.9 per cent. water, 1.7 per cent. ash, 3.1 per cent. protein, 5.2 per cent. fiber, 8.4 per cent. nitrogen free extract and 0.7 per cent. fat.

Q. Would a ration consisting of four parts corn, four parts alfalfa and one part each of beef scrap, bone meal and charcoal be well balanced ration for summer feeding?—G. G. H.

A. Such a ration is not at all balanced and if fed in summer it is too heating. Two parts corn and two parts wheat is a much better balance than four parts corn.

Q. Which is the right way to feed a dry mash to chickens; the materials all separate, or the ground grains mixed and the beef scrap separate or the ground grains and beef scrap mixed together?—H. T. J.

A. The ground grains and beef scrap should be well mixed together, then the birds cannot pick out one part which they prefer to the

others and leave the rest, and they will eat equal proportions of all parts.

Q. 1. How does dry ground bone compare with green cut bone for laying hens? Should it be fed dry, or will scalding it be an improvement?

A. Cracked bone and bone meal (ground bone) are altogether different from fresh cut bone. In the latter all the animal matter is in the bone, in the cracked or ground bone, the animal matter has all been extracted by hot cooking which the bones are subjected to extract the fat. There is nothing but lime in the cracked or ground bone, while the cut fresh bone is as rich (or richer) than beef scrap.

Q. 2. I find that when I feed all the beef scrap and bone the fowls will eat they have a looseness of the bowels, and discharge being yellowish brown and sticking to the feathers around the vent.

A. Fowls should never be fed sufficient beef scrap or bone to cause bowel looseness, which is a form of dysentery that weakens the birds rapidly and will cause deaths among them if continued. We suggest that you mix the beef scrap into a dry mash which is one-third middlings, until the bowels have returned to normal again.

Q. 3. I am feeding sprouted oats about three times a week. Is there any danger of the sourness and mould, that is sure to appear to some extent in sprouted oats, hurting the fowls?—C. L. J.

A. Yes. The sourness and mould will upset the bowels of the birds, if they get much of it; a very little might not do much harm, only physic them a bit, but eating the sour and mouldy oats would seriously injure them. Why do you think sourness and mould is sure to appear in the sprouted oats? We have fed a good many sprouted oats and never had any trouble with sourness and mould. There is something radically wrong with your methods, if there is sourness and mould among them. Possibly the sour and mouldy oats is the cause (or assisting cause) of the bowel looseness you tell us of.

Q. Can you give me a better feeding formula for chickens than this: Dry mash—500 pounds bran; 200 pounds beef scrap; 200 pounds corn meal; 200 pounds middlings; 5 pounds poultry mustard. Scratch feed—2½ parts cracked corn, 2 parts wheat, 1 part oats. Whole corn at night.—H. M. G.

A. You are feeding far too large a proportion of corn, with 2½ out of 5½ parts of the scratch feed cracked corn and corn only at night. Why do you add mustard to your dry mash? Is it because someone told you that he did? All such stimulants are wholly unnecessary, if you feed a balanced ration and induce scratching exercise.

Here is the ration for laying hens at the experimental station of your state, the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station: Dry mash—100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 wheat middlings, 100 ground oats, 100 corn meal, 100 beef scrap. Scratch ration—300 lbs. cracked corn, 200 lbs. wheat and 100 lbs. good, plump oats.

Q. Will you kindly tell me the best way to feed young goslings to mature them to the largest size?—M. C.

A. Goslings are better off if they have nothing but tender grass and water the first day, or until they are 48 hours out of the shell. The second day they should be fed two or three times, but very lightly, with scalded cracked corn. This is probably as good a food as can be given them from then on, provided they have at all times an abundance of tender grass to eat, and the amount of cracked corn fed is such as will leave them always for grass. An exclusive diet of grain or dough, with plenty of grass, or too great a quantity even with grass will spoil them, cause them to lose the use of their legs and die. If grain is fed sparingly while they are young, grass being three-fourths of their food, few will be lost.

To make the best growth, they should have succulent green feed before them all the time that they can see to eat. If shut in for a short time morning and evening, or on a stormy day, they should have a continual supply of fresh mown rye, oats, clover, lawn clippings, etc.; otherwise they will fret and lose much weight. When it is desired to grow show birds of great size and frame at maturity, it may be best to feed oat meal, gluten feed and bran liberally, as well as corn and grass and clover; but there will be less uniformity under this feeding, and more will be lost.

Q. What advantages is there in feeding linseed meal, oil meal, oil cake and other like foods?

A. They are of an oily nature and are supposed to aid in growing feathers thus especially being valuable before and during the moulting period. They are also valuable as a mild laxative.

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Correspondence and Orders solicited.

SUNNY CREST POULTRY FARM

EAST AURORA, N. Y.

The Latest Egg Laying Contest News

Storrs Contest Report

During May, the month of most eggs, the hens at Storrs laid 19,309 eggs or a yield of 62 per cent. This is slightly less than the average May production for the last eight years. The total score to date is, however, nearly 6,000 eggs ahead of the expected yield for the first seven months.

The accompanying table shows the total number of birds in each breed, the average amount of grain and mash consumed by each pen, the average number of eggs laid by each pen and the average for all pens.

	Mash	Grain	Eggs
260 Plymouth Rocks.....	34.2	46.6	187
300 Wyandottes.....	32.7	44.1	189
240 Rhode Island Reds.....	34.3	44.8	191
400 Leghorns.....	32.3	40.9	200

Average all breeds.....33.3 43.6 193

Rocks and Reds that cleaned up all the prizes for March and April have been relegated to the rear. Leghorns made a clean sweep in May. Hollywood Farm's pen from Washington, has been awarded the blue ribbon or first prize with a score of 262 eggs. F. M. Johnson's pen from Maine was second best with 238 eggs during the month. White Springs Farm's pen from New York got the third prize ribbon for May with a record of 237 eggs.

The leading individuals and their records to date (7th month of the contest) are as follows:

Breed	Eggs
R. I. Red, No. Bennington, Vt.....	163
Wh. Leghorn, College Park, Md.....	160
Wh. Leghorn, Farmington, Conn.....	160
Wh. Leghorn, Suffield, Conn.....	160
Barred Rock, Cazenovia, N. Y.....	159
Barred Rock, Guelph, Ont.....	158
R. I. Red, No. Haven, Conn.....	158
Wh. Wyandotte, Bridgeton, R. I.....	157
R. I. Red, Attleboro, Mass.....	156
Barred Rock, Cazenovia, N. Y.....	154
White Rock, No. Attleboro, Mass.....	154
R. I. Red, Short Falls, N. H.....	154

The four leading pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

Davidson Bros., Mass., Wh. Ply. Rocks.....	1185
Edgar Stoughton, Conn., Barred Rocks.....	1109
W. H. B. Kent, N. Y., Barred Rocks.....	1107
Jules P. Francois, L. I., Barred Rocks.....	1101
Lady Anderson, England, Wh. Wyandottes.....	1301
Woodbridge Orchards, Conn., Wh. Wyans.....	1260
Frank P. Matteson, R. I., Wh. Wyandottes.....	1206
William E. Moran, Conn., Wh. Wyans.....	1126
Fernside Farm, Mass., R. I. Reds.....	1241
Hall Farm, Vt., R. I. Reds.....	1225
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., R. I. Reds.....	1195
E. Newton Searles, Conn., R. I. Reds.....	1186
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, L. I., Wh. Leg.....	1244
Roy H. Waite, Md., White Leghorns.....	1240
Hollywood Farm, Wash., White Leghorns.....	1218
Hilltop Farm, N. J., White Leghorns.....	1168

National Egg Laying Contest, Mountain Grove, Mo.

The average production for May was 21.29 eggs per hen. The average production for the first seven months of this contest is 126.67 eggs per hen.

The thirty pens of heavy hens averaged 19.8 eggs for May against 22.78 eggs laid by the light breeds. The heavy hens averaged 125.313 eggs for the seven months against 128.246 by the light breeds.

Hen 4 in Pen 51, Barred Rock, holds individual honors to date by having produced 193 eggs. Twenty-four hens, twelve heavy and twelve light, have produced 160 or more eggs during the first seven months of the contest.

The 300 hens in the Twelfth National Egg Laying Contest laid 6,387 eggs during the month of May, or an average of 21.29 eggs per hen for the month.

Pen No. 20, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by St. John's Poultry Farm, Missouri, won the cup for May by laying 139 eggs during the month.

The Six Leading Pens for May

	Eggs
Pen 20, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	139
Pen 16, S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	137
Pen 53, Barred Rocks, Tennessee.....	137
Pen 19, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	134
Pen 1, S. C. Anconas, Missouri.....	128
Pen 26, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	126

The Six Leading Pens to Date

	Eggs
Pen 20, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	808
Pen 16, S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	787
Pen 53, Barred Rocks, Tennessee.....	769

Pen 12, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....768
Pen 19, S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....763
Pen 57, R. C. R. I. Whites, Missouri.....736

Some of the breeds entered in this contest, about which comparatively little is known in this country are well up among the leaders and are holding their own month after month. A pen of Light Sussex has an average production per bird of 131 eggs in the seven months the contest has been running.

In the following table the figures are based on 35 Anconas, 5 Campines, 110 Leghorns, 40 Wyandottes, 45 R. I. Reds, 45 Plymouth Rocks, 5 Orpingtons, 10 R. I. Whites, and 5 Light Sussex, a total of 300 hens, this being the number in the contest.

Variety	Av. Pro. for May	Av. Pro. to Date
R. I. Whites.....	19.	136.4
Sussex.....	18.4	131.8
Leghorns.....	22.44	130.8
Wyandottes.....	19.62	127.68
Plymouth Rocks.....	21.	126.84
Anconas.....	23.6	123.8
Orpingtons.....	13.6	121.
R. I. Reds.....	19.77	118.98
Campines.....	24.4	103.2

The Vineland Contest

At the close of the second quarter (May 1) of the first Pullet year of the Third Vineland International Egg Laying and Breeding Contest, we find a production to date of 152,364 eggs, or an average production of 42.0%. The production during this quarter wavered between 55 and 60% hitting the lower mark two weeks after lights were turned off, which was done on March 26th. It was a splendid exhibition of the "coming back stunt" to see the birds hit the high mark of 67.75% within the next two weeks.

It might be of interest to mention the fact that bird 44-14 owned by C. T. Darby, N. J., laid 100% for the month of April and 57 eggs straight which is a creditable production indeed. High bird 71-I owned by Mount Hope Farm, Mass., certainly deserves a little space with a production of 147 eggs at half time and bids fair for high hen for eastern Egg Laying Contests.

The following table shows the amount of grain and mash consumed and the number of eggs laid on a per week, per bird basis by the various breeds in the contest. The ratio of grain to mash is 1 to .82. The production column shows the Barred Plymouth Rocks leading and the Leghorns a close second with the others following in order, White Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Jersey Black Giants.

No. Birds	Breed	Grain	Mash	Eggs
140	Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	.93	.89	3.12
80*	White Plymouth Rocks.....	.93	.92	2.79
80	White Wyandottes.....	.84	.72	2.45
220	Rhode Island Reds.....	.88	.82	2.52
60	Jersey Black Giants.....	.88	.93	1.48
1420	Leghorns.....	.90	.69	3.10
Total 2000 Birds.....		.90	.74	2.95

June 5th, end of the 31st week, saw high pen honors for the week go to the S. C. White Leghorns owned by Rapp's Leghorn Farm of New Jersey. They laid 107 eggs during the week. (20 birds to the pen.) James Whetzel's pen of S. C. White Leghorns, also from New Jersey are still high pen to date with a total of 2699 eggs laid during the 31 weeks of the contest.

Bergen Contest

The standing of the various breeds to date has not changed. Leghorns leading an average production of 44.2%, the Rhode Island Reds are second with a production of 35.3%, and the Barred Plymouth Rocks are third with 34.8%. White Wyandottes, Campines, Anconas and White Plymouth Rocks follow in order mentioned.

The report for the week ending June 5th shows that the pen of S. C. White Leghorns owned by Manning Potts of N. J. is leading pen for the week with a production of 121 eggs. This pen is only one egg behind the pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by Hollywood Farm, Wash., which holds the high pen record to date with 2612 eggs laid in the 31 weeks of the contest.

North American Contest

Thirty-five eggs separate the leaders, a pen of S. C. White Leghorns, from the next high pen, White Wyandottes entered by Tom Barron of England, at the end of the 31st week of the North American Contest at Milford, Delaware.

The heaviest pen production (5 birds to the pen) for the week was made by Rhode Island Whites, 31 eggs; Pen 98, S. C. White Leghorns followed with 30 eggs, and Pen 62, S. C. Black Leghorns; Pen 74 and 85, both White Leghorns, produced 28 eggs each.

The Speckled Sussex

(Continued from page 398)

Great care must be taken in selecting the females in the breeding pen. Like with all other breeds she should be fully matured, of standard size, broad deep breast and all the qualifications that go toward making up a good layer. In color she should be one even shade of dark reddish bay in all sections. The same shade of color should prevail in the breast as on the back as the latter usually runs lighter. A good rule to follow is to have the breast of the male correspond in color with that of the breast and back of the female, that is to say that the ground color should be the same shade and each feather tipped with white and divided from the main ground color by a narrow bar of black. All females used for breeding should have a rich ground color free from peppering and the tips should be white and not grey.

Another important point in the selection of the females is to avoid those that show a heavy black cape around the neck. The standard specifically states that the hackle should be the same color as the rest of the sections and that is "reddish bay each feather tipped with white, the white divided from the balance of the feather by a narrow bar of black." One of the principal defects in Speckled Sussex females is the black hackles and that is a section that we must improve and get it in keeping with the other sections, the description of which is the same.

The Speckled Sussex are one of the most beautiful as well as one of the best all around breeds in the standard and it affords anyone great pleasure to breed them. It might be well to call attention to the color of the chicks when they are hatched. In view of the fact that they are tri-colored variety the chicks are not alike when hatched. Some are pure white, some yellow, some reddish yellow with striped backs while others are brown similar to the partridge varieties. Many who have never had experience with the breed become alarmed over the variety of color among the chicks, believing that they are crossed with other breeds. No matter what color the chicks may be when hatched they all look alike when feathered out and matured.

The standard weights of the Speckled Sussex are as follows: Cocks, nine pounds; hens, seven pounds; cockerels, seven and one-half pounds and pullets, six pounds. They have single combs and pinkish white shanks.

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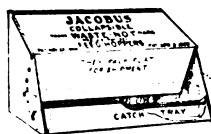
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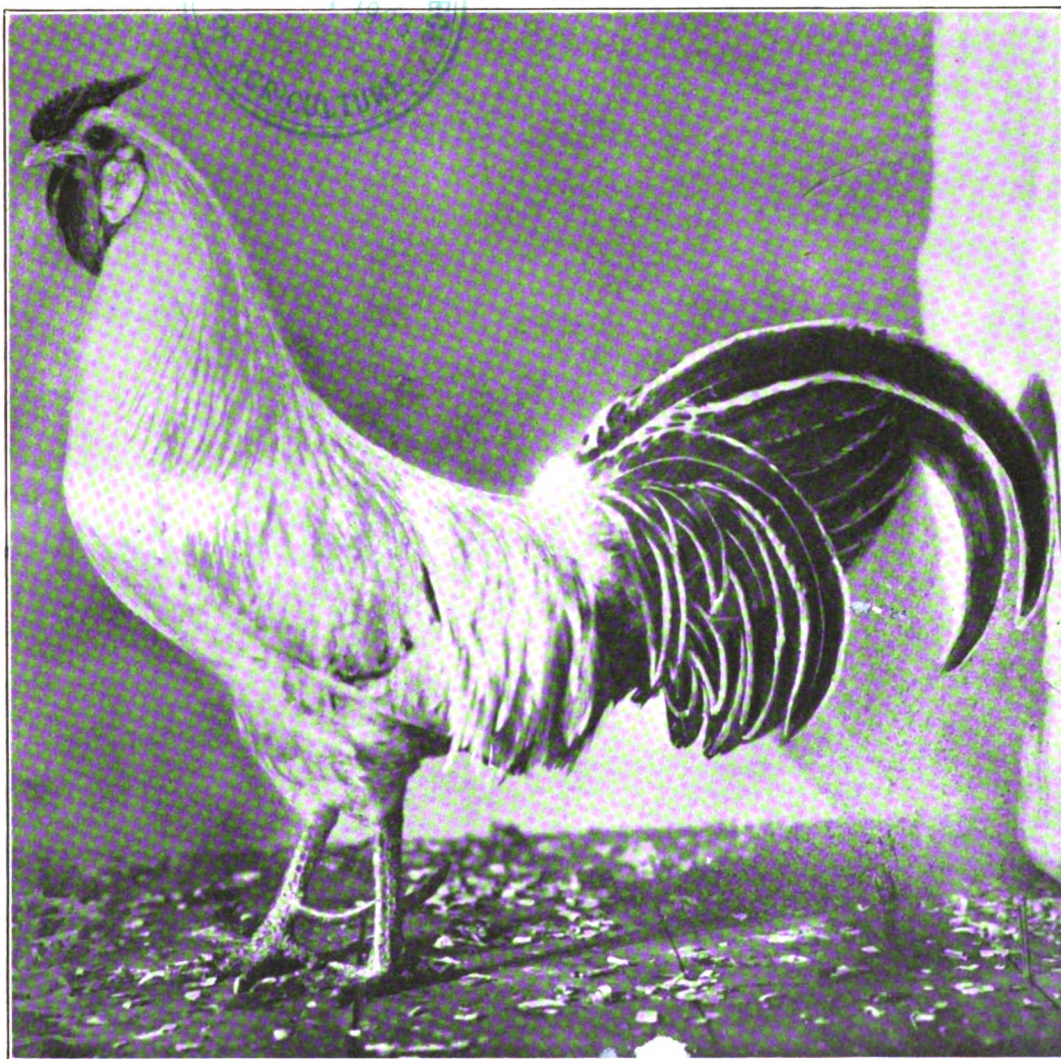
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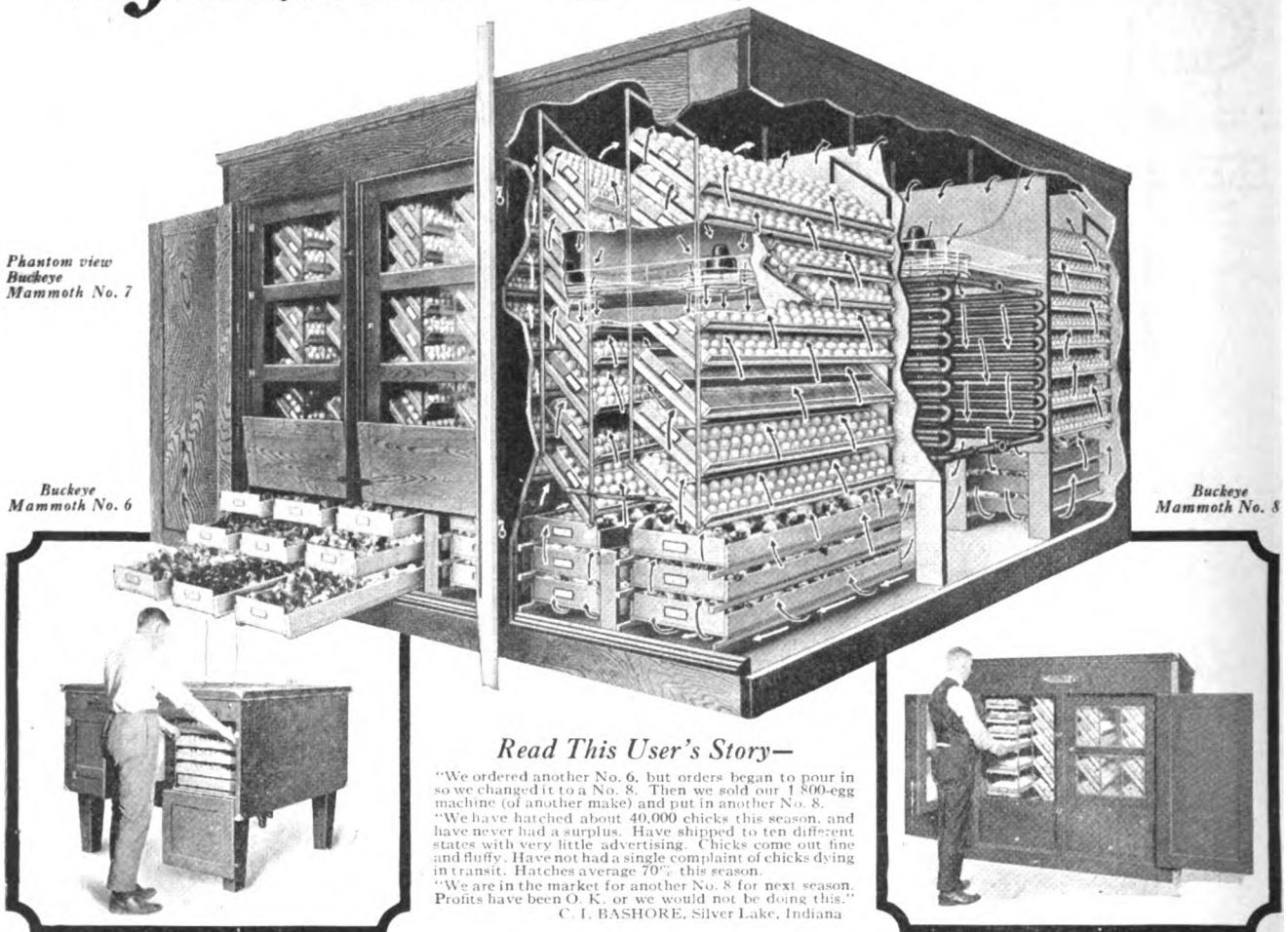


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chicks, to operate the machines, to systematize handling of orders and shipping. We also plan your building or room. In fact our service covers every detail of this wonderful business and we don't leave one stone unturned to help you make big money.

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators have taken the **gamble** out of hatchery business and put it on a sound business basis. They are built in four sizes: No. 6—capacity, 2,640 eggs; No. 7—capacity, 10,368 eggs; No. 8—capacity, 4,608 eggs; No. 9—capacity, 2,304 eggs.

We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog which tells all about this remarkable invention. Mail the coupon for details of how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY
World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders
1017 Euclid Avenue, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

Buckeye *mammoth incubators*

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.
1017 Euclid Avenue
Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Please send full details of Buckeye Mammoth Incubators and your complete Service.

Name

Address

SPIRALETS Trade Mark

Uniform High
Quality Legbands



No. 8



No. 11

Dark blue, red, yellow, green, white, light blue, pink, amber, purple, black, ruby, rose, brown, lavender.

No.	25	100	250	500	1000
8 Leghorns	.25	.80	1.70	2.90	5.00
11 Rock & Reds	.30	.90	1.90	3.25	6.00
12 Asiatics	.35	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.00

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Made of Aluminum. The Clip slides over the coil and acts as a lock.

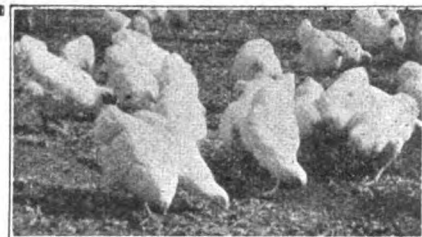
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Come in two sizes—for Leghorns and Rocks.

Prices for Clips only—
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Largest Makers of Celluloid Rings in the World.

Pullets 10 to 12 weeks old



180-200 egg, \$1.75; 210-248 egg, \$2; 240-256 egg, \$2.25

SUNNYSIDE PULLETS

Our birds are easy to raise; always of right growth and the pullets and hens have the ability to produce eggs. Trapped, pedigreed and Hoganized for more than 33 years.
7 LEADING VARIETIES—White and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes.

1000 Breeders Birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of

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PULLETS, 4½ months old, same price as Breeders.

Order direct from this ad and ask for catalog.

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S. C. R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons

Stand Pre-eminent

Early hatch cockerels and pullets to win your Fall Fairs from \$15.00 each upwards according to your competition. Early hatch utility cockerels \$7.50 and \$10.00 each.

A few more one and two-year old tested breeding cocks and hens for one-half their value May first.

Owen Farms Service will mean a lot to you if you will use it. Write me your exact wants and receive my reply by return mail.

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Maurice F. Delano, Owner



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"CHAMPION DAN"



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

First Prize Cockerel 1922

First Cockerel 1923

24 Prizes Won at the Last Two New York Shows

Make Show Records and Egg Records

Get our REDUCED SUMMER SALES PRICES on Breeding Stock. Book your orders early and Get First Choice from Real Quality PRODUCTION-BRED LEGHORNS that will win.

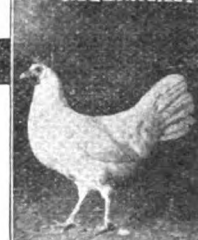
EGGS HALF PRICE after May 25. Write for Catalogue.

SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM,

Box E,

Brighton Sta., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"CHAMPION DAISY"



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

PARKS' ANNUAL SURPLUS YOUNG AND OLD STOCK SALE



1889

1923

Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks

"America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain"

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

READ AND REMEMBER: On account of remodeling our farm we have raised only about one-half our usual number of birds, so we cannot quote you on large numbers, and it will be a case of buy early or get disappointed.

YOU, that intend mating cock birds to your pullets next season, better buy them now at reduced prices, as we never have any cocks left for late trade.

16 Page Surplus Stock Circular Free. Large General Catalog 25c.

J. W. PARKS,

Box A,

Digitized by Google Altoona, Pa.

NEWTOWN

Giant Incubators

Triple Deck Type



THIS new Newtown has been in use and rigidly tested for three years. In that time it has proven itself a marvelous hatcher—reliable, uniformly satisfactory, high in average of hatch—the ideal machine for practical, profitable use. Read the opinions of poultrymen who have tested it:

RANSOMVILLE, N. Y., May 3, 1923.

Dear Sirs: Concerning results which we have obtained from the operation of our new 30,600-egg Newtown Triple Deck Incubator, glad to say that they have been most gratifying and we wish that the other equipment in our hatchery were of this type.

It "works like a clock" and has given us absolutely no trouble at all. It responds very quickly to sudden changes of temperature and we truly believe costs less to operate per egg capacity than any other machine in our hatchery. Very respectfully yours,
W. R. CURTISS CO.

CULPEPPER, VA., June 4, 1923.

Gentlemen: Thinking that the season's final figures might be of some interest to you, we are making a brief statement of the total number of eggs put into incubators—115,200 total number—chicks shipped out 82,325, over 71% of all eggs hatched good strong chicks. Very truly yours,
A. G. JENNINGS.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., June 12, 1923.

Gentlemen: In yesterday's hatch I took out 861 perfectly good chicks—this from 1000 fertile eggs. I have never had the slightest expectation of a hatch like this. Yours very truly,
W. H. B. KENT.

WOOSTER, OHIO, June 19, 1923.

Gentlemen: As we are drawing to the close of another hatching season, we cannot but say a word of appreciation for the Triple Deck Newtown. Our hatch yesterday averaged 75% of all eggs set. Newtown-hatched chicks are certainly big, strong husky chicks. This season we hatched 200,000 chicks and over 77 per cent of re-orders is in no small part due to the fact that our chicks are properly hatched and reached the customer in good, vigorous condition.

We have seen most of the different makes of incubators in operation, and feel sure that the Triple Deck Newtown is "the last word" in incubators.

We will order another 23,400 egg Triple Deck in a few days. Yours very truly,
W. J. BUSS, WAYNE POULTRY FARM.

WAYNESBORO, VA., June 11, 1923.

Dear Sirs: The season has just closed with us and has been a very pleasant and profitable one for us. Yours very truly,
H. N. SACKETT.

Write for our new catalogue. Tell us the capacity you desire and let us give you some interesting information and prices.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP.

23 Warsaw Street

Harrisonburg, Virginia

CENTER HALL, PA., March 14, 1923.

Dear Sirs: We are operating full capacity—130,000 eggs, and have already mailed out over 54,000 chicks this season. The machines are operating satisfactorily and hatches are good. Yours very truly,
KERLIN'S GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM.

ROC, MD., May 14, 1923.

Gentlemen: On April 22 I set 3726 eggs: 1691 Leghorns, 1166 Rocks and 869 Reds. Today I took out 2763 lively chicks. Of the 3726 eggs there were 3145 hatchable.

At this same setting I put in 1009 eggs (Leghorns) for custom hatching for a man and took out 845 chicks. I also had 300 eggs (Leghorns) to hatch for an employee of the Agriculture Department, Poultry Division, under Lee, and hatched 249 chicks of the 300 eggs. There were 269 hatchable. Yours very truly,
J. D. FERGUSON.

ZEELAND, MICH., June 2, 1923.

Dear Sirs: We are getting along fine with the two Triple Decks 21,600, and have had some fine hatches. Yours truly,
GLOBE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM.

DAYTON, VA., July 16, 1923.

Dear Sirs: Last November we purchased one of your triple deck incubators, installing only the lower deck. The machine has given such satisfaction that plans have been made to install the second and third decks this year. Our average percent of hatching was 71%. Yours truly,
MONTEZUMA HATCHERY,
Per F. W. Early.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., May 7, 1923.

Dear Sirs: We are taking off a hatch in our Triple Deck Newtown every week and we must say that the results it gives us, surpass even the hatches from our double deck Newtowns and we thought them unbeatable. In your triple deck machine we believe you have the REAL Incubator capable of Maximum hatches with Minimum attention required of the operator for adjustments and other routine duties. The heater works perfectly—the chicks are BIG and HUSKY and he who operates a Newtown Triple Deck will find himself HAPPY and getting FULL SATISFACTION out of his work.

We have hatched as high as 1911 saleable chicks from a setting of 2400 eggs in our Triple Deck Machine. Yours very truly,
JUSTA POULTRY FARM.

DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING

SMOKE-EM

THE GUARAN-
TEE ROUP CURE
is a discovery of
the world's best
known home ref.



Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs,
and our famous NONESUCH
TRAPNESTED LEGHORN
CHICKENS. The loss of three

thousand dollars' worth of our valuable poultry from roup caused our determination to discover the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that has ever been discovered for the deadly roup, colds, canker, diphtheria and chicken-pox. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Two hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what Mr. H. J. Schuette, Box 47, Evansport, Ohio, says: "SMOKE EM" is a wonderful roup cure. It certainly does the work." You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write or wire us for large 32 page catalogue and full information today. THE PRICE IS LOW. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you.

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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

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MEAT SCRAP. Supplies necessary protein which grains, cereals, and vegetables lack. Grade No. 1, guaranteed 50%-55% protein. Grade No. 2, guaranteed 45%-50% protein.

Write for FREE Booklet on poultry bone, charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, and pure bone fertilizers.

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Dold MEAT SCRAP



POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Carise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.30	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	2.50
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	2.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.30	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

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S. C. R. I. REDS

Certified, Production Bred

2nd pen, 1st, 4th and 9th hens at Advanced Registry test, Cornell. Buy cockerels and cocks from this year's breeding pens now and save money.

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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

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August, 1923

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In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

Entries for the Great New York State Fair Close August 20th

Due to the vast amount of work connected with the tabulating and cataloging of entries for the New York State Fair it is absolutely necessary to close all entries for the poultry department on August 20th. The work of listing entries, publishing a catalog of the exhibits for the visitors at the fair and sending out of shipping tags for exhibits requires considerable time.

If you have not had a premium list write to Supt. W. H. Manning, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and he will gladly forward a copy. A most reasonable charge of 50c per specimen is made and the regular cash prizes are \$3, \$2, and \$1, while there are hundreds of dollars in cash specials. The entry fee covers entry, cooping and care. There is no other charge.

Any breeder whether large or small can not afford to miss exhibiting at this great fall show. The New York State Fair through its awards will place a stamp of approval on your stock that will be recognized anywhere and will prove very valuable to you in securing orders. Hundreds of people purchase stock entirely on the strength of the awards at this fair. During fair week fifty and sixty thousand people view your exhibits in a single day, a large majority of whom are directly interested in poultry and will prove valuable customers. There is no other way in which you can attract the attention of so vast a field as you can by an exhibit at the New York State Fair. Plan now to exhibit.

Buckeye Patents Upheld

Judge Westenhaver, judge for the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, has handed down a decision proving that the five patent claims covering the construction and methods of incubation used in the Buckeye Mammoth Incubators are valid.

This decision had to do with a suit brought by the Buckeye Incubator Company against D. A. Wolf, Gibsonburg, Ohio, for infringement of the patents covering their mammoth incubators.

Mr. George Cugley, vice-president of the Buckeye Incubator Company, advises us that suits have been started against two other firms and individuals for infringement of patents covering Buckeye Mammoths.

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Two Good Rabbit Books

The fourth edition of "Rabbit Culture and Standard" comprising 128 pages is one of the most complete books on rabbits obtainable. Every variety is covered thoroughly, with chapters devoted to Breeding, Building Up a Strain, Pedigreeing, Feeding, Hutches, Yards, Preparation for the Show Room, Ailments of Rabbits, Nurse Does, Tanning Skins and a multitude of other subjects on which knowledge is sought by every rabbit breeder.

Written by the late W. F. Roth, M. D., and Charles T. Corrmann, it was revised and brought up-to-date by C. R. Dear-dorff, one of the big rabbit breeders of today.

Price, postpaid, 75 cents. Order direct of the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Breeding and Care of Rabbits for Exhibition and Market," by Charles S. Gibson, Secretary and Judge of the National Breeders and Fanciers Association, is another complete book on rabbits. This book contains over 200 pages, crammed full from cover to cover with interesting and helpful information on rabbit breeding as a business or hobby. It would be next to impossible to improve on this book, especially the chapters on building a rabbitry. Several methods are explained and illustrated, showing how to utilize cellars, attics, old barns, backyards, etc.

Printed on fine book paper, profusely illustrated throughout. Can be supplied in either paper or cloth covers. Price, paper covers, \$1.00 postpaid; cloth, \$1.50. Order direct of the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Both of the above rabbit books mailed postpaid for \$2.00.

John S. Martin Elected to Ontario Legislature

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce to our readers the election of John S. Martin, of White Wyandotte fame, to the Provincial Parliament of the province of Ontario, Canada. The election returns proved that John Martin's popularity is not confined to the poultry fraternity for he carried his "riding" or county, as we call it in the United States, by a sweeping majority.

The "Advocate", together with Mr. Martin's host of poultrymen friends, extend sincere good wishes.

Poultry Survey of New York Started

A state-wide survey of the poultry business in New York is now being conducted to determine whether co-operative marketing is practical for poultry products.

The work is being undertaken by the state poultry council, the county agricultural agents, the state college, the marketing committee of New York State farm bureau federation, the county poultry committees, and, in some sections, the rural schools.

The county agents are furnished blanks for each poultryman in his county. Community leaders in the various sections of the county will be given lists of persons to whom blanks have been sent, and they will endeavor to follow up the work and see that the information is supplied. The work of summarizing will be done at the state college at Ithaca.

"What the outcome will be no one attempts to predict," say the poultrymen at Cornell. "It will, however, give the necessary information concerning poultry production and distribution methods which will be a guide to sound economics and development of the industry. This survey involves much detail, but fewer pitfalls will be encountered in developing a successful marketing program is complete facts can be obtained."

Another Honor Falls to John S. Martin

Just before going to press news reaches us that Mr. Martin, just elected to the Ontario Legislature, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture for the province.



Let "Kerlin-Quality" Pullets

**Swell Your Bank Account
This Winter**

**Write today for interesting Book
and get**

One or More \$10.00 Pedigreed Cockerels FREE!

**We are giving away, ABSOLUTELY
WITHOUT COST, OVER FIVE
THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF
PEDIGREED BIRDS.**

**Order this month and SAVE MONEY — NOW
Order this month and MAKE MONEY THIS WINTER**

Twenty-three years successful breeding
back of every bird we sell. The name
"KERLIN QUALITY" has become the
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Heavy All-Year-Round Layers

in THOUSANDS OF HOMES in
EVERY STATE in the UNION and
MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Drop us a line RIGHT NOW — before
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Kerlins' Grand View Poultry Farm, Dept. 4-G, Center Hall, Pa.

(Member International Baby Chick Association)

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"Better Than Ever"

SEPTEMBER 10th to 15th, 1923

Plan now to exhibit at the greatest fall show of all America, where a winning
will add greatly to your future success.

Most modern equipment and building. Capable judges and assistants in charge
of your exhibits. Most liberal regular and cash specials. Wonderful attendance.
Courteous treatment to both you and your exhibits.

Exhibits will be released in time to reach exhibitions at other fairs the follow-
ing week.

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For premium list address:

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.**

**J. DAN ACKERMAN, Jr., Sec'y.,
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World's Greatest Winter Layers

Trapped for 12 years without missing one single
day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. That is
how we produced the world's greatest layers.

YOU'LL NEVER REGRET

You want Leghorns that lay in winter as well
as in summer don't you? In other words you want
Leghorns that you can be proud of. You want Leghorns that lay large white eggs. We have bred
our Leghorns for heavy production and large white eggs for so many years that today the lay is bred
in them and they can't help but lay. They are the world's greatest layers. We have the Leghorns
you are looking for. They will pay you more than any others. You'll never regret buying Puritas
Springs Leghorns. **PRICES GREATLY REDUCED ON EVERYTHING.**

We have a fine lot of 8 to 12 weeks old pullets and cockerels, also February hatched cockerels. All
from January eggs. We have a nice lot of breeders and cock birds, also eggs and chicks. Send for
our big catalog and reduced price list. Get a few of our Leghorns and you'll get plenty of eggs.
Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, S. J. Schenk, Owner, Box X 111, Avon Lake, Ohio



LADY LAYER
Laid 326 Eggs
in One
Year

**CREL
OLL**

For use in the care of poultry during
spring months—positive preventive of
roup, colds, gapes, cholera, lice, etc.
For sale all dealers, or sent postpaid
\$1 for trial bottle.

CALEDONIA CHEMICAL CO.
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IRON BAND EGG CASES

With the new cap filters. Ask for Ciroelir. Made and sold by

WENTWORTH BROS.,

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**A Real Necessity About Poultry
Yards and Buildings.**

**Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform.
Easy to use.**

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating
LICE AND MITES and as a **SANITARY
PROTECTION** against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive
poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on the
treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on
how to build a hog wallow, which will
keep hogs clean and healthy.

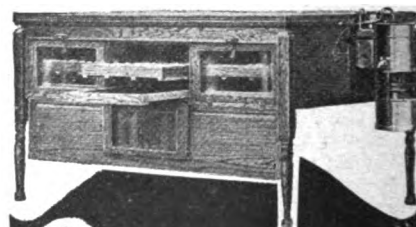
We will send you free a booklet on
how to keep your hogs free from insect
parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.



Queen

It Gets the Chicks

We receive many letters like this from
L. M. Christian, Henrietta, Texas: "I bought
a 400-egg Queen Incubator last November.
On Jan. 16th it hatched 350 chicks from 398
eggs. On Feb. 14th it hatched 372 chicks
from 398 eggs. I have one of your Brooder
Stoves and like it fine."

Stronger, Healthier Chicks

Queen Incubators not only produce big hatches,
but are famous for strong, healthy chicks that
live to grow, due to accurate and uniform hatch-
ing conditions being maintained throughout the
hatch. We receive many letters like this from
Mrs. I. N. Gerard, Victor, Iowa: "I have had
splendid luck with my Queen. The chicks are so
much stronger than the ones hatched in two
other machines of different makes." (62)

Write for free catalog of Queen Machines.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.
1100 N. 14th Street (Lincoln, Neb.)



AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

August, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

Hamburgs—A Native of the Netherlands

IT would be difficult to recognize the present day Hamburg from the following description in the "American Poulterer's Companion", published in 1845. "The Hamburg cock, named also velvet-creeches, because its thighs and belly are of a soft black. Its demeanor is grave and stately; its iris is yellow, and its eyes are encircled with a ring of brown feathers, from which rises a black tuft that covers the ears. There are other feathers nearly like these behind the comb, and beneath the bar-bills, and broad round black spots on the breast. His legs and feet are of a lead color, excepting the soles of the feet, which are yellowish."

In those days there was only the one variety of Hamburg. Today regardless of the variety, Hamburgs are identical in every respect but in color or plumage.

The several varieties of Hamburgs are among the most beautiful of all our ornamental fowls. A breed slightly smaller than the Leghorn in size but closely resembling the Leghorn in shape of body.

For many years, Canada was the home of the Hamburg on this side of the Atlantic before it was introduced into the United States at the Boston Poultry Show, in the early days. Here the seed was sown and for some reason or other the Boston Poultry Show has always brought out

the largest display of Hamburgs of all kinds to this day. Not only have the displays been large but of the finest quality also.

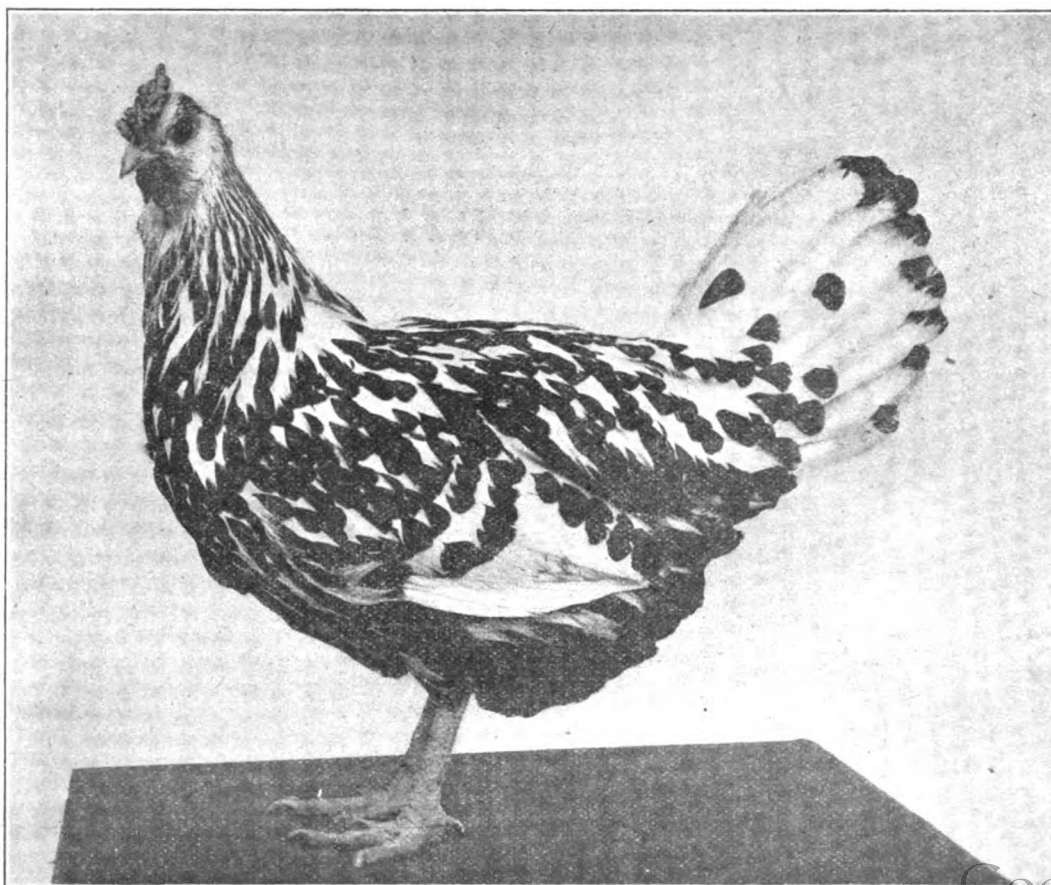
As far back as the American Revolution the Dutch and Belgian breeders had developed the Hamburg as a distinctive type, differing however from the Hamburg we know in America and England today. Perhaps, judging from the facts obtained from all reliable sources of information, the English breeder has had more to do with the development of the Hamburg than its Dutch or Belgian originators, for we know little of the history of the breed before it was taken up by breeders in England at the time of the Revolution.

Before the Leghorn became popular

Silver Spangled Hamburg Hen. Bred and owned by Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Broomfield, N. J., one of the foremost Hamburg breeders in America.

outside of Italy the Hamburg was considered in Europe and America as a first class egg type, but it has since gone the way of many other deserving breeds. The "fickle" poultry public demands a change every so often. Whether it was for this reason that the Leghorn displaced the Hamburg, or because the Leghorn was found to be of a more hardy constitution, better fitted to conditions in America, no one can say with any degree of certainty. The Hamburg was and still is a prolific layer of rather small eggs, and with the breeding and attention that has been given to the Leghorn and other egg breeds, the size of the eggs could be brought up and even the number increased.

There are six varieties of the Hamburg family mentioned in the Standard of Perfection, all of which were admitted in 1874. They are the Golden and Silver Spangled, the Golden and Silver Penciled, the pure white, and the pure black varieties. It is almost certain that the penciled were the original. T. F. McGrew in his article published in the August issue of a year ago, states that a record of the penciled Hamburg can be found in publications as far back as 1206. Some of the old authorities claim they were of Turkish origin, but facts have shown that the Hamburg without a doubt originated in Holland.



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Editorial Comment

Learning the Poultry Business

The rudiments—the “first aids”—of poultry culture may come from publications, books by experts, poultry schools, or by the Government and State Experiment Stations, but with it all there must be personal application.

To start a large plant solely on the knowledge gained by any of the above sources, without having had a day's previous personal experience, is suicidal work. No success can be guaranteed before one is able to put in practice the wisdom he has been taught.

The beginning must be made from the ground floor. There must be a gradual growth. The man who starts carefully in a small way, and follows the instruction that has been given, may grow slowly, but he builds on a sure foundation.

Inquiries frequently come concerning poultry schools that are advertising, and the question is asked: “Are they any good?” Indeed they are. We have followed up their methods for some time, made personal inspections and inquiry, and know the teachings are sound—unfailing guide posts to those who will put into practice what they are taught. But all that Professor Quisenberry or Professor Lamont may say will be of no value unless their instructions are carefully carried out to the letter.

It is so with the text-books, written by America's greatest experts, books of untold value—but what good are they unless closely followed by the man who starts in a small way and gradually puts this information into practice?

The same may be said of what is contained in the Advocate, or any of the other high-class poultry magazines and papers—all carefully edited, replete with poultry lore from the pens of our best authorities. They tell us how to do things but it must not be expected that they will do it for us. That part is up to those who need the advice.

The great trouble with the average beginner is that he learns too fast, or at least thinks he does. They all start out with a determination to do their work “according to Hoyle”, but before a year passes they begin to “improve” on that advice; the second year they feel they know as much as “those fellows who write”; and the third year they either “get wise” or they close down the plant.

The man who grows his farm gradually, who builds well, is always learning, and always willing to learn, and finds that perfection is never reached. The “Know-it-Alls” may think they have mastered the task, but in truth they are only beginning. Some time ago we heard one of that ilk say he never reads a poultry book nor paper, for “all those writers are theorists.” The other day I read his farm was for sale. Forty years in harness, and learning every day, is the writer's experience. He still follows the papers for something new; he reads the books for the latest discoveries. A good poultryman is always a student.

Poultry Work in August

Poultry work requires very close and careful attention certain seasons of the year. At this time the work is not so rushing, the chickens are growing nicely, some well matured, the old stock will soon be commencing to moult.

There are, however, some quite important things this month to look after. The success attained the coming winter depends a good deal on how well we attend to the old hens from now on, and also the early pullets. There is a difference of opinion about the early moulting hen being a good fall layer. Some claim that the hen moulting late is the most profitable egg producer. My experience is that the hen that comes into moult this month, or early in September, and is looked after properly will be likely to commence laying early, and will lay steadily during the winter. The main point is to be sure and have them in good laying condition before any of the bad fall weather comes.

The cockerels and pullets that are well grown up should be separated this month, and kept apart until time for breeding next year. Both sexes will do much better if kept by themselves. The male birds are also a nuisance with the hens after the breeding season is over but it's not every one who has a place for very many old roosters. If turned together they fight and if kept in separate coops it is quite a chore to look after them, but with the cockerels it is different, they may be penned together without trouble. Then in every flock of any size there is a lot of surplus stock to get rid of, such as old hens that have passed their days of usefulness, old male birds, and some that are not old, culls out of the young stock, etc. Now or just as soon as they can be got in condition, they should be marketed.

Do not allow the chickens to become crowded, the coops and pens that were plenty large enough a few weeks ago are likely to be pretty small now, and during these hot nights is a bad time to get them in too thick. It hinders their growth and makes reformed and ill-shaped birds of them, besides it is cruel to keep so many packed in together these warm sultry nights.

Beware of lice and mites now. This is the time they are getting in their work, increasing by thousands, and if not checked will do a great amount of damage to the flock. They are likely to be found on the young stock as well as the old.

More About the Proposed U. S. Egg Grades

Since the Government's proposed system of grading eggs was announced it is plain to see that wide differences of opinion have come up.

As L. Harris Hiscock points out in his letter printed in our July issue, it is up to the poultry sentiment in this country to prove or disapprove these standards because once this change has gone into effect there is little likelihood of further changes being made.

The Atlantic Coast Poultry Association, through its official journal, “The Co-operative Poultryman”, voices the opinion that the proposed U. S. grading system will destroy the market value of newlaid nearby henery eggs and establish a market rule that “eggs is eggs” differing only in size, cleanliness and color of shells, color of yolk and the degree of deterioration that could be determined by candling.

Mr. Hiscock, writing in the July American Poultry Advocate and John H. Robinson in the Reliable Poultry Journal agree on one point, at least, with which the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers Association takes exception. That is, the size of eggs. Mr. Robinson defines the ideal market egg as follows: “The ideal market egg is a newlaid egg of good shape weighing approximately twenty-eight ounces to the dozen.” The Association holds that eggs averaging twenty-eight ounces to the dozen may be the ideal and desirable size in the Boston market but are seldom seen in New York and could not be handled or sold to advantage if they were the rule.

The plan proposed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets was printed in full in the June issue. Read it over again. Would you rather market your eggs under this standard, in its present form? Or are there changes you think should be made before it becomes operative?

It is a matter vitally important to every egg producer, large and small. If you, the producers, do not want the proposed U. S. egg grades to go through in their present form, let it be known. The columns of the American Poultry Advocate are open for any discussion of this matter. It is in this manner the U. S. Bureau of Markets will learn the attitude of the commercial poultryman, as well as the farmer whose flock of hens is but one of several sources of income.

What Are the Requirements?

There must be a love for the occupation. Half-hearted interest is always in need of something it never gets. A man with his heart in his work does not give up because of obstacles. Fear of failure is almost sure to result in disaster. In any occupation, a determination to reach success is half the battle.

Failures come from helter-skelter methods. Drawbacks frequently are blessings in disguise. System and regularity are the keynotes of success. They count in profits.

Discouragements will come, and things at times will look dark and gloomy. Misfortune seems to come at times to try us. The man who endures it, working all the harder in spite of it, is the man who comes out ahead. Success never mates with those who readily get the “blues.”

Vigilance wins a thousand successes where “luck” captures one. There is no such thing as luck in poultry. So-called “good luck” is simply the result of proper care and business methods.

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American Poultry Association Annual Convention

THE following is a tentative programme of the American Poultry Association Convention to be held at the Hotel Adelphia, corner Chestnut and Thirteenth Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 14-18, 1923. It is subject to change.

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 10:00 A. M.

Convention called to order by President Thos. F. Rigg, Indiana.
Address of Welcome, Frank S. Barr, of Pennsylvania.
Response to Address of Welcome, Judge L. D. Howell, New York.
Roll Call.
Announcement of Committee appointed on Credentials.
Report of Election Commissioner, O. L. McCord.
Election of Board of Review.
Report on Detailed Order of Business.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 2:00 P. M.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Birth of the American Poultry Association., Chas. D. Cleveland, New Jersey.
"What the American Poultry Association has done for Standard-bred Poultry during the Fifty Years," Geo. O. Brown, Maryland.
"New England, the Cradle of American Poultry Fancy," W. B. Atherton, Massachusetts.
Illustrated Lecture on Development of Standard-bred fowls during the Fifty Years—Franklin L. Sewell, Ohio.
"The American Fancier"—M. L. Chapman, New Jersey.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 8:00 P. M.

Banquet. Ben E. Adams, Toastmaster.
The Banquet (and attendant features) is wholly under the management of the local Entertainment Committee.
The opening speeches will be made by M. L. Chapman, Chas. D. Cleveland, Geo. O. Brown, J. H. Drevenstedt, President Thos. F. Rigg and W. B. Atherton.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 10:00 A. M.

"Fifty Years as Fancier"—Frank P. Johnson, Indianapolis, Indiana.
"Fifty Years a Judge of Standard-bred Fowl"—J. D. Nevins, Ohio.
"Influence of the American Poultry Association on Exhibition Poultry and Poultry Shows"—W. Theo Wittman, Pennsylvania.
"The American Standard of Perfection and What it Stands For"—Prof. A. C. Smith, Minnesota.
"The Poultry Press"—E. E. Althouse, Pennsylvania.
"The American Poultry Association and the Poultry Judge"—J. H. Wolsieffer, N. J.
"The American Poultry Association on the Pacific Coast"—W. M. Coats, Washington.
"The American Poultry Association in Canada"—Hon. John S. Martin, Ontario, Canada.
"The Influence of the American Poultry Association in the Central West"—Vice-President H. A. Nourse, Minnesota.
"Influence of the American Poultry Association in the East"—M. F. Delano, Massachusetts.
"Influence of the American Poultry Association in the South"—E. W. Broen, Florida.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 2:00 P. M.

Report of Board of Directors.
Reception of Petitions, Memorials, etc.
Address: "National and International Aspects of the Poultry Industry"—Mr. Edward Brown, of England, President of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators.
Report of Committee on Credentials.
Report of Board of Review.
Report of Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 10:00 A. M.

Address: "What the American Poultry Association has done for the Commercial Poultrymen"—Prof. A. S. Chapin, Tennessee.
Report of the Finance, Ways and Means Committee.
Report of Committee on Poultry Shows.
Report of Committee on Standards.
Report of Publicity Committee.
Report of Judiciary Committee.
Report of Committee on Licensing of Judges.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 2:00 P. M.

Report of Committee on Certificates, Diplomas, Ribbons and Medals.
Report of Committee on Legislation.
Report of Committee on Markets and Transportation.
Report of Committee on Education and Statistics.

Report of Committee on Welfare, Grievance and Appeals.
Report of Committee on Relations with Affiliated Organizations.
Unfinished Business.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 10:00 A. M.

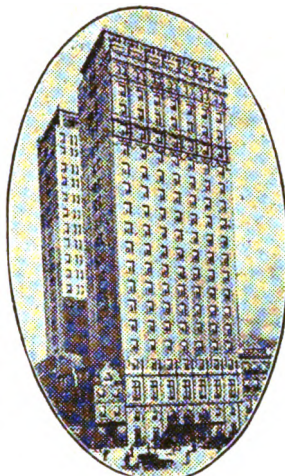
Address: "How can the American Poultry Association best govern and popularize Egg-Laying Contests?"—J. Will Blackman, California.
Inauguration of New Officers.
New Business.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 2:00 P. M.

Election of Election Commissioner.
Recommendations of Board of Directors.
Discussion.
Adjournment.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Hotel Adelphia, corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets, has been designated as headquarters. The convention will be held in the Auditorium of the hotel.



Hotel Adelphia, Philadelphia, where American Poultry Association will hold its 1923 Convention

REDUCED RAILROAD PASSENGER FARE

The various passenger associations in the country have made a reduced rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. A member buys a ticket from his home to Philadelphia, paying the regular one-way fare for same. At Philadelphia his certificate will be validated and for his return ticket he pays a fare which added to the amount he paid for his ticket to Philadelphia equals the amount of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

The local committee on entertainment, which is wholly in charge of the entertainment of members and friends reports as follows:

TUESDAY—Club breakfast. Get acquainted. Time, 7:30 to 8:30. No speeches.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS—Club breakfast. Five to ten minute speeches at each breakfast.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—Breakfast with talk by Mr. E. G. Aldrich and Mr. J. T. Huston, on Journalism.

THURSDAY MORNING—Prof. H. C. Knandel, State College, Pa., and Prof. W. B. Thompson, New Jersey—"What our Colleges are doing in Poultry."

FRIDAY MORNING—"Attitude of Agricultural Colleges toward the American Poultry Association"—Wm. F. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut.

"What the American Poultry Association should do for the Specialty Clubs"—Edwin M. Jewett, Oklahoma.
"Recollections of Early Fanciers"—Geo. S. Peer, New York.

WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY EVENING—Trip to Stanley Theatre, guests of Philadelphia Record.

SATURDAY—Day off to Atlantic City. A Musical Program for the Ladies.

Trip to Independence Hall.
Additional entertainment will be announced by the Entertainment Committee.

A. P. A. Judges to Meet

There will be a meeting of the Judges' Section of the A. P. A. at the usual time at the opening of the A. P. A. Convention to be held in Philadelphia at Hotel Adelphia the second week in August, 1923, with President Harry Wolsieffer in the chair. There will be many important questions coming up that will demand the attention of the Judges' Section. All A. P. A. judges that are members should be present. Those that are not members should join and be present. We do not know of any branch of the A. P. A. that is in a position to do more and benefit the American Poultry Association more than the Judges' Section. Judges as they go out judging should make it a point to make at least one lecture at every show to the exhibitors present and point out to them the advantages of the A. P. A. to the poultry industry. I have been a director myself for several years and I well known the criticism that is thrust at the officials of the association, and it just occurs to me that it would be mighty nice if we members of the A. P. A. would use our efforts trying to adjust criticism that comes up and we judges could do more than practically any other members, as I have stated. It has been my policy at all times to talk in the interest of the A. P. A. Mrs. Riggs will tell you that I am continuously selling their Standards and persuading someone to join. If every American Poultry Association judge in the A. P. A. would make it a point to push the sale of Standards and increase the membership of the A. P. A. at all shows, we would soon have practically everybody breeding standard-bred poultry a member of the association and this would give the heads of the association sufficient funds to put over practically any project that would come up that would benefit the industry and make us all proud of the A. P. A. I would like to receive an application from every A. P. A. judge that does not now belong to the Judges' Section, for a membership, so that we could turn same in to the meeting held in Philadelphia and have it voted on and present him with a card entitling him to the benefits of the Judges' Section, which are many. Those that are now members can speed the work along quite a lot if they will send their dues in so that we can mail them cards and save the trouble of doing this work at the meetings, and have all this time for other matters. It consumes quite a lot of time to collect dues in a meeting. I would like to pay a compliment to President Wolsieffer. I have served in the capacity of secretary in many organizations but I have never yet had a president of any association more anxious and willing to assist in making the association a success. I can truly say that his heart is in the advancement of the Judges' Section. As soon as I receive the exact date and the time that we will meet, I will notify each member by letter and I hope that I won't have to ask you to pay your dues in that letter.

Walter Burton, Secretary,
Judges' Section, A. P. A.,
Arlington, Texas.

Uncle Mike's Page

Importance of Keeping Fowls Tame

I HAVE found it a pretty good rule, that the man's ability at poultry keeping may be judged by the actions of his fowls. The good poultryman's hens are never scary, are not easily frightened, and seldom fly wildly about every time one enters the building. When I notice wild, excitable fowls I always feel that the attendant is of an excitable nature, and not adapted to the business.

In my own experience with trapnests, I have discovered that it is the quiet, contented, tame hen that is giving me the most eggs. The importance of moving slowly and never exciting the stock cannot be too strongly emphasized.

In my investigations as to the causes for failure, I have found that the successful ones are gentle, kind and sympathetic in controlling their birds. I have further noticed that these successful men always talk kindly when about the fowls, and it is remarkable how quickly they know their attendant's voice.

Occasionally it is necessary to enter the poultry house at night with a lantern, and it is not uncommon on such occasions to alarm the fowls. They will crowd together on the perches, or jump to the floor; yet if the attendant on entering speaks to them, it almost invariably has a tendency to allay their fears.

Fear has a detrimental effect upon poultry, and they cannot do well while in a constant state of agitation. A case in point was a cockerel purchased from a distance. It arrived in a highly excitable state. Upon being released it at once went yelling to the end of the yard and for months it always kept a safe distance whenever I entered the yard. Finally, after great persuasion and patience, he became more reconciled, but he never became a good breeder. It is my candid opinion that this bird was ill treated and the excitement of travel made him all the more afraid.

The Leghorn is a very excitable breed, and yet I have a neighbor who quarters about 1,000 birds, who has his fowls so tame that they can easily be picked up. He is getting the eggs. Time and again I have seen hens fly up on his shoulders and on his head, and perched there while he walked about the pen doing work.

I do not, however, believe in going to extreme. I do not have the time to teach them tricks, nor would I do so if I had the time. There is such a thing as spoiling them. Teach them to fear nothing, but let that be the limit. Talk to them, it gives them confidence. A certain control is necessary for best results, but it can be had without causing fear. Fowls are quick to recognize this control. If there is occasion to drive a pen indoors, going at it with a "shew" will cause alarm; but a slow step and a slight movement of the arms will get them to understand, and the trick is done without any flurry. Throwing sticks or stones at them will only make matters worse.

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

Quiz Department

Q. When is the best time to put down eggs for next winter's sale? Does it make any difference during which month you save them and what is the best or a good egg preserver? I have used "waterglass" very successfully but the yokes mostly break when broken in a frypan.

When should Barred Rocks be hatched in order to have them lay in November? Would first week in April be all right, or would you recommend earlier than that? W. S. C.

A. I do not know any other method of preserving eggs that is as safe as waterglass. You are apt to have yolks break no matter what method you might use.

2. Barred Rock pullets hatched in the fore-part of April and given good care, should begin to lay in November. Some poultrymen like to get their incubators or hens started about the middle of March so the hatch will be out the first week in April. M. K. B.

Am writing to ask a question that I really do not know. I have four kinds of pure bred fowls or chickens. All on same run now. I wish to pen them at once. How many days before I can advertise pure bred eggs or eggs from pure bred stock for hatching. Mrs. M. C. M.

It would not be safe for you to guarantee pure stock until at least two weeks after you separated your breed from the others.

Q. Having been an interested reader of the Poultry Advocate for years and especially your page. And as I am now in trouble and have not seen question in your page that covered my cases, I thought best to write to you for advice. Have had a number of hens and pullets that start as if they were coming down with a cold with a discharge from the nostrils, then the eye and in a few days the side of the face swells up or the lower jaw on one side. As soon as I notice it, gave permanganate of potash in drinking water, also a little castor oil in hens' mouth. Trouble No. 2 has been that hens have a rattle in throat with a great thirst, but seems hard to swallow and tongue seems to swell. They do nothing but mope around. For Trouble No. 2, have put tincture of iron in drinking water; have also put a few drops of turpentine down throat. I feed a mash, dry, before them all the time of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, corn meal, crushed oats and beef scrap and scratch feed two times a day of two-thirds corn and one-third wheat. Have 50 ft. house, 14 feet deep with 5 openings. 2½x1½ ft., with muslin covered sash, two of them drop back about 10 inches with side boards. In spring and summer, take sash and windows out. Will be very thankful to you, Mr. Boyer, if you can give me some advice on what my trouble is and how to cure and stop it.—F. W. L.

A. When you notice your hens are contracting a cold, give a one grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession. Wait a day, and then add permanganate of potash to the drinking water until all symptoms of colds have disappeared. Remove afflicted birds from the well ones. Bathe the face with warm water to which is added a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of the water. Dip the fowl's head in a bowl containing the permanganate of potash solution, repeating it two or three times daily. Inject some of it in the nostrils, using a medicine dropper or an oil can. Grease the head with camphorated oil or carbolated vaseline.—M. K. B.

Q. I have been taking the American Poultry Advocate for about 10 years and if you can, will you please tell me what is the trouble with my Ancona chicks? They are 4 weeks old and this is the way I have brought them up. When I received them I had a Putnam brooder

ready for them. I gave them sand and grit for their first meal, then I gave them milk to drink, then meal. I gave them Globe chick mash and the third meal, Globe chick scratch. I have kept the dry mash before them all the time and feed them chick scratch in the morning and evening. I started a week ago to cut up fine, at noon, a little dandelion for them and I keep grit and charcoal before them all the time. I throw their scratch feed into sand and fine hay seed. They seem to have their feathers drag on the ground and their crops seem to be full of wind and I have clipped their wings and have given them a little tomatoe juice and some epsom salts in their water, and even tried olive oil, but they seem to stand and mope around and in the morning I find one or two of them dead. And when I come down to the coop, they don't come out under the brooder unless I lift it up. I have tried my best to save them. I have lost 8 out of 25 chicks so far and expect to lose more, but I am trying hard to save them if possible, because I want to raise poultry for a living some day. I have 140 other chicks, but none of them seem to have anything the matter with them.—W. L.

A. From the information you give me regarding the condition of your chicks, I believe your loss is largely due to sour crop and the too rapid development of the wing feathers. Put a teaspoonful of baking soda in a quart of drinking water, for all the chicks, daily for a week. After that give them buttermilk or sour milk as a drink daily until, at least, they are well grown. Clip the ends of all wing feathers as soon as they are gaining in length.—M. K. B.

Q. I purchased 500 day old chicks of the White Leghorn type. Have them housed in a 14x14 brooder house with brooder stove and have them out in small yard, enlarging as they grow older. Am feeding Pratt's chick mash. Have three hoppers 3 feet long, 6 inches wide, 4 inches high. Now, my trouble is that in feeding is that they started toe picking and would practically eat one another up. I gave them more hoppers so they would not crowd in feeding. Now that seemed to stop them picking their toes. I also added 15% of beef scrap to the mash. They are now one month old and in going out to the coop this morning, find they started picking on head and rear end, practically tearing them apart. I have lost ten this way. Seems to be my only trouble, have green feed, heat reduced according to weather and age, but don't seem to stop it. Would be pleased to know of some remedy to stop them from this cannibalism.—C. F. S.

A. Toe-picking and cannibalism seems to be a vice that is more common with Leghorn chicks than with any other breed. It is largely due to overcrowding, or lack of sufficient green and animal food. The vice is seldom carried on while the chicks are outdoors, or where they can be otherwise occupied. Idleness is one of the causes. Sour milk or buttermilk kept before the chicks as a drink will often prevent the trouble, so will green food, and meat scrap. Dipping the bleeding toes in tar will check bleeding, and it is seldom that the chick is further tortured.—M. K. B.

Q. I am a reader of the American Poultry Advocate for the last ten years and thought I would drop you a few lines asking you for a little information. I am a breeder of the White Wyandottes and I think the world of them. I have been having hard luck with my hatches for the last few years, don't seem to be able to get any good hatches. I set two hens and this is what I got, one chick from fifteen eggs and the next hen brought out three chicks from fifteen eggs, so would like to ask you what I can do to make my eggs run more fertile? My hens and rooster all seem to be healthy. I have a cock that is two years old. Do you think that has anything to do with it?—D. P.

A. A two-year old cock is not too old provided he is strong and vigorous. Fertility is increased where the fowls are compelled to scratch for their grain among deep litter, where the hens and the cock are not allowed to become too fat, and where the stock is in good health. Quite a number of Wyandotte breeders mate no more than six females to each male, and some, with such matings alternate males every week or two. Others keep from 30 to even more hens in the flock and include a young vigorous male for every six females. In a flock of 30 hens they use five cockerels. These cockerels are grown together so they may live peaceably

Fall Fairs

AN acquaintance who has a superior strain of exhibition fowls of a kind that I will not mention did formerly make a big showing at New York. One fall he got ready and made a big showing at Allentown. He won almost everything in his classes, sold a lot of fowls and had sold all he could spare before the end of November. No more winter shows for him. I met him in New York last winter, walking about as if the world were his. He told me that he had sold all he had to sell, kept only his breeding fowls. He will not sell eggs for hatching nor baby chicks. He makes money from his fowls and no trouble with winter showing, nor is he bothered with keeping and caring for a large number during winter weather.

This could not be for all, nor could many follow this plan. In fact, we do not think that any of the popular varieties could be handled in this way. No matter as to this, our object is to bring to the notice of breeders the value of the fall fair exhibits to them as an advertising proposition. Some who have followed this plan have built up a business worth while. This because they have had continually young stock fully matured and old fowls in full plumage for showing in September. We can hear voices calling, how can this be? We cannot tell for sure how others do this, but we can tell you how some have made good at it and are sure of two things. One is, what others have done can be repeated by others. We are also sure that some who have tried the plan have failed. Why do they fail? Tell me why some can grow Wyandotte and Plymouth males to six and seven pounds in less than six months, while others cannot do better than four, to four and one-half pounds in the same time.

When I grew Buff Cochins it took seven months to grow a pullet fit for the show pen, cockerels nine to ten months. Not all could be grown so quickly. I see that Mr. Delano claims that he can hatch Rhode Island Reds in July and have the pullets ready to show in January, about six months. Chicks hatched in March, some of the pullets should be fully matured by September. To be fit for show in full feather, cockerels should be hatched in January. The best cocks and hens to show in the fall should be late hatched the year before or should be specially molted for the occasion. It takes a lot of experience to molt cock birds. No one can hope to have mature males of the American varieties under nine or ten months,

By

T. F. McGREW

Tell us how to prepare for Fall Fairs. Poultry exhibits, writes a man from Iowa. One or two others have written from other localities. A letter comes from Canada asking how it will be possible for him to make a clean-up at Syracuse or at the Toronto Fair.

pullets of the same in seven months. Calculate from this and get ready next year for this kind of showing.

Please remember at the same time that you must know how to grow chickens to quick maturity or you will not do so well as this. When we see in print precocious pullets laying at four months, we know without asking that this special pullet is under-sized and that her eggs are small and that she will never lay eggs of full size for the breed and that she will never be a pullet fit for the show pen, more than likely never be a hen fit for showing. We have been drifting on the seas of things unusual. I have a letter before me from a man who writes that he has been able to secure two hundred baby chicks from 260 to 300-egg strain hens, that he had to pay a big fine for them, but that now he is on the way to success. We will await with patience the outcome of this purchase. He has the chicks. Will he grow them to a successful maturity?

It is not a difficult task to have hens fit for showing in September. Some of your best hens will go broody in the closing days of June. Let them stay that way until their feathers begin to fall very fast. Then remove very gently one at a time, a few each day, not all at once, the tail and the wing feathers. Take the hen and put her out in an enclosure that is covered with grass. So soon as she is in full molt, feed for a new growth of feathers. I have started six or eight hens in this way and all of them would trail along for two or three

months, some ready for September showing, others for October and November.

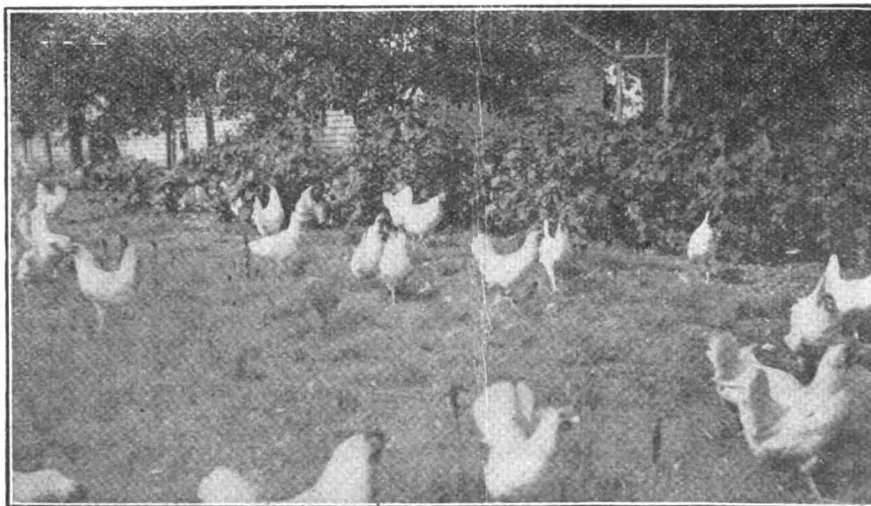
To have males ready for early fall shows; that is, mature males, is more difficult. Some few will molt naturally, others must be induced to molt. There are several ways to do this. A cock bird that is good enough to prepare for competition is too good to injure with any harmful methods. So I say, do not follow any plan that may be harmful. Separate them from the hens as soon as the breeding season is over. Select the ones that are the most inclined to molt, put them where they will be warm from the sun shining from the pen where they are kept,—not so hot as to cause apoplexy, but warm enough to loosen the feathers. So soon as you can get them in full molt, pull wing and tail feathers, a few only of them each day. When you get the molt well started and before too many pin feathers begin to come, give the fowl a warm bath, the same as you would wash for the show pen, only use warm water, almost hot to your hands, but not so hot as to burn your hands. Use soap to cleanse the skin of the fowl. Let him dry, not in the sun, but under shelter where it is hot.

I have had some cocks and hens that would go into full molt under such treatment. Have had them molt and grow a complete set of new feathers, so as to be in almost perfect show form. Have had others that would not respond. For this reason, it is best to have several under way. Even a fairly good specimen will win if in full plumage. The new feathers are so bright and clean that they must win over others less favored. Hens are not so difficult to get into show form. Some of them will, if treated as mentioned above, grow a full new coat of feathers. It is always best to scrub, clean and scrape the shanks and feet before the molt begins. Keep the shanks and feet in good shape, it helps a lot. Nice, bright, clean, smooth shanks and feet not only add to appearance, but make the fowl look younger in years. Keep

the spurs of male bright, smooth, and do not allow them to grow overly long.

All who show at fall fairs must understand that fowls, to win in any of the popular classes, must be equal to the best mid-winter quality. Very seldom is it possible for one of medium quality to win. One of the show reports last fall recorded the fact that the blue ribbon winning White Leghorn cockerel was one of the very best shown in years. The larger

(Turn to page 428)



Special Pen of Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Avon Lake, Ohio. These hens have records ranging from 270 to 280 eggs in one year, and are mated to sons of their famous Lady Flora, the 312 egg hen.

The "Advocate's" Forum

Glad to Print This

We have been subscribers to the American Poultry Advocate for nearly ten years now and we think it is getting better and more valuable all the time. We like Mr. Boyer's writings very much and his Quiz Column has been the means of curing and preventing trouble in our flock several times. Believing our experience with poultry might be of help to someone else we are giving it here in the hope that the editor will be good enough to print it in the Advocate.

We have always kept a few chickens on our farm, my wife looking after them and whatever pin money they brought in has been hers. Close by us there is an old gentleman 76 years of age, who has spent over 40 years on the same farm. Until recent years he has done general farming, raising the usual run of crops common to our neighborhood. Several years ago he went in rather strong for dairying, but after a few years found the work too hard and the returns disappointing. Up to this time his hard work had paid for the farm, his tools and stock, but outside of these a bare living was his only reward.

His next move was to poultry. He bought a few pure bred White Leghorns and a few Rhode Island Reds. That was six years ago. He now has the finest poultry houses in the neighborhood, 700 White Leghorn layers, 100 Rhode Island Red layers. He has won a few prizes with his birds at some of the smaller shows, but best of all he has been making real money. He says that the poultry has paid him more profit with less labor than anything he has ever done. He has also saved several hundred dollars, besides has enjoyed a better standard of living.

Our neighbor's experience set me thinking, with the result that I built my houses after the best plans I could find. I studied up on poultry, found the Advocate to be of wonderful help, and from among its advertisers I selected my stock, purchasing a small flock of White Wyandottes during the late summer, later using them for breeders, and three short years have brought me a very profitable flock. We live on a well traveled country road and have no trouble disposing of all the eggs and table fowl we can produce at prices considerably over the market. During the winter I have to deliver to my customers, but the remainder of the season they call for their orders. I trapnest carefully and all layers falling below 150 are killed and dressed for the market. Last year I started caponizing and have found it profitable. No more of the hard farm drudgery for yours truly. The farm, all except just what I need for my poultry and a truck garden, is let out on shares. My wife's time and mine is devoted solely to poultry for profit.

I might add in closing that I owe my success to the Advocate for showing me the right way and to the fact that I have read and studied a great many books on poultry, and further to

the fact that I learned early in the game the fallacy of trying to mix my own feed. Many do this, thinking they are saving money. I know it is false economy, because I soon found the much larger egg increase from a good commercial feed more than made up the additional first cost.

We are boosters for the Advocate, and await eagerly its coming each month. This is the first time we have written to you and we hope you can find room in the Advocate for our letter as we feel it might be helpful to someone else.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Brown,
R. F. D., Rochester, N. Y.

Another Large Egg

I was reading my Poultry Advocate in June; I saw another large egg in Ohio, and more large eggs in New York. I have an egg, laid in June by a White Orpington hen, measured $8\frac{1}{4}$ " by $6\frac{1}{2}$ " and weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Louis Miner,
Ware, Mass.

For "Egg Eaters"

From time to time I notice in your "Quiz Department" inquiries for means to prevent hens from eating eggs. I am taking the liberty to explain a method I used successfully with a flock that was too valuable to kill.

For hens the size of Reds take a box twelve inches square on the end and about twenty-one inches long. Place this on a bench with the open side toward you. Nail a four-inch board, standing on its edge, from front to back and at the bottom, eleven inches from one end of the box. (This is to hold nesting material.) Next nail a three-inch board in a vertical position against the first board and even with the front of the box. Then board the end of the box that is eleven by twelve inches tightly. In this inclosed compartment build the nest and place the box so the light will not shine directly into the opening.

If I have made myself clear it seems the object must be obvious. The hen enters the narrow end (about eight by twelve inches) passes to the back and turns to crawl through an opening about the size of herself. In doing this she excludes nearly all the light from the nest; and the egg, if it can be seen at all, is not a conspicuous object. When she is on the nest she nearly fills it and the eggs are under her.

I built one of these nests for the worst flock of egg eaters I ever had and never saw any signs of an egg having been broken in it.

Robert G. Hubbard,
Rutland, Vt.

California as the Coming World Center for the Poultry Business

The Pacific Coast in general and California in particular, are coming right to the front, in fact, we are right out in

the front, as the poultry producing people. There are chickens and chickens and chickens from Washington to Mexico and over in Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Arizona. They have all caught on and everybody is getting in the game and the nicest part of it all is, they are standardizing the poultry business.

Among the foremost poultry localities, beginning in the north, we have Sebastopol, Petaluma, Napa, Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto, Tulare, Hollister, Santa Cruz, Van Nuys, Lankershim, Burbank, Inglewood, Gardena, Gärden Grove, Arcadia, Artesia, Bellflower, San Gabriel, Baldwin Park, Pomona, Ontario, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands, Fallbrook, Escondido, San Diego and Imperial Valley has lots of chickens and legions of turkeys.

Nearly every place you go you find plenty of water, electricity, gas, good shipping facilities in the way of electric and steam roads and the best system of highways in the world for trucking, and, taking it all in all, the poultry business on the Pacific Coast and especially in California is destined to be one of the foremost agricultural pursuits in the world. And on top of it all, here in California, we have that wonderful climate, called no place in the world.

Now we didn't mention anything about Pasadena, but Pasadena is surrounded by some of the most wonderful poultry ranches that you could imagine. No doubt you have heard of Pasadena, anyway it's a wonderful place.

In conclusion, we are not big headed at all about this wonderful country with its wonderful opportunities for the poultryman and all others combined, but we would like to have everybody on earth share it with us, for we are a bunch of optimists out here and in all, a lot of good fellows and we feel the same way toward our neighbors.

W. C. DeLapp,
Pasadena, Cal.

Corrects Misinformation

Kindly correct the misinformation going the rounds of the press that water fowl and especially geese as soon as hatched should be put in board floor brooders. They should at once be placed on turf, earth, or sand floors to prevent leg weakness and leg straddles, for which there is no cure. Water fowls must have sand in daily, clean, large quantities to thrive, and allowed access only to clean, not over two-inch deep, water pans, and grass or vegetables with no whole grain for two months.

Yours,
W. U. Kreutzer,
Red Creek, N. Y.

Give the growing chicks plenty of range, partly in the shade if possible. Shade is essential to the health of the growing stock.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

IN the summer feeding of pullets for egg production, rapid growth, together with proper development, are the prime objects sought after. There is one thing that is absolutely necessary for proper development, and that is, proper feed and lots of it. Pullets do not lay until they are mature. Since egg prices are always high during the late fall and early winter it is easy to see the necessity for a rapid growth if it is expected that the pullets are to be in condition for fall and winter egg production. Improper feed always results in underdeveloped, slow maturing, stunted pullets incapable of heavy winter egg production.

Animal feed and green feed are necessary to supplement the grains and their by-products, to make a complete ration for growing pullets. Skim-milk and buttermilk appear to be the most satisfactory sources of animal feed, when the birds have all they want to drink. In case the home-produced milk is not available, semi-solid buttermilk, dried buttermilk or milk albumen may be used. If these products are too expensive as compared to meat products or tankage, the latter may be used to good advantage, but it is usually advisable to use some meat scraps, or high grade tankage, even where all the milk that the chickens can consume is available.

Green food is indispensable for promoting the proper growth and insuring the health of the birds. If the range becomes depleted, as it often does, of the tender succulent material so relished by the birds, it should be supplied from other sources. They should be given all the green food they will eat. Almost any kind of green food that is relished may be fed with good results.

A complete ration has several requisites, but there are three that demand special consideration in the formulation of a ration for growing pullets. These are proteins, minerals, and vitamins. A majority of the rations fed throughout the country are incomplete or deficient in one or more of these essentials, and consequently should properly be supplemented with animal food and green food, which are known as protective feeds.

The feeds from animal sources such as milk, meat scraps, and tankage are protective of the bird's health. They promote growth by virtue of the proteins, minerals, and, in the case of milk, the vitamins, minerals and the fiber they supply.

Following is a very complete ration for growing pullets as used at the Ohio Station:

Grain

Cracked corn	300 pounds
Wheat	100 pounds

By

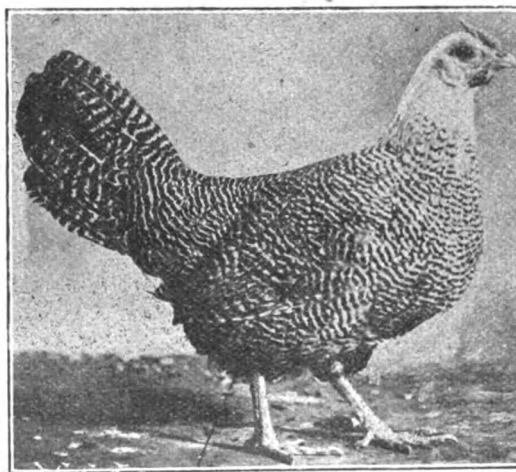
A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

Mash No. 1

Cornmeal	200 pounds
Bran	100 pounds
Ground oats	100 pounds.
Best Grade of meat scraps- or 60 per cent digester tankage	100 pounds



Silver Penciled Hamburg Hen

or No. 2

Bran	200 pounds
Middlings	100 pounds
Cornmeal	100 pounds
Ground oats	100 pounds
Meat Scraps or tankage.....	100 pounds

Where milk is available the meat scraps or tankage may be reduced. Whether water and milk should both be given to drink is left to the judgment of the feeder. Dried buttermilk may be fed in the mash to the extent of 15 per cent. Give birds all the green feed they will eat and oyster shells and grit should be available at all times.

Mash in suitable hoppers should be available at all times. When on range and running at large the grain may also be fed in hoppers, and kept before the birds at all times. This system of grain feeding is being followed by a large number of poultrymen with splendid results, and is especially recommended when mash No. 1 as given above is fed.

When the birds are confined to small enclosures it is advisable to hand-feed the grain. A light feeding in the morning will induce a heavy mash consumption during the day, which is very desirable. In the evening they should be given all the grain they will consume. The old theory of sending a chicken to roost with a full crop is sound.

Pullets require large quantities of fresh clean water at all times. Where milk is given to drink it is up to the feeder to decide whether or not water should be supplied also. In all probability it makes little difference either way so long as there is a sufficient amount of protein present in the ration. A nice stream of cool water running through the range is ideal and eliminates considerable labor in carrying water. Where water must be carried or hauled a very convenient means of providing it is a barrel mounted horizontally on a frame so that the barrel will be about twelve inches off the ground. For filling, an opening six or eight inches square is cut near the bung on the top and a hinged cover provided. A faucet is put in the end of the barrel at the lower edge. The birds drink from a suitable vessel placed so as to catch the drip from the faucet. The drip can be regulated as desired by setting the faucet. The barrel should be placed in as cool and shady place as possible.

Remove the cockerel from the pullets when five to eight weeks old. The pullets are the money crop and should be given every advantage and opportunity. The cockerel for breeding purposes should be selected at this time and if not too numerous may remain with the pullets throughout the summer. The early developing, short-legged, deep-bodied, broad-backed cockerels make the best breeders. The surplus should be disposed of as broilers as soon as possible. Early broilers are the money makers because of the higher market. A good fattening ration for the broilers is as follows:

7 pounds cornmeal
3 pounds middlings
1 pound bran

To the mixture add sour milk or buttermilk till the mash will pour. Start feeding lightly and increase gradually. No other feed or drink is necessary. This mixture should be fed two or three times a day, all they will clean up in about twenty minutes. The birds should be confined to a small pen to prevent too much exercise. By this method one-half pound weight can generally be added to the weight of the birds in about eight days. They may be fed two weeks on this ration if they continue to eat well and gain.

FEEDING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. How can beets, turnips and other like vegetables be fed raw with the least waste and to the best advantage?—H. T. T.

A. Take a piece of board, preferably one inch thick, five inches wide and of any convenient length, three feet being a good size. Drive wire spikes into it six inches long, and

(Turn to page 430)

Poultry Activities

Baby Chick Men to Hold Rousing Annual Convention

The eighth annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association will be held in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 8th, 9th and 10th. The following is the tentative program as arranged. You will note especially that the dates have been changed from the 1st, 2d and 3d to the 8th, 9th and 10th in order to bring the International Baby Chick Association and the American Poultry Association conventions on adjoining weeks and thus facilitate the joint attendance of persons at both conventions.

The outstanding features of the Baby Chick convention this year will be first of all the fact that the convention is to be held at our national capital. The closest of co-operation is being received from the federal department and a consistent opportunity will be given every person present to see his capital city.

On Tuesday, the day preceding the convention, there will be a meeting of the Welfare Committee and Board of Directors. Wednesday will be devoted to the business of the convention, reports of important committees, boards, and the President's address; and in the evening a most important address by Edward Brown of England on the subject, "The Poultry Outlook in Europe." Thursday morning will be devoted to a discussion followed by addresses covering some of the most important problems which are facing the baby chick producer today. The afternoon will be given over to a business session, followed by a banquet with informal discussion and talks in the evening. Friday morning will be devoted to the discussion of the transportation problem at which representatives of the Post Office Department will be present. Friday afternoon one of the features will be a sail on the Potomac River and a trip to Mount Vernon. On Saturday special arrangements are being made with the Bureau of Animal Industry for a trip to the government poultry farms at Beltsville.

Dr. J. H. Crum, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is making elaborate plans for the complete entertainment of the members and their guests while at the convention. Special features are being arranged for the ladies as shown on the accompanying program and special entertainment features will be announced each day. The convention meetings will be enlivened at appropriate times by a special song program, the details of which will be announced later.

It is anticipated that this eighth annual convention of the Association will be the biggest and most rousing meeting that the International Baby Chick Association has ever held. If you have any interest in the baby chick problem, you will be anxious to attend this convention. Remember the dates of the convention proper are August 8th, 9th and 10th. Make your reservations early and bring your family.

SHOW DATES CLAIMED

1923

Aug. 24 to 25—Rockville Fair, Md.
Sept. 3 to 7—Norwich Fair, Conn.
Sept. 3 to 8—Indianapolis, Indiana State Fair.
Sept. 11 to 15—Reading Fair, Pa.
Sept. 18 to 22—Hanover Fair, Pa.
Sept. 18 to 22—Allentown, Pa.
Sept. 28 to 29—Mineola Fair, N. Y.
Oct. 2 to 6—Brooklyn Fair.
Oct. 2 to 6—York Fair, Pa.
Nov. 13 to 17—Westminster, Md.
Nov. 20 to 28—Toronto Royal, Canada.
Nov. 22 to 25—Springfield, Ill.
Nov. 27 to 30—Lehigh, Pa.
Dec. 5 to 8—Chelsea, Mass.
Dec. 5 to 10—Indianapolis, Ind.
Dec. 11 to 15—Portland, Maine.
Dec. 11 to 16—Cleveland, Ohio.

1924

Jan. 1 to 6—Quincy, Illinois State Show.
Jan. 8 to 11—Cameron, Mo.
Jan. 8 to 12—St. Albans, Vt.
Jan. 9 to 12—Marietta, O.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

Washington Poultry Show, Washington, D. C. Nov. 27th to Dec. 1, inclusive, 1923. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.
Jefferson Poultry Show, Fairfield, Iowa. Dec. 4-7, inc. E. L. Moser, Sec'y.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4-8, 5th Reg. Armory. H. C. Thompson, Sec'y., 33-34 Franklin Bldg., Baltimore.
Marlboro Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n., Keene, N. H., Armory, Dec. 5-6-7, 1923. Lewis H. Dean, Sec'y.
North Bergen County Poultry Association, Westwood, N. J. Dec. 13, 14, 15, 1923. Adam Dorr, Westwood, N. J., Sec.
The Lafayette Poultry Club, Lafayette, Indiana. January 7 to 12. W. W. Zike, judge; Henry W. Heine, secretary.
Buffalo International Show, Buffalo, N. Y. January 8-13, 1924. W. A. Wolford, Ass't Sec., Lockport, N. Y.
Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. January 23 to 27, inclusive, 1924. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.
So. Carolina State Fair Poultry Show, Columbia, S. C. October 22-27, 1923. H. H. McGill, Sec., Columbia, S. C.
New York State Fair Poultry Show, Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 10 to 15, 1923. J. Dan Ackerman, Sec., Syracuse, N. Y.
Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1 to 4, 1924. W. B. Atherton, Sec., 165 Tremont Street.
Akron Armory Show, Akron, Ohio. December 3-8 incl., 1923. W. H. Moore, Sec., Uniontown, Ohio.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

2:00 p. m. Meeting of Welfare Committee.
8:00 p. m. Meeting of the Board of Directors.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8

10:00 a. m. Opening Session of the Convention.
Address of Welcome—Representative of the Department of Agriculture.
Roll Call.
Reading of the Minutes.
Treasurer's Report.
The President's Address—Harry R. Lewis, Davisville, Rhode Island.
12:00 noon. Get-acquainted Luncheon.
2:00 p. m. Report of the Board of Directors.
3:00 p. m. Report of the Welfare Committee (Publicity Campaign).
—Herbert H. Knapp, Chairman.
4:00 p. m. Sight-seeing trip through Washington. A visit will be made to all points.
8:00 p. m. Address: The Poultry Outlook in Europe—Edward Brown, President International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

9:00 a. m. Address: The 1923 Baby Chick Season, the Lesson It Teaches—Herbert D. White, Continental Sales Company.
9:30 a. m. Ladies will visit Botanical Gardens.
10:00 a. m. Address: The Culling Problem and Its Relation to the Baby Chick Producer—Prof. H. C. Knandel, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College.
11:00 a. m. Address: The White Diarrhoea Problem—Prof. Wm. C. Monahan, Extension

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

2:00 p. m. Address: Co-operation and Organization—Speaker to be announced.
2:30 p. m. Ladies will visit National Museum.
3:00 p. m. Business session.
8:00 p. m. Banquet followed by informal talks and short business session.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

9:00 a. m. The Transportation Problem.
American Railway Express—Dr. W. H. Guiss, Tiro, Ohio.
United States Parcel Post—Z. C. Drumm, Rosemont, New Jersey.
(Messrs. E. W. Satterwhite and Henry A. Shore of the Post Office Department will be present.)
9:30 a. m. Ladies will visit Zoological Gardens.
10:00 a. m. Address: Does Association Advertising Pay—Speaker to be announced.
10:30 a. m. Address: Promoting Baby Chick Sales—Frank McCabe, New York World.
11:00 a. m. Address: A Look Ahead into the Season of 1923—Speaker to be announced.
2:00 p. m. Sail down the Potomac River and trip to Mt. Vernon.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

Trip to Government Poultry Farms, Beltsville, Maryland. (Time and details to be announced.)
NOTE: Special entertainment features will be announced each day.

Missouri State Fair Show at Sedalia, August 18 to 25

The vast flock of feathered folk assembled in the Poultry Show of the Missouri State Fair, held at Sedalia, August 18 to 25, will set up a cackle which, figuratively speaking, the whole country will hear, for it will be one of the finest aggregations of fowls that the country has ever witnessed. The Missouri hen is famous, and she will be seen at her best at the fair.

The State Fair pays cash prizes on all varieties of chickens, standard and non-standard, no competition being required since the awards are to be made strictly according to the merits of the birds. Competitive classes are provided for exhibition pens consisting of one male and four females and for individual cocks, cocker's, hens and pullets. Also, awards will be made for the displays of individual exhibitors.

George L. Russel of Chilhowee is acting as director of the Poultry Department. T. W. Noland is the superintendent, and E. C. Branch will judge the exhibits.

National Barred Rock Meet

All Barred Plymouth Rock fanciers will head towards Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 26-Dec. 1st, where the 32nd Annual National Convention of the American Barred Rock Club will be held in connection with the great Auditorium Show. Headquarters have been selected at the Rome Hotel where advance reservations must be made. The Annual Club Meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 28th, at 2:00 P. M., at Rome Hotel. Club officials are working hard to make this the greatest round-up of Barred Rocks in history and prizes will run down to 6th and 7th. In addition to the regular cash prizes there will be \$400.00 in cash offered to Club members on the Barred Rocks alone; anyone who joins Club previous

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From Bill to Hen

By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

Bein rushd moar or les in my werk I kom klost to fergetin you, my best frend. Am wonderin how things is presin at "LYNDHURST"—that is wot I advise you to naim yore litel farm, "Lyndhurst Poltry Rensch." That is a ufonius naim. Som say their is nothin in a naim, but why is N. Y. the biggest city in the world—bekaus it is NEW YORK. You no wot I mene, Hen. A atraktiv naim is a aset to eny bisness but som naims is like to brake yore jaws pernouns in em. When you begin to perduse eggs an shipin em to N. Y. market stamp em Lyndhurst Eggs to distinkwish em from eny other brand.

I am wonderin how meny paiges you hav fild in yore noat book. They is a sayin, "Redin maiks a full man" not menin that you shoud at eny tim get full of som of wot is nown as ente prohebishun produks, for a man needs a purfekly clere an kool hed in yore bisness.

Wot I am tryin to say is rede mutch an rite all the best allways down in yore noat book for futur referens an in tim yore litel noat book will prov very valuabel to you. You say yore goin to order 1000 Plymouth Rok chix for late broylers an roasters.

I advis agin it, Hen, as you will hav round a thousand laers for the winter an I'm shure you will do well if you konfine yore eforts to tham for the ferst yere an you will find thay will keap you bisy an gessin somtims.

It is a mistak for a ematur to over lode hissself the ferst yere an get all bald up. If you kom out at the end of this yere with a profet an suksessfull in yore werk, next yere you kan saifly lunch out in to the deap, so to speke, incresin yore flok 100 per sent. Abov all, Hen, beter maik yore bisness self supportin from now on, i. e., dont go into det with the ambishun of only bildin up a big bisness, which may get beyon yore ability to handel an be the kaus of you maikin a flat falure of the hole bisness. You no, Hen, whan a feller fales in bisness people will be apt to say, "That guy did not understand his bisness." Contraryweis if he maiks a suksess thay say "Thare is a shrude feller wot nos his bisness." Which won will you be, Hen, the felyur or suksess? Dont worry about makin out a inkom tax raport nor dont xpect to get a inkom nere as wot Jackie Coogan is getin, for som tim but, Hen, keap plugin for suksess all the saim, remamberin that suksess dont nevr fors itself on won ner does it sneak up to you whan yore not lookin. Eternell vigilens is the pris of it. Run no risks but allways persuin the saif korse. Yore Library will instrukt you that if eny of yore Lekorn pulets is layin befor they is 5 months old it is a indikashun of prekossity speshuly karakteristik of the Meditteranyan fowls of wich the Lekorn is a part. So, erly layin of very yong pulets is no okashun for rejoisen as it is konseded by moast of the ledin sien-tifik breders that it is best for non of the pulets to lay ontill thay is 6 months old, begaus befor that aige thay is im-mature an not properly davelopd. Wonce moar, Hen, dont chainge yore maner of fedin &c, pervidin yore yong

Make More Money Selling Baby Chicks

Thousands of Candee customers are selling baby chicks, enjoying a profitable and permanent business by supplying their localities with superior chicks. Similar opportunities are still open in many sections.

Hot Water Supply is Piped Outside the Egg Chamber

No trouble to keep the heat down on hot days. Ample capacity for coldest cellars. Hot water is only admitted to each egg chamber when needed.

Add On As Business Grows

Start with any size within your means. All sizes are proved successes. Heaters are exchanged free. Increase your capacity as demand for chicks grows.

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Sections are shipped all built. Any handy man quickly sets them up. All Candees sold in South America, Europe, etc., are shipped that way.

Plan Now for 1924

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pullets is doing fine, won't long move on yore part may be the menses of giving em a chek an delain there groath. You kant afford to luse a singel day in bringen yore pullets to the layin tim strong an vigerus an getin em layin erely in order to ketch the high prises wich eggs bring in the last 3 months of the yere. In my next wich is my last in this rear chane of leters, I perpose to giv you som vallubel infermashun rellativ to getin yore fine pullets properly housd for thare layin kompane.

Yours truly,

BILL FOWL.

Fall Fairs

(Continued from page 423)

portion of the White Rocks and Wyandotters were up to winter quality. All of these were shown at the Syracuse Fair in September. This will give an idea of what one must have to win at these fairs. Equal quality will be found at the Toronto fall fair and at Allentown.

When judging two years ago at Stroudsbury Fair, September 2nd, there was a lot of Buff Orpingtons, both old and young, shown in good form and feather, giving evidence of what can be done with this breed of fowls. It is quite possible to have fowls of all breeds and varieties fit for showing in September, but to do this one must know how to hatch early and to rear to a finished maturity in time for showing. It is a branch of poultry growing that not all can grasp. I saw one spring about 160 White Plymouth Rocks that were hatched in January. Some of them weighed as much as four pounds in May, some of them less than three pounds. They were purchased by a man who had a fine range for them, shade, grass and running water.

By September some of these fowls had almost complete growth, and they won wherever shown. Those who know how and who have the conveniences can do this. Others who succeed in this are back-yarders who grow only a few and who pet and pamper them into the finest of fall fair or winter show condition. To do these things requires first of all the knowledge and the ability of how it can be accomplished. Second, stock of the best quality that has the vigor to lay eggs that will hatch in January, and the chicks from these eggs must have the vigor to grow into the very best of specimens. Vigor has a lot to do with all of this. Without the vigor, you cannot hope for speedy growth during cold weather.

Presentable conditions has a lot to do with winning at fall fair displays. Above all, the fowls must not be bothered with either lice or mites while growing on the range. The places where they roost must be absolutely free from mites. It is possible for an entire lot of promising youngsters, or nearly grown ones, to be ruined in a single week by either red mites or depluming mites, or both. Never allow their roosting places, nor the ground about, to become contaminated nor infected with vermin of any kind. Cleanliness and sanitation are an absolute necessity.

Never permit a fowl of any kind, young or old, to stay on the premises, if afflicted with any ailment or with scaly legs. If a fowl of fine quality has scaly legs, keep it away to itself. While treating the trouble, do not allow a fowl

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with scaly legs to run or be with any of your other fowls nor with the growing stock. This trouble is passed along from one to the other. It is very difficult to be rid of and nothing looks much worse than a lot of fowls that have scaly legs. No fowl should win a blue ribbon that has it. Only a remarkably good one that has this should even win a red ribbon. The presence of this in a flock is evidence of neglect.

Cleanliness from tip of beak to end of toes has much to do with quality. If a fowl has a fine covering of feathers that lay well over its entire body and if these feathers are perfectly clean, the fowl will appear to the very best advantage. If, however, the plumage, or even the shanks of the fowl are soiled, the chances for a prize are not very good. Cleanliness of perfect plumage at a Fall Fair goes far towards winning a prize.

I know a man who traveled the Fall Fair Circuit continually year after year. He had good quality in his string of fowls. I was judging at one of the Fairs where he was showing. There was one new at the trade who lived in the town where the Fair was held. He had three White Wyandotte cockerels and three pullets entered. These six fowls were in very bad condition. The one who entered them saw how bad his lot appeared in comparison with the others. My friend purchased these six fowls. He washed them and gave them a thorough cleaning and won with them throughout the circuit.

It is unfortunate, yet true, that many fowls of fine quality do not win a prize for lack of condition. No fowl should win a prize that is not in good condition. No one should try to show fowls in competition unless they do understand the value of fine condition and also know how at least to have perfect cleanliness and freedom from lice in their fowls. It is the habit of our most expert Fall Fair Exhibitors to wash and cleanse their fowls the same as for the big winter shows. It pays to do all you can for fine appearance.

Start at once to look over the fowls you will show. At Fairs this fall, look first for any sign of scaly legs. Look next for broken feathers in either wings or tail; if any, remove them. Look over the entire body plumage for broken feathers. There are frequently many broken feathers on the back of hens. Pull them out one by one. At times the quills are so short that you must use tweezers to pull them out. Be very careful not to tear the skin when removing these feathers. After they have all been removed, rub some olive oil over the skin and dry it off with a soft cloth. Do all of this with care,—do not hurt the fowl.

If there is any sign of scales on the shanks or toes, moisten them with kerosene oil. Do not get the oil on the skin, for if you do it will make the skin red and sore. The oil will scald the tender skin. Put a little of the oil on the shanks every other day for a week. Then wash and scrub the shanks and toes with a brush, warm water and soap. Wash as clean as possible and dry with a cloth. When perfectly dry, rub on some ointment made and sold for the purpose. In using the ointment, be sure to follow directions on package.

It is not necessary to have your fowls fat for showing at Fall Fairs. The young stock should be as well grown as possible to have them. The old

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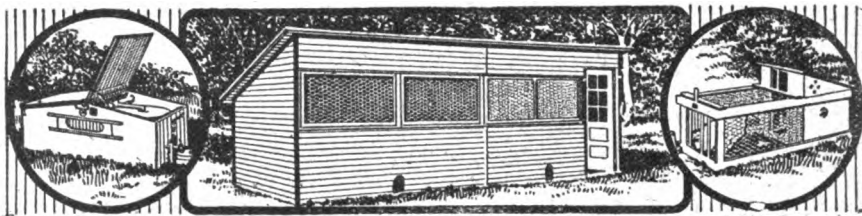
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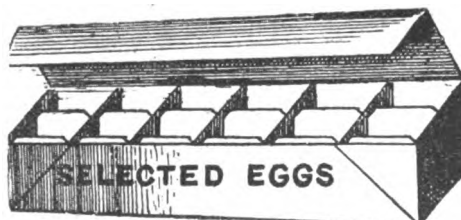
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stock should be in the best condition that can be under the circumstances. All should be clean and free from lice or mites of any kind. They should go to the show in separate crates or boxes, so that there will not be any trouble in cooping them at the fair or show. Considerable trouble will be avoided by having them in separate shipping crates or boxes.

It is always best to go with your fowls to the show. See to it that they are cooped properly. Be sure that the pens or coops in which they are shown are perfectly clean. Have clean, dry litter on the floor of the coop. See to it that the fowls have feed and water. Do not let them over eat nor should they fill their crops with water. It is a good plan to have them cooped and fed and watered the evening before they are judged. Then remove all feed and water and no more until after the fowls have been judged.

When the fowls come home from the show, do not forget that they must be weary and nervous. Be gentle with them, place them in pens or yards where they can be quiet and alone. The best feed for them will be stale bread softened with milk and the milk pressed out with your hands. Feed them plentifully of this, give water to drink and let them be quiet. This kind of care and attention will pay well in better returns from the fowls.

FEEDING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Continued from page 425)

have them about six inches apart. Place the vegetables upon these spikes, forcing them down until they rest on the board. Set the board in a convenient place and allow the fowls to eat at will. To prevent the spikes from falling out, another board of the same size may be nailed over the first one, covering the heads of the spikes.

Q. I wish you would discuss how to balance a ration with sprouted oats.—G. C.

A. Oats should be a part of both the dry mash mixture and the whole grain mixture for the layers, and sprouted oats may well be the part apportioned to the whole grain mixture. This should be about one part each of corn and oats and two parts wheat, and the one-fourth part of the whole grain that is oats will be better by being sprouted oats. Do not yield to the temptation to overfeed of oats, because they are cheap. Wheat, in spite of the greater price, is the very best single grain for fowls and should be about one-half the ration. Never mind if the cost is greater, the birds will pay the difference in greater profits. Do not worry either over a balanced ration; if you give the birds a variety of sound, sweet grain they will do their own balancing.

Q. 1. Please tell me in what quantity sunflower seed can be used in a scratch feed.

A. Quite a little would depend upon what other seeds and grains were fed. In a well-proportioned scratch feed, made up of several seeds and grains about one twentieth of the whole, or five per cent might be sunflower seed.

Q. 2. In what quantity can fresh beef scraps be fed in a noon mash, and should it be fed daily or twice a week?

A. That is a difficult question, because there is so little actual feeding of "fresh" beef scraps. The terms would mean meat trimmings chopped (or ground) into fine scraps, and getting such trimmings dependably fresh is not easy, because such trimmings contains soiled and more or less tainted bits of meat that are trimmed off and thrown into the scrap heap (or tub) because they are dirty and tainted, or both. To feed such uncooked is decidedly risky because of danger of poisoning. If you can get absolutely fresh and clean meat trimmings we advise that you feed them daily; to feed a sufficient quantity twice a week might mean overfeeding of meat on the days fed, and a small quantity daily would be very much better. Try feeding a half ounce per bird per day and if this does not show any indication of bowel looseness increase it a very little at a time until a good egg yield results. If there is some bowel looseness decrease the ration a little.

Q. 3. Please give me a fattening formula, including sunflower seed ground.—W. M. D.

A. Make a mash of two parts corn meal re-

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A beautifully printed and profusely illustrated book by Tom Barron on the breeding and rearing of money making poultry. A complete treatise on the methods used in producing consistent heavy layers.

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ground, so that it is as fine as flour, one part wheat middlings and one part ground sunflower seed.

Q. You advise against the use of poor beef scrap; how is one to know the difference? Do you know the difference? Do you know if the beef scrap is good? It contains 50-60 per cent protein, 10 per cent fat and 20-25 crude fibre.

A. That should be a good scrap if it smells sweet and fresh. You can tell the quality of beef scrap by the analysis, which should show 50 per cent or better of protein and by the "meaty" odor of it.

Q. Will you please give me the feeding value of buttermilk as a feed for poultry? B. E. P.

A. The analysis of buttermilk is 90.1 water, 9.9 dry matter, 3.9 protein, 4.0 carbohydrates, 1.0 fat, 1:1.6 nutritive ration, and 11 potential energy. Where buttermilk is extensively fed, meat scraps are not strictly necessary. Buttermilk is an egg food.

Q. What are cracklings and are they a good substitute for meat scraps in a laying ration? J. T.

A. The refuse of fatty meat after the lard has been pressed out, is known as cracklings, and is an excellent article for hens and growing stock. In fact, if cracklings and meat scraps are ground together, a first-class substitute for green cut bone will be had. Cracklings can be purchased from butchers, and meat scrap from your feed dealer.

Q. Will sweet potatoes be of any value as a feed for poultry? G. H. J.

A. We do not see how any harm can come from feeding hens sweet potatoes. We know of New Jersey poultry raisers who feed them raw and claim that they aid egg production. But boiled potatoes (either sweet or white) when fed to excess, are over-fattening, and this condition would be detrimental to producing eggs.

Q. Should greasy dishwater be used for mixing up a moist mash? P. J. C.

A. Under no consideration use greasy dishwater for mixing up the mash food for hens. There is danger in such a method. Cleanliness in feeding must be the rule with all kinds of stock. If we want hardy and thrifty stock, the purest food must be given, and such articles as greasy dishwater are more valuable on the compost heap.

Q. (1) Are sunflower seed of any value as a food for egg production?

(2) I am thinking of feeding semi-solid buttermilk. Will I have any trouble in keeping it in hot weather? C. B. W.

A. (1) We do not think that sunflower seed has any important bearing upon egg production, but on account of the oily nature of the seed it adds gloss to the plumage, and this is especially helpful during the moulting period. It is best to feed it in a mixture with grain, say one part sunflower to two parts each of three different grains.

(2) If kept in a cool place, semi-solid buttermilk does not readily spoil. Buy it in small kegs and open only as needed. Keep the sides of the keg scraped down, keeping the top level. Do not dig holes in it. It might be a good idea to pour enough water over the top of the milk to cover it. We have never had any trouble in keeping it in good condition and we have some pretty hot weather in this section.

Q. How is the best way to feed moulting hens? R. A.

A. During the moulting time fowls need more protein food than they do at other times. For this purpose linseed meal is invaluable, and can be given at the rate of 5 to 10 per cent. Sunflower seeds, as a variety, are also valuable. More wheat and oats and less corn should be the rule.

Q. What is the value of Gluten meal for poultry? S. S. T.

A. Gluten meal is a very digestible protein concentrate (31.5 per cent digestible protein), tanks with linseed meal in nutritive value. The analysis and computed values of gluten meal are 9.6 water, 90.4 dry matter, 1.6 fiber, 0.7 ash, 29.4 protein, 52.4 carbohydrates, 6.3 fat, 1:2.3 nutritive ration, 111 potential energy.

Q. What do you think of Irish potatoes (boiled) for fattening broilers at this season of the year? Am feeding liberally once each day, giving all they will clean up. D. G.

A. We have never used potatoes in this manner, therefore we are unable to say; but have always been under the impression that potatoes would make a good food for poultry if fed in the proper manner.

Q. Will turnips do as a green food for chickens in winter, and how should they be fed? M. E.

A. Turnips may be used as a green food in winter, and should be cooked and mixed in the mash feed, but they are not as good as cabbage and beets.

Editorial Comment

(Continued from page 420)

How often we hear the remark: "I had poor luck with my chickens this year." That may be so, but poor luck is not without a cause. It is not the want of luck, but the lack of pluck that brought the poor results. If more grit, patience and perseverance were shown there would be less failures.

The road to success is through a maze of mistakes and failures. The man who trips and falls and lies sprawling on the ground, bemoaning the misstep that brought him down, is not fit for this or any other business.

Mistakes are sure to be made by the beginner, no matter what business is undertaken. Some of the mistakes may be only trifling, while others are apt to be serious. The wise profit by their mistakes. It is hard to discourage a good poultryman.

Failures do occur. It is so in all businesses. But there is a reason for it. People often rush into poultry work when they are not fitted for it. While capital and facilities are important factors, they not alone suffice. There must be a natural love for the occupation. For men made of the right sort of material the field of poultry culture offers excellent opportunities.

Poultry work is not hard, muscular work, but it is very exacting in that a person must keep constantly at it. There is always something to do. A man must be a thinker as well as a worker to make a success. Success does not come mainly to those who make no mistakes, but rather to those who do not make the same mistakes over and over again.

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We have a few Yearling Certified Cock-Birds and Two-year old Cock-Birds with the same high breeding. They are not only high bred but also good lookers. They would be a valuable addition to any flock. Prices range from five to twenty-five dollars each depending on the individual bird.

Here is a great opportunity for beginners to secure a good foundation stock and for those now in the business to infuse new blood from the Famous Utility Sunny Crest Strain.

Correspondence and Orders solicited.

SUNNY CREST POULTRY FARM

EAST AURORA, N. Y.

Cull Out Loafer Hens

Don't Kill the Layer. Market the Culls and Save Feed. This Free Book Outlines Best Methods

Nearly 50 per cent of the hens in every flock do not lay a sufficient number of eggs to pay for the cost of their feed alone. Nearly 50 per cent of the male birds in every flock are not worth breeding from. Therefore, one-half of the poultry owned by the average poultryman consumes the profit that he makes on the other half of his flock.

This free book outlines best methods necessary to make a success with your poultry, how to select your good layers, how to cull out your non-producers, how to pick the birds that consume feed but do not lay, and how to pick the birds that should be held over as breeders.

During the next few weeks is the important time to cull out the loafer hens. Most hens that have ceased to lay eggs should be disposed of at once. By culling you will not only save feed, but you will get a higher market price.

Keep the hens that lay late in the summer and into the fall months. It is easy and simple to tell these hens if you have the plain methods and secrets outlined in the new book "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," written by one of the world's leading poultry experts, Prof. T. E. Quisenberry. Outlines full information on How to Grow Your Pullets and Cockerels for Big Fall and Winter Egg Production and for Blue Ribbons for Fall and Winter Shows; How to Tell Poor Layers; How to Save Feed; How to Get Big Egg Yields; How to Remodel and Build Simple Houses; How to Prevent Sickness and Disease, and hundreds of other money-making secrets and ideas. This book is free if you write at once for your copy. Don't delay. Write to American Poultry School, Dept. 2009, Kansas City, Mo.

Peerless Fence 17¢
Direct A Rod From Factory 6-Up

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HIGHEST PEDIGREED ENGLISH LEGHORNS
STOCK AND HATCHING EGGS
THE WHITNEY POULTRY FARM, Inc.
MARLBOROUGH, NEW YORK.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

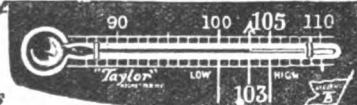
AVENARIUS Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.

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Foxes at State Fair

Through the efforts of F. E. Dawley and Perry Cole, pioneers in silver black fox raising and exhibiting, the New York Fox Breeders' Association has secured a designation at the State Fair at Syracuse in September for foxes and it is hoped to make this a permanent feature of the Fair. This achievement alone on the part of Messrs. Dawley and Cole justifies the Association and amply repays those men and firms having faith in the future of foxes who have unselfishly contributed of their time and means in the furtherance of this State body, organized at Utica in August of last year and now a going and growing proposition.

Popularizing fox fur has been the aim of those in the business since the early days of the Prince Edward Island successes in the raising of foxes, and the securing of this definite fair designation for fox exhibits for the first time will do more, those interested in it claim, to promote fur sales in this industry than any other single agent in the history of the business. Thousands upon thousands of persons annually attend the State Fair, one of the greatest exhibits of its kind in the country, so that the splendid exhibit the Association plans should and will be one of the unique features of this great show. Those who have observed them say that foxes are the most graceful creatures in the entire animal kingdom, their lithe movements registering a high degree of intelligence. This will make an exhibit of this sort particularly attractive to those in search of thrills in the world of nature at the fair.

In 1914, the first Silver Black foxes ever shown at a public exhibition were exhibited at the New York State Fair, by F. E. Dawley of Fayetteville, New York, and 98% of all the people who saw them had never seen a Black Fox before. They were one of the leading attractions at the fair, and were penned in a large enclosure in the center of the poultry building. Exhibits have been made since then by Mr. Dawley and by Mr. Perry A. Cole of Remsen in connection with the poultry exhibit.

At the spring meeting of the New York State Fox Breeders' Association in January, these two gentlemen were appointed a committee to see what arrangements could be made for real competition and exhibit in 1923, and they asked Dr. Ned Dearborn, President of the Association, to act with them. The success of their efforts is genuine surprise. They have not only succeeded in arranging for an exhibit, but have for the first time at a State Fair (and that the premier State Fair Exposition of the United States) secured a complete classification, and recognition of Silver Foxes as Live Stock.

The following are the rules which have been adopted and prizes offered:

DEPARTMENT SILVER FOXES

Commissioner in charge

Geo. R. Fitts, Superintendent

Amount offered by the New York State Fair
Commission \$200
Special offer by New York Fox Breeders' Ass'n. \$125
Cups and other special prizes will be offered.

RULES

All entries in this department are subject to the general rules of the Commission.
Entries in this Department close August 15th.
All exhibitors must pay an entry fee of \$1.00 for each entry at time of making entry.

Superiority in Beef Scrap

Ask for

INDEPENDENT'S

Sample on request

made by Independent Mfg. Co. Bridesburg, P. O., Philadelphia

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, O-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



Perfecto Spiral Legbands

Red, White, Blue, Pink, Green, Black, Yellow, Ruby, Light Blue, Amber, Cerise, Purple.

Double Coil Bands

For the Price of Ordinary Bands

100, 90¢; 250, \$1.90; 500, \$3.50.

Best Quality. Prompt Shipment

Regular bands 150, \$1; 350, \$2.
State Breed.

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Largest manufacturers of Legbands in U. S. A.

Jim Brown NOW! Get My Prices

FENCE GATES POSTS ROOFING PAINT

As usual Jim Brown's New 1923 Catalog beats them all—Prices way down—get new money-saving catalog. See my NEW PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY Fence, Roofing or Paints. We sell direct from the factory. Freight Prepaid.

Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 313, Cleveland, O.

Printed Personal Stationery \$1.00

100 Sheets and 100 Envelopes. Bond paper, your Name and Address printed on each sheet and Envelope back. (Three lines.) 50 extra plain sheets. Cost postpaid ONE DOLLAR. West of Mississippi or to Canada \$1.25.

FREY & McMAHON, Box 866, Stamford, Conn.

B-K 1 and 5 gallon jugs at dealers—or write General Laboratories, Madison, Wis.

for CHICKEN POX
and Other Poultry Diseases

ANCONAS ANCONAS "Ultra Qua" Single Combs. Inherited breeding unequalled. Official egg-records and quality winners. Our prices are right.

3200-egg Schwalbe-Smith Incubator, also a 540-egg Charters and 240-egg Cyphers for sale. Circulars.

EARLE S. WILSON, Box 791, Hammond, N. Y.
See New York State Ancona Club

All foxes must be fed, cared for, and handled by owner.

The decision of the judges shall be final in all cases except where error, fraud, misrepresentation, or collusion not discovered at the time of the award is proven. In such cases the superintendent or such referee as he may appoint may make decision, or the case may be appealed to the Commission, whose decision shall be final.

The Commission assumes no responsibility in case of loss or damage to stock or other exhibits from any cause, and upon this condition only are entries received.

Foxes will be scored to determine the number of points given each fox by the standards of the National Fox Breeders' Ass'n.

Section 1—Dark Silver, including Black

Class

No.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Male, adult | } \$100.00 |
| 2. Female, adult | |
| 3. Male, 1923 pup | |
| 4. Female, 1923 pup | |
| 5. Champion | |

Section 2—Medium Silver

Class

No.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 6. Male, adult | } \$100.00 |
| 7. Female, adult | |
| 8. Male, 1923 pup | |
| 9. Female, 1923 pup | |
| 10. Champion | |

Section 3—Light Silver

Class

No.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 11. Male, adult | } \$100.00 |
| 12. Female, adult | |
| 13. Male, 1923 pup | |
| 14. Female, 1923 pup | |
| 15. Champion | |
| 16. Most perfectly domesticated Black or Silver Fox..... | \$ 25.00 |

(Foxes entered in other classes are not eligible for this prize.)

Ribbons indicative of the standing of the six highest scoring foxes in each class will be awarded, and the prize money distributed in proportion to the number of points scored above eighty-five. The method of dividing the pro rata prize money is as follows: For example, in each division or class, the points above eighty-five scored by all exhibits will be added together and divided into the prize money, to obtain the cash value of each point. This multiplied by the number of points above eighty-five scored by any exhibit in that class will give cash prize for that exhibit. Foxes scoring below eighty-five will not receive any prize money.

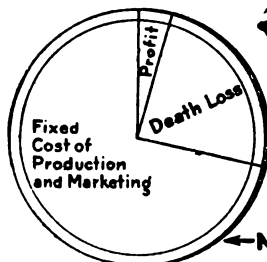
Frank W. Wood,

Sec-Treas. N. Y. Fox Breeders' Association.

Soaking Oats

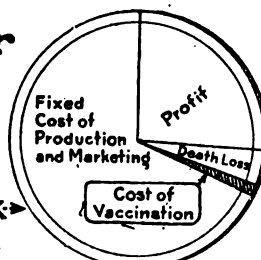
Soaking oats for poultry flocks in the summer time is a most wonderful thing to do and in a way, it seems to take the place of green feed—gives the hens lots of vitality which they need to carry them through the moult. In the winter time, if it's possible for you to do so, that is, if you have the equipment, sprouted oats are a wonderful thing. Of course, out in California, where they have so much good weather, the matter of caring for poultry, such as sprouting oats, soaking oats, etc., is a much easier thing to do, than it is in other parts of the country.

A homemade oat sprouter may be made by making frames of the same size, or using boxes of the same size, boring numerous holes in the bottom and spreading sacks over the top, putting them in the shade and running fresh water through them twice a day and be very careful not to let the oats sour or become musty. For, if you do, it will kill your chickens, if they eat any mouldy grain. But you can soak oats from twelve to twenty-four hours, without getting into trouble, if you are careful with the same.



Which Dollar Is Yours?

VACCINATED FLOCK
NON-VACCINATED FLOCK



VACCINATION PAYS

Is the death loss from Roup, Chicken Pox, Cholera, Colds, Canker, etc., squeezing the profit from your poultry dollar?

No—not if your flock is vaccinated with A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin.

Vaccination is the logical, scientific method of preventing and controlling the infections accompanying these malignant fowl diseases. Safe, inexpensive and profitable.

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Reduces losses to a minimum and increases poultry profits.

Order your supply today—either direct or through your dealer—60 doses \$2.00; 250 doses \$5.00; 500 doses \$7.50; Syringe and Needles \$1.50 postpaid.

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Vaccination is simple and easy. An adult with one child as helper can vaccinate 150 to 200 fowls an hour. Write for Free Booklet on Vaccination.

FREE—Customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given **FREE** a \$1.00 package of **CALL-CURA**, the test for White Diarrhea and similar bowel disease preventive.

PRACTICAL POULTRY HOUSES and FIXTURES

BY A. F. HUNTER

"Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures" is an authority on the all-important subject of poultry houses—their construction, location and management. It is a book that every poultryman needs, and one which either the beginner or the established breeder can read and study to his great advantage.

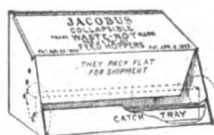
There are about 100 pages, well printed on enameled paper and substantially bound. The book is most profusely illustrated with photographs as well as diagrams numbering about 100, showing in great detail every structural feature of both houses and fixtures.

The proper location and exposure of houses, the choice of ground and surroundings, the various types and styles of houses to fit individual requirements are all thoroughly discussed as an introduction, followed by detailed house construction information. Photographs, lay-outs and plans of several highly successful poultry plants are given as examples.

This is by far the most thorough and best book we have ever read on poultry houses and their construction, and we urge every reader of the "Advocate" to obtain a copy of this book and carefully study it. The price, postpaid, is only 50 cents. Stamps accepted, or remit in any convenient way.

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JACOBUS COLLAPSIBLE WASTE-NOT FEED HOPPERS



This hopper has a Catch Tray, hinged to front of hopper, which catches the food spilled by the birds. This food is NOT WASTED. It falls back into hopper when the Catch Tray is tipped back against the front of hopper (see dotted lines) to close hopper against rats and mice at night. Being collapsible, they pack flat for shipment, take little room for storage and are easily carried home by the purchaser. **BUY OF YOUR DEALER.** If he has none in stock and will not secure them for you, send for circular and order direct. Refuse substitutes. Demand the New Jacobus Collapsible Waste-Not

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Once tried, always used. Indorsed by thousands. Sample Bale \$1.00 postpaid. Covers 8 sq. ft. 2" deep. Send for booklet.

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FISH MEAL — MEAT SCRAP

and other poultry necessities never fail to yield big dividends to the poultry raiser. Investigate. Ask your dealer or write us direct.

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Lord Farms

Largest Breeders of

S. C. White Leghorns

in Eastern States. We can furnish all ages of laying and breeding stock at reasonable prices. Send for 80-page Catalogue.

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METHUEN, MASS

Swat the drones, but



Don't Kill the Laying Hen!

Half the Hens in nearly every flock do not lay enough to pay for their feed.

NEARLY 50% of the male birds in every flock are not worth breeding from. Then why feed a lot of drones that consume the profit you make on the rest of your flock. Why feed the hen that seldom lays? If you are to succeed **YOU MUST KNOW**

—How To Select the Good Layers,
—How To Pick the Profitable Breeders,
—How To Cull Out the Non-Producers,
—How To Cut Down Your Feed Bills.

This book which we are offering you has enabled hundreds of thousands of poultrymen to double their profits in a single year. If you keep only a dozen hens, you need this book. It will cut down your feed bill and increase your average egg yield. Has been thoroughly tested by hundreds of the most successful poultry farms and pronounced wonderful and sure. Has saved millions of dollars for poultrymen. Cull your flock now — sell the loafers — keep the workers and payers.



Which Are You Keeping?

Don't bother with non-productive hens! Cull out "boarders". Get rid of 'em. Keep only good layers. **This Book Tells How.** So Simple That a Child Can Do It.

The New Hogan-Quisenberry Method "THE CALL of the HEN"

What Babcock has been to dairying, Burbank to fruit, Edison to electricity, Walter Hogan and T. E. Quisenberry have been to the Poultry Industry. Their system gives an absolute method of selection of the best laying hens and best breeding roosters. This new book gives the Hogan-Quisenberry System in full. More copies of this book have been sold than any poultry book ever published. New and down to date. Contains ideas and methods used and endorsed by the Government and every agricultural college and university in U. S. and Canada. Money-Back Guarantee covers the sale of each book. Not one has ever been returned! Order today. Right now. Apply your own tests. If not more than satisfied, send book back.

WORTH HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU.

Send \$2 For This "Wonder Book" Money Refunded If You Are Not Satisfied.

ADDRESS

American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

Quiz Department

(Continued from page 422)

in the same family. Fertility, too, is increased by feeding green bone or meat scrap, and butter-milk.—M. K. B.

Q. I read your page in the Poultry Advocate, and think it very helpful. I have trouble with chicks that hatch out of the incubator, having crippled legs, and thought perhaps you could suggest what was the cause. I read in one paper, that they were caused by not turning enough, but I try and turn twice a day as the instructions with the incubator.—Miss L. H.

A. The general cause for cripples among newly-hatched chicks is due to too long imprisonment in the shell. This trouble is found more with chicks hatched by incubators than those hatched by hens. Too much ventilation will cause a loss of too much moisture, and the chicks dry fast in the shell. What chicks are not destroyed by this fact are made cripples.—M. K. B.

Q. At the earliest, what or when is the proper time to cull the flocks, so as to get rid of the undesirable ones?

A. There is no special season for culling. Good poultrymen cull right through the year, up to fall, when more careful work is done. Those who use trap nests are on the constant lookout for hen that lay deformed or undesirable eggs, or for hens that have some physical ailment. Those who do not use trap nests get rid of the early molters, the feather pullers, the egg-eaters, as well as sickly hens, and these are promptly removed. At the close of the year trap nest users take out all hens that did not come up to the standard set for egg production. Many poultrymen use the Hogan system as their guide, which is judging by the condition of the pelvic bones, the distance between them, and also the distance between the keel bone and the pelvic bones. All this is fully described in "The Call of the Hen", a book written by the late Walter Hogan, which sells at \$2.00 per copy, and which is on sale by the American Poultry Advocate. It is a book that should be in every poultry library.

Q. Is it best to dispose of Leghorns after they are two years old, and replace with pullets—or keep them until three years old and then replace?

A. With all breeds it is best to retain hens so long as they are profitable. I keep the second year hens that have laid not less than 150 eggs the first year, and continue keeping them as long as they do not fall below 120 eggs in a year. I use trap nests. By the Hogan system hens are retained so long as it is shown they are in good production, which is fully explained in the book "The Call of the Hen."

Q. After putting one-fourth or one-fifth by weight of beef scrap in dry mash, will I get any better egg yield by keeping same before the fowls at all times?

A. I don't think so. Besides, during the summer when bugs and worms are more plentiful, it is best to cut down the quantity of meat scrap. This, of course, is largely governed by the amount of animal food the fowls are able to obtain while on range.

Q. I want to start on some special breed of fowls, and prefer a white plumage. I want them for egg production mostly. Which of the three breeds—White Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn—would you recommend?

A. If your market calls for white eggs, the White Leghorn would be best. If the market does not discriminate, then the White Wyandotte would be the breed, especially as it also combines excellent meat qualities. The White Plymouth Rock is an excellent breed but it has not had the careful breeding for heavy egg production as has been given the others in the American class. While there are some strains of White Plymouth Rock that are bred up to first class laying, as a rule the breed has been neglected in that capacity.

Q. Is cracked corn any better scattered in litter with other scratch food, than corn on the ear, the labor of shelling and cost of cracking considered?

A. Both ways are good, although fowls do not get the muscular exercise picking corn off the cob that they do when scratching for it among litter.

Q. Many hatcheries start hatching in January. Would you deem it advisable for me to buy chicks or hatch them as early as the last of January or through February?

A. For raising laying or breeding stock it is not advisable to get the chicks out before March 15. From that date on to June 15, as a rule, is the best season for best results, as the pullets will not go into a general molt in the fall. Hatches made prior to March 15 will so develop that they will molt in the fall along with the older birds.

Q. I have hens that go lame every little while. After three or four days' treatment they get straightened out for a short time, and then down they come again. Can you give me a remedy or tell me what is my trouble?

A. That looks like a case of intestinal worms. Give a two-grain pill of santonine every other morning, an hour before feeding, and follow in a few days by a half teaspoonful of castor oil. Repeat the treatment for about a week.

Q. I am losing some of my best layers. They fall off the roost dead. Some of them show they were ruptured or have piles. Is there a cure?

A. Sudden death is generally due to apoplexy, a disease that originates from a rupture of the blood vessels of the brain. It is more or less common with extremely nervous fowls, and also with fowls that are very fat or heavy. Fright, undue excitement, violent exercise, straining in laying, or extreme warm weather, particularly if it comes suddenly, are also causes. The disease gives no warning, so that it cannot be treated, but much of it may be prevented by preventing overfat, keeping the stock tame, avoiding excitement and keeping the fowls as comfortable during hot weather as possible.

Q. On opening some of my eggs I find them black on one side of the albumen. Could you tell me what is the cause, and what is the remedy? I have been losing trade through it.

A. It is always advisable to candle eggs before marketing them, so that no eggs that are other than perfectly clear may be sent to customers. This trouble is due to inflammation of the oviduct and egg organs. Inflammation of that organ is generally followed by egg binding. An egg drops from the cluster to receive its natural coating of shell; there being a deficiency of shell matter, the egg remains longer in the oviduct, in obedience to nature; another follows that one, and soon another one, all awaiting their turn to be coated, and the passage is apt to be obstructed. If a hen cannot expel those eggs, and no immediate relief is given, the heat of the oviduct literally bakes the contents of the egg. In the above case the hen ruptured blood vessels and the heat turned the blood in color. When it is noticed hens have trouble in laying, they should be separated from the male bird and fed moderately on plain food, avoiding all stimulating and heating kinds, and given occasional doses of Epsom salts (half teaspoonful in water) so as to induce cessation of laying and consequent rest. Stimulating food to increase egg production, and excessive laying are the chief causes of this disease.

Q. When would it be safe to set Ancona eggs from pullets that were hatched in January? Would their eggs produce a satisfactory hatch in March, if mated with cockerels hatched in April? In mating April-hatched cockerels to yearling hens, could good fertility be had in March, other things being equal?

A. For good fertility and for good, strong chicks, no young stock should be mated until they are nine months old. Fertility very often is good with six months old stock, but as a rule the chicks are not so strong and vigorous as they are at nine months to a year old.

Q. How can I prevent feather-pulling?

A. Feather-pulling is a vice or habit that may be acquired at any time of the year, and is generally caused by idleness. It is more common with hens that are closely confined, when they collect in groups, and usually they start the practice by plucking the feathers from the neck of the male bird, possibly in the nature of a caress, when by accident a feather may be pulled that has blood on it. Naturally this taste of blood causes the pulling to be repeated. Hens being quite initiative, they quickly fall into the practice. The safest and best way of breaking up the habit is to remove the guilty bird the moment it is detected.

The vice may be prevented by smearing the neck, back and lower tail feathers of birds that have lost some of their plumage, with a mixture of lard with aloes. Aloes being very bitter is not to the liking of the hen, and consequently she quits plucking. In making the ointment use just enough of the aloes to give the mixture an aloes color.

Q. What months may White Leghorn chicks be hatched? 2. Are kerosene brooders successful, and (3) what temperature should be maintained during the brooding period?

A. Leghorn chicks may be hatched any month desired, but for breeding purposes they should be brought out some time between the middle of March and the last of June.

2. There are probably more brooders used with kerosene heat than with anything else.

3. When chicks are first placed in the brooder the heat should be 95 to 100 degrees. It is best not to lower the heat the first two weeks, but to keep it as even as possible. After that, as the animal heat increases and the season advances, the temperature should be gradually decreased. After eight weeks there should be no further need of artificial heat. When

chicks are not comfortably warm they will crowd, but if the temperature is right the chicks will be found lying on their sides along the outer circumference of the hover.

Poultry Activities

(Continued from page 426)

to the show can compete. As this is the official Barred Rock Round-up for 1923 every breeder should plan to send a few entries to this meet as the smallest win at this show will mean more than a dozen wins at the ordinary show. All awards will be given publicity by the Club all during 1923-24 and bring business to every winner. Do not fail to attend the meeting and meet the Barred Rock breeders from all states. Secure premium list from Harry Knudsen, Secretary Omaha Show.

It might be added that the National White Rock Meet is also to be held at this same show, with the White Rock meeting called for 2:00 p. m. on Tuesday, November 27th. This is the first time in history that the Barred and White Rock Clubs have met at the same show and the attraction is a great one.

All Barred Rock breeders should send \$2.00 fee and become a Club member. Specials are offered at all shows. Send us address of your local shows so we can offer our prizes there.

This club sends out free a new "Barred Rock Breed Book" telling how to mate this variety. Just send stamp for postage.

L. T. Robinson, Nat'l Secy.,
(American Barred Rock Club),
Plymouth
Union City, Michigan.

The Partridge Plymouth Rock Club Meet

The International Partridge Plymouth Rock Club's next Annual Meet is to be held in connection with the Coliseum Show, Chicago, December 11 to 16, 1923.

This Club has been recognized during the past year and is now a real and successful club. This is expected to be the largest and best Partridge Rock show ever put on. There will be \$300 in special cash prizes offered, but as Club members only are eligible to compete for these prizes every Partridge Rock breeder should become a member and help to make this a grand success.

J. H. Webster, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C. SHOW IN NEW HOME

We are advised by D. Lincoln Orr that Mr. Hanson, President of the Washington Poultry Show, has obtained the Auditorium on a ten year lease for the same week each year. The

Auditorium is located but a block or two from the White House.

The Washington Show opens November 27th, entries close November 10th.

Besides Messrs. Pennington, Glasgow and Hanson as pigeon judges Mr. Orr announces the following poultry judges, all of Madison Square Garden quality: Nixon, Lamon, Samuels, Kriner, Hazlett and Otte. Last year the pigeon department was a failure owing to its being an open show. This year A. P. C. rules will govern. Coops will be in single tiers and pens will be provided for utility classes. Premium list will be ready October 15. Write D. Lincoln Orr, Sec'y., Orrs Mills, Cornwall, N. Y., or 1426 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHAS. MCCLAVE TO JUDGE AT PLYMOUTH, IND., SHOW

Wayne Little, Secretary of Indiana's Premier Show, to be held at Plymouth, January 30 to February 4, 1924, announces that Chas. McClave has been secured as one of the Judges. Other Judges will be announced later.

PLANNING ON LARGE ENTRY AT KEENE, N. H. SHOW

The Ninth Annual Show of the Marlboro Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in the Armory at Keene, N. H., December 5, 6, 7. This has always been a quality show and this year the secretary, Mr. Lewis H. Dean, is planning on an entry of at least 1,000 birds. Mr. Charles E. Jones of Keene is president of the association.

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J., SHOW OPEN TO ALL

The Cape May County Poultry Association will hold its Third Annual Poultry Show at and in conjunction with the Cape May County Fair, Cape May Court House, N. J., on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 6, 7 and 8, 1923.

\$500.00 is offered in prizes by the State of New Jersey and by the Cape May County Poultry Association, besides a number of special prizes. Competition is open to all and no entrance fees are charged.

Entries close September 1, 1923, and should be mailed to the Show Secretary, John N. Reeve, Cape May Court House, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 145.

Cleanliness is important. Use disinfectants freely during the hot weather.

Feed scratch feed sparingly during the summer. Be sure the birds clean up every day.

When a fertile egg is laid the germ is developed to a certain stage. Subjected to heat the germ grows and makes the egg unfit for eating.

Among the common causes of simple diarrhoea may be mentioned soured or decomposed food, too much green food at irregular times, too free use of animal food, allowing the birds access to water which has become soiled with excrement and allowed to stand in the hot sun until putrid.



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Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	18	50	80	1.90	3.25
	20	60	1.00	2.25	3.95

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My Summer Sale List this season is the most complete list I have ever offered. The birds are all specially selected and were in my matings for 1923. Many of them will win in the large shows next Winter and all have grand breeding with generations of Regal Dorcas ancestry back of them. Bargain Prices.

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SEE CURTIS' BRAHMA AD. on page 429

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FOR SALE—The Bayle poultry farm at Glens Falls, N. Y. 44 acres land. Fine dwelling, incubator cellar, laying houses, barns, outhouses, brooder house, colony houses, etc. Also stock of about 3000 Single Comb White Leghorn fowls with perhaps the largest number of certified hens on any farm in this state. Splendid all year market at highest prices. Send for pamphlet. Adamson & Bayle Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 9-23

Feeding Hints

Charcoal is a wonderful absorbent and at this season should be plentifully supplied to the poultry as a preventative of digestive disorders. It is cheaper to prevent than to cure disease, always.

Don't feed musty or mouldy grain, putrid meat food or use musty, mouldy litter. These and unclean drinking water are common sources of summer and fall diseases.

Green feed helps produce summer eggs. Too many of us feed green food freely in the late spring only to supply less of it as the months come on. It is the green food that does most to help the free range hen give her summer eggs.

Moulting hens need particular care and attention. Change of coat is a big drain on the bird's system and vitality. You must make up in food. An occasional feed of sunflower seed is good. Mix a little oil meal in the mash, and give increased ration of meat, green bone, beef scrap, or whatever it may be.

Fowls require the equivalent of about twenty-seven pounds of dry feed for each 500 pounds of live weight. That is, 100 hens weighing 5 pounds each would require about twenty-seven pounds of dry matter each day. If they are given milk or other wet or juicy foods, they will require less grain. About four ounces of dry matter per day is the quantity required for best results.

Hens have never got far away from the feeding habits of their ancestors. They like a variety and like to get their feed slowly. Grain should never be fed to hens in a trough, but always scattered in litter of some kind where they can scratch for it.

Feeding too much corn or other carbohydrate feeds makes the birds fat, lazy and sluggish so they will not lay.

Feeding of household garbage will often result in chickens receiving spoiled or tainted feed. This will often result in serious digestive troubles which may prove fatal.

The very best rule for feeding is to watch the fowls and feed about all they will eat. It is not a good plan to allow feed to lie uneaten. There is no danger of the hens becoming too fat as long as they are kept busy scratching for their feed. It is the fat hen that lays the eggs regularly.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. Now to it.

Kill the roosters now that are not to be used as breeders for next season.

Don't overlook the "little" things. Have fresh water available at all times.

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The Latest Egg Laying Contest News

"Egg Laying Contests prove it's the 'Strain,' not the breed. Three different breeds divide the honors at egg contests in Canada, proving the truth that any breed can be bred to lay prolifically, and that it's 'all in the strain.'"—Canadian Poultry Journal.

Storrs Contest Report

The hens in Storrs eased off a little in their production in June due perhaps to the fact that they laid many more eggs than usual during the winter. The total production for the month was 16,286 eggs, or a yield of 54 per cent. Thus each hen averaged 16 1/4 eggs as compared with 17 1/2 eggs on the average for the last eight years. In spite of this drop the birds are still 7,400 eggs ahead of the average total record to date.

The accompanying table shows the total number of birds in each breed, the average amount of grain and mash consumed by each pen, the average number of eggs laid by each pen and the average for all pens.

	Mash	Grain	Eggs
260 Plymouth Rocks.....	34.7	34.1	155
100 Wyandottes.....	32.8	31.5	157
240 Rhode Island Reds.....	35.0	33.1	148
400 Leghorns.....	39.1	33.1	178
Average all breeds.....	36.4	33.2	163

The same two pens of Leghorns that stood first and second for May repeated their performance in June. Hollywood Farm's pen from Washington, won the blue ribbon or first prize with a score of 235 eggs. F. M. Johnson's pen from Maine was second for the month with a yield of 234 eggs. Pincrest Orchard's pen of Rhode Island Reds from Massachusetts was awarded third prize ribbon for June with a record of 229 eggs.

The leading individuals and their records to date (8th month of the contest) are as follows:

Breed	Eggs
Barred Rock, Guelph, Ont.....	186
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The four leading pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

Jules F. Francals, L. I., Barred Rocks.....	1214
Edgar Stoughton, Conn., Barred Rocks.....	1210
Davison Bros., Mass., Plymouth Rocks.....	1207
W. H. B. Kent, N. Y., Barred Rocks.....	1201
Lady Anderson, England, White Wyandottes.....	1178
Woodbridge Orchards, White Wyandottes.....	1154
Frank P. Matteson, R. I., White Wyandottes.....	1180
William E. Moran, Conn., White Wyandottes.....	1263
Pincrest Orchards, Mass., R. I. Reds.....	1424
Hall Farm, Vt., R. I. Reds.....	1369
Fernside Farm, Mass., R. I. Reds.....	1257
E. Newton Searles, Conn., R. I. Reds.....	1213
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, L. I., White Leghorns.....	1471
Hollywood Farm, Wash., White Leghorns.....	1453
Roy H. Walte, Md., White Leghorns.....	1428
Rapp's Leghorn Farm, N. J., White Leghorns.....	1371

The Vineland Contest

The report for July 3rd, end of the 35th week, shows that the pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by Rapp's Leghorn Farm, New Jersey, was high pen for the week with a total production of 97 eggs (20 birds to each pen). This same pen has recently started to outlay all other entries, but the total production to date is still behind that of several others. James Whitel's pen of S. C. White Leghorns, also from New Jersey, are still in advance to date with a total of 3,013 eggs laid during the 35 weeks of the contest. In the Whitel's pen one bird is dead and two failed to lay any eggs during the week.

The Bergen Contest

The report for the week ending July 3, 35th week of the contest, shows the pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by Manning Potts, New Jersey, in the lead with a total of 3,032 eggs laid to date. Hollywood Farm's entry of S. C. White Leghorns is only 20 eggs behind the leaders, where a month and two months ago the Hollywood entry was lost in the scramble. The pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by the Middlesex County Poultry Association captured high honors for the week, laying 101 eggs, with one bird laying no eggs during the week.

North American Contest

The report for the end of the 34th week shows pen 67, S. C. White Leghorns, entered by S. C. Price, Pa., in the lead with a total production of 852 eggs (5 birds in each pen). Tom Barron's pen of White Wyandottes from England is creeping up on the leaders, being only 26 eggs behind.

Eleven of the 100 pens entered produced 25 or more eggs and thirty-one pens produced 20 eggs or better in the seven days of the 34th week. Individual honors go to a bird in Tom Barron's pen of White Wyandottes. Two Leghorns in pen 67 are tie for second place. Another bird in the same pen is in third place.

From present indications there is little hope of an individual score of as many as 300 eggs; present high bird, to reach that figure, must average six and two-ninths eggs for each remaining week of the eighteen. This is highly improbable and practically impossible. At an average of five eggs per week high bird will total 278 eggs in 52 weeks.

Arkansas Contest

For the month of May the 100 pullets entered in this contest, consisting of a Heavy Class and a Light Class, produced 2,100 eggs or an average of 21 eggs per bird. The Light Class produced 1,162 eggs or an average of 23.24 eggs per bird, and the Heavy Class produced 938 eggs or an average of 18.76 eggs per bird.

Two pens of Barred Rocks are in first and second place in eggs laid to date, followed by three pens of

S. C. White Leghorns. A pen of Columbian Rocks is next.

The Tenth Contest, open only to Arkansas birds, will start November 1, 1923, and close October 31, 1924. The Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Fayetteville under whose auspices the laying contest is held, will furnish rules and entry blank to interested Arkansas poultrymen.

Hamburgs—a Native of the Netherlands

(Continued from page 419)

taking its name from the city of Hamburg. They are one of the oldest standard breeds and in the establishing of some of our popular American breeds the blood from at least two of the varieties has been used.

The Hamburg is very neat, well rounded and well finished throughout. The body is carried nearly level, the back line being practically so in the female, but with a slight slope downwards from the shoulders to the tail in the male. The breast is prominent and well rounded. The tail is carried comparatively low and any tendency toward a high tail must be avoided.

The comb of the Hamburg is rose and rather large for the size of the bird but too beefy combs should also be avoided. The earlobe is white and nearly round. It should be free from red, but, as in the case of other white ear lobes, red may develop with age, so that its presence in the lobe of a cock or hen which was sound as a cockerel or pullet, is not so serious a breeding fault as is red in the lobe of a cockerel or pullet.

In Hamburg chicks there is a tendency for the feather growth to outstrip the body growth, particularly in the wing feathers. It is, therefore, necessary to give them stimulating feed in order to keep up the body growth.

Hamburgs breed remarkably true to type. Birds of this breed at any age have the true Hamburg shape and carriage. Their plumage is close-fitting and the markings in the Silver and Golden Spangled and Silver and Golden Penciled varieties rival the pheasant in beauty.

The difficulty in obtaining the proper color in Hamburgs offer the breeder a chance to try his skill. As a fancier's fowl, to our mind, the beautiful Hamburg, of whatever variety, would be hard to beat.

KEIPPER Poultry Supplies

You can't go wrong on Keipper equipment. Whether Keipper Collapsible All-Wire Exhibition Coops, Automatic Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Feeder Boxes, Trap Nets, Corny Bait Hatching Cages, or anything in the Keipper line—you know it is the best. Big Free Book describes the full line. Every poultryman should have a copy. Write today.

Keipper Cooping Co., Inc., 63 2nd Street
Milwaukee, Wis. Branches: Johnston, N.Y.
Jacksonville, Fla. Kansas City, Mo.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 22 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated free book. Write us today.

YMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
225 H. ST., MELROSE
HIGHLANDS, MASS.

Oat Sprouter \$2.49

For \$2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 802-O ELMIRA, N. Y.

Make Money With Your Poultry

Run a Classified Ad Three Months in the American Poultry Advocate The Cost is Small—The Results Are Big and Immediate

Published continuously since 1892—over 30 years—the American Poultry Advocate has always been a consistent dividend payer for advertisers. Clean, progressive and upright, its advertising columns are as closely watched and edited as are its reading pages, and that fact in large measure accounts for its great pulling power on advertising. Confidence created among its subscribers by a strictly adhered to policy of square dealing for all, has built up a responsiveness among our more than 35,000 readers every month that you can turn to great advantage in advertising your poultry.

When our subscribers see what they want advertised in the Advocate, they know that that advertiser and the goods he offers for sale are all right, or he would not be permitted the use of our paper as an advertising medium.

Read these few letters of commendation recently received from our advertisers—see what good results they achieved with a little advertising—then let us have your order.

Produces the Best Results

In looking over our orders we find that the best results we have obtained from advertisements inserted in the various poultry magazines come from ads we sent the American Poultry Advocate.—*Fairfield Poultry Farm.*

50% More Than Any Other Paper

For several years we have used space in five poultry papers—the same papers each year. Our experience has been that we got 50 per cent more inquiries from the American Poultry Advocate than from any one of the others. The business has also been of better quality.—*Pultney Poultry Farm.*

Always a Winner

I have been a steady advertiser with your paper now for 22 years, and surely cannot miss a single issue. Inquiries are numerous and sales in proportion. The Advocate is a winner.—*A. A. Fenn.*

Best of Five Papers

I have now advertised with you for about 10 years and have always received the best results from the advertisements thus placed. Your magazine is by far the best advertising medium of any publication in which I advertise. There are a number of other poultry publications with a good circulation, but they have never gotten the results for me when it came to advertising.—*L. S. Darrow.*

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

Our classified advertising rate is 8c per word for a one month insertion, or only 6c per word a month for a three months' insertion. Count each word, initial or group of numbers, as one word. "T. J. Smith, RFD 1, Palmyra, Pa.," for instance, would be counted as 7 words. No advertisement accepted for less than \$1. Cash in full must accompany all orders.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

Date.....
American Poultry Advocate,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Please run the following classified ad under.....
.....heading in the following issues of the

American Poultry Advocate.....

for which I enclose \$.....in full payment of same.

(Signed).....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Write your copy plainly (typewrite it if possible) and send it in to us at once. All orders must be in our office before the 20th of the month for the next month's issue.

TABLE OF RATES

Three Time Ads are Cheapest and
Get Best Results

	Once	3 Times
12 words, or less.....	\$1.00	\$2.16
14 "	1.12	2.52
16 "	1.28	2.88
18 "	1.44	3.24
20 "	1.60	3.60
22 "	1.76	3.96
24 "	1.92	4.32
26 "	2.08	4.68
28 "	2.24	5.04
30 "	2.40	5.40
32 "	2.56	5.76
34 "	2.72	6.12
36 "	2.88	6.48
38 "	3.04	6.84
40 "	3.20	7.20
46 "	3.68	8.28
50 "	4.00	9.00

And so on, for any number of words
your advertisement contains.

**Classified rates advance September 1st. Order now for THREE MONTHS
and get the old rates.**

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

9 Great Poultry Books Only \$1.00

Most wonderful value ever offered the poultryman. A whole year's reading for only a dollar. Never before have we offered you such value as this. Accept this great bargain offer now as we are limited in some of the books and they will all be cleared out quickly at these heretofore unheard of prices.

Only one collection to each purchaser. Order now quickly while this offer is good as it is subject to withdrawal at any time.

TWO DOLLARS A DAY FROM POULTRY AND EGGS

By Edgar F. Warren

How to start a poultry plant and make it pay. As a sideline. A home business of your own. Making a start. Experience unnecessary. Begin, small and grow. The first step. Breeds that pay. How much money you need. Finding a location. Points to be considered. Paying for the farm. When to move on a farm. An income from the first. Poultry gives quick returns. Sidelines that pay. Houses and yards. Laying house. House for young stock. Yards. Incubation and brooding. Pullets pay best. Feeding for profit. How to mix feeds. Sickness and broody hens—how to overcome both. Business methods. How to keep accounts. How to buy feeds. The best markets and how to find them. Laying down eggs. How to make the most money laying down eggs. How to market preserved eddgs. Men who make \$2.00 a day from side line poultry keeping and how they do it. This book consists of 96 pages, fully illustrated and is one of the most popular poultry books we have ever sold.

SIDE LINE POULTRY KEEPING

By Edgar F. Warren

This is another of Mr. Warren's well known books and should be read and studied in conjunction with his "\$2.00 a Day from Poultry and Eggs." Contains more detailed instructions than the former book, is fully illustrated, well printed, and its 100 pages are crammed full of the most valuable information for the practical poultryman.

500 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By J. W. Darrow

Here you will find answered in a clear, concise and authentic manner practically every question that will arise in your poultry work. All about various diseases and ailments of poultry; all about egg production; poultry buildings and their care; incubators; raising broilers; caponizing, and so forth. This is a book you will have constant reference to as it is a regular encyclopaedia of information.

POULTRY

By G. A. McPetridge

A concise treatise on all branches of poultry—how to hatch, breed, feed and prepare for market. Mr. McPetridge was one of the best known poultry authors in years gone by and the reading of his book will acquaint you with many interesting practices of the early days of poultry.

MONEY IN HENS

By Michael K. Boyer

This is another of M. K. Boyer's popular poultry handbooks. Written in his very interesting and instructive style and giving an account of his visits to several commercial poultry plants and poultry keepers.

ALL ABOUT BROILERS

By Michael K. Boyer

Broilers are one of the most profitable sources of income if properly handled and in this book Mr. Boyer goes thoroughly into great detail on all phases of the business. Model houses and yards are illustrated and diagramed.

PRESERVING EGGS

By Edgar F. Warren

Now is the time to lay down your low cost summer eggs and preserve them by the proper methods to obtain high winter prices. All the best known and most successful formulas and methods are fully described and complete pointers on marketing methods are given.

CREAM FROM A POULTRY SCRAP BOOK

By W. T. Wittman

TWO BOOKS, PARTS 1 and 2. Here in printed form and bound as complete books are the gleanings of the compiler from reading all the best poultry journals for many years past. Full of many valuable hints for the poultryman and quite fully illustrated with cuts of various birds and poultry houses.

THE FORD CAR

If you own a Ford car you need this book. Tells all you want to know about the Ford from headlight to tail light. Contains 410 pages substantially bound in cloth; fully illustrated with diagrams of every conceivable kind. This book covers both the Ford pleasure car and tractor and is invaluable as a reference book to every Ford owner.

Fill out the following order blank, put a Dollar Bill in an envelope and mail it to us right now.

All nine books will come to you by return post prepaid. Get your order off right NOW—TODAY.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE,
Syracuse, N. Y.

ORDER BLANK

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I accept your great bargain offer of nine poultry books for only \$1.00 and enclose my remittance herewith. Send the books to

Name

Street or R. F. D.

Town..... State.....

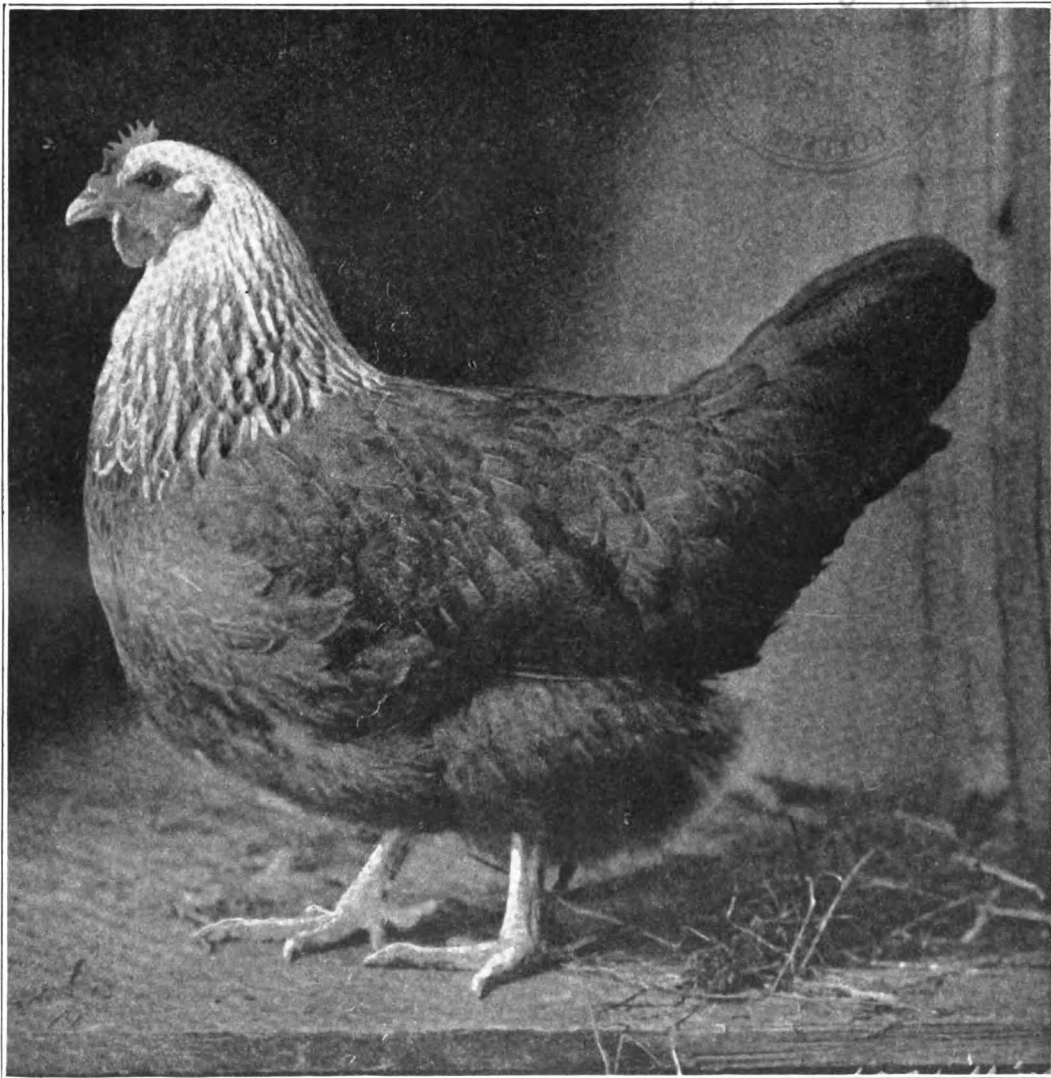
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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

10c per copy

SEPTEMBER, 1923

Two years \$1.00



Hundreds of Buckeye users are tapping the fountain of fortune



Phantom View
No. 7 Buckeye
Mammoth,
10,368 eggs

With an initial investment of only a few hundred dollars, many users of Buckeye Mammoth Incubators are enjoying incomes of thousands of dollars a year.

The baby chick business is one of the most profitable in the world, when conducted on a business basis. Start right! — with Buckeye Mammoth Incubators, backed by our complete service.

We Show You How to Win Success

Our service covers every detail of hatchery operation and management. We do not merely sell you the greatest machines ever devised. We make the machines pay you—and pay you big. We give you full instructions on how and where to procure your eggs; how to select, test and reject eggs, so that you have a constant supply of the very best; how to operate the Buckeye Mammoth, so that you always get the highest percentage hatches and strongest, healthiest chicks with practically no cripples or weaklings.

We help you sell and teach you

how to increase your market. Our help in aiding you to market your chicks is incalculable. Over 1,200 successful hatcheries are using Buckeye Mammoth Incubators and we have never heard of a single failure.

Ask the Buckeye User— He Knows

Read what this user says:

"I feel that I owe it to you to drop you a few lines in regards to the wonderful results obtained from your Mammoth Incubator. We have hatched this season 91% of all fertile eggs.

"Your service too has been at my command and, without a doubt, it is a wonderful help to any Poultryman. In fact, I feel that Service is your greatest aim for without it as a foundation none of us can succeed. We also use six of your Blue Flame Brooders and find them superior to any we have ever had."

PALMETTO POULTRY FARM
Partlow Bros., Props.,
Rock Hill, So. Carolina, May 29, 1923.

We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog which tells all about this remarkable invention. Mail the coupon for details of how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders

1117 Euclid Avenue

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

Buckeye Mammoth Incubators are built in four sizes

No. 6—Capacity, 2,640 eggs No. 7—Capacity, 10,368 eggs
No. 8—Capacity, 4,608 eggs No. 9—Capacity, 2,304 eggs

Buckeye mammoth incubators

**Tear Off, Fill
Out and Mail
This Coupon
Today** →

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY,
1117 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.
Please send full details of Buckeye Mammoth Incubators and your complete service.
Name
Address



A Real Necessity About Poultry Yards and Buildings.

Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform.
Easy to use.

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating
LICE AND MITES and as a SANITARY
PROTECTION against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive
poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on the
treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on
how to build a hog wallow, which will
keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on
how to keep your hogs free from insect
parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

CURTISS UT LOVER

Fed in your mash at this time
will help the fowl thru the
moult; start them laying
earlier and make them lay
more. Its use will start pullets
laying quicker than would be
possible without it. Prompt
shipments assured.

PULLETS

There is a big shortage of
pullets. We have a few sur-
plus Reds, Rox, Wyandottes
and White Leghorns at rea-
sonable prices if bought this
month.

Niagara Poultry Farm
Ransomville, N. Y.
W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.

***Don't experiment when you can rely
on the proven supremacy of***

NEWTOWN Giant Incubators

Experienced poultrymen know the Newtown was designed and scientifically perfected by incubator experts; built to honestly combine the right materials with greatest skill in construction; equipped with exclusive devices to save time and labor, increase hatching efficiency and insure big, husky chicks.

Years of operation in the hands of exacting owners all over the country prove Newtown "the incubator that hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

THE NEW TRIPLE-DECK NEWTOWN

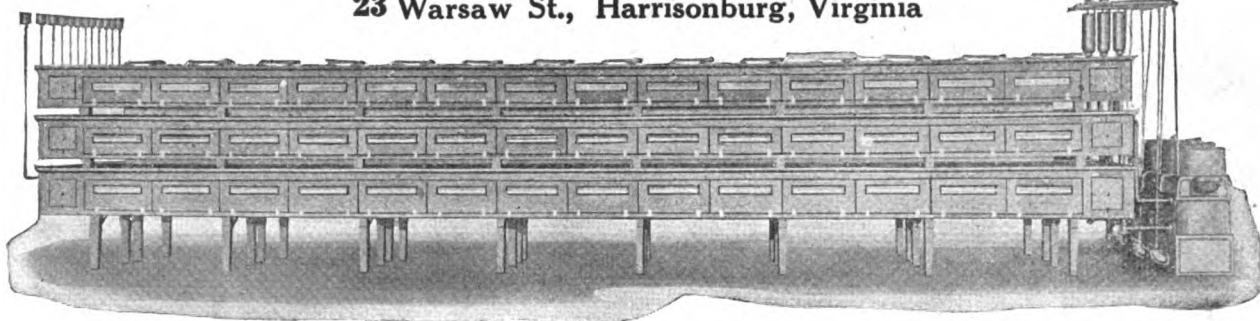
is the ideal machine for commercial farms and hatcheries. Saves floor space, reduces cost of building, gives wonderful results.

Tested for three years under severest and varying conditions, and proven uniformly reliable, high in average of hatch, dependable at all times. Ask for the opinions of responsible users—results tell.

Write for new, complete catalog. Tell us capacity you can use and we will give you information and prices that will interest you. You'll need your machine later—it will pay to order early.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION

23 Warsaw St., Harrisonburg, Virginia



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

First Prize Cockerel 1922

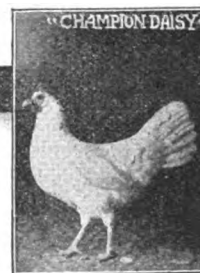
First Cockerel 1923

24 Prizes Won at the Last Two New York Shows

Make Show Records and Egg Records

Have some choice stock to offer for the Fall Fairs and Winter Shows. Book your orders early and Get First Choice from Real Quality PRODUCTION-BRED LEGHORNS that will win.

Write for Catalogue.



FIRST PULLETT NEW YORK 1922

SCHILLING LEGHORN FARM,

Box E,

Brighton Sta., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TRADE MARK
AEM THERMOMETERS
NEVER VARY

Insure accuracy—get big batches—raise vigorous chicks with perfected A. E. Moeller Thermometers and Hygrometers for Incubators and brooders. Write for free booklet, "Hatching Hints".
A. E. Moeller Co., 261-2 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAKE HENS LAY
more eggs; larger, more vigorous chicks; heavier fowls, by feeding cut bone.
MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER
cuts fast, easy, fine; never clogs.
10 Days' Free Trial. No money in advance. Book free.
F. W. MANN CO., Box 58 MILFORD, MASS.

Rose Comb Anconas

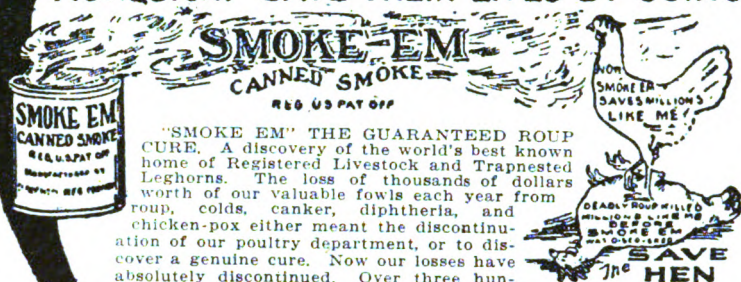
Why not keep the best when the cost is less? Keep the kind that does something beside eat. Anconas spend their time laying, not eating and setting. Give them a chance to prove it. Eggs for Hatching.

JOHN N. LEWIS.

VOLUNTOWN, CONN.

DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING



"SMOKE-EM" THE GUARANTEED ROUP CURE. A discovery of the world's best known home of Registered Livestock and Trapped Leghorns. The loss of thousands of dollars worth of our valuable fowls each year from roup, colds, canker, diphtheria, and chicken-pox either meant the discontinuation of our poultry department, or to discover a genuine cure. Now our losses have absolutely discontinued. Over three hundred thousand poultrymen and farmers throughout the United States and Canada use and recommend "SMOKE-EM," the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that has ever been discovered. Inexpensive and easy to use. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Used extensively in California, where every remedy is analyzed and closely scrutinized by the State Board of Health. Any remedy or preparation used in California must have genuine merits. Three hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what a National Breeder from

the noted Vineland Poultry Center, Vineland, New Jersey, Mr. Robert Osborne, writes: "My order for 'SMOKE-EM' reached me and I wish to say that after following the directions the results were almost magic. Nearly one thousand birds and some with their eyes swelled tight shut. It is now about one week since the last smoking and every bird looking fine. Before using 'SMOKE-EM,' you could smell roup plainly throughout all the houses, but, it is now gone entirely. It is sure one great cure for roup." Used and recommended by the leading poultry authorities of the United States. You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write or wire for our large 32 page catalog and full information today. The price is low. DEALERS—We have a good proposition to offer you.

THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE

Dept. 20-M

Spahr, Frederick Co., Maryland

Famous
all over the
country for Big
Hatches of

Strong, Healthy
Chicks That
Live and Grow!

Queen Incubators

It's not how many you hatch that really counts in the end; it's how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start. The Queen maintains accurate and uniform hatching conditions throughout the entire hatching period.

We receive many letters like the following:

Mrs. I. N. Gerard, Victor, Iowa: "I have had splendid luck with my Queen. The chicks are so much stronger than the ones hatched in two other machines of different makes." H. R. Adams, Grace, Idaho: "The White Leghorns that were hatched in a Queen got most of the prizes at State Fair last fall. I have been using Queens for nine years." Mrs. Enc. Onken, Charles City, Iowa: "Of all the incubators we have used, the Queen is the best built and always hatches a big percentage of good, big, fluffy chicks that folks are anxious to get as soon as they are out of the machine."

Let us send you a free catalog of Queen Incubators, Brooders and Brooder Stoves. Just send your name.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

1100 North 14th Street
Lincoln, Neb. (63)

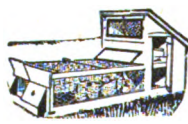
Best
for
Big Hatches



Setting Coop



No. 4 Poultry-house for 200 hens—five units



Laying House

HODGSON Portable HOUSES

KEEP your chickens healthy all the year round in sturdy weather-proof Hodgson poultry-houses. These houses are made of red cedar and shipped to you in completed, painted sections that are easily bolted together. All necessary equipment included.

Hodgson poultry-houses are vermin-proof, well ventilated and easy to clean. Write for catalog T. It shows poultry-houses for every requirement. Also bird houses, dog kennels, etc.

E. F. HODGSON COMPANY

71-73 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

6 East 39th St., New York City

\$2,100.91 NET PROFIT

335 EGGS A YEAR FROM ONE HEN
—WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN
BY USING MONEY-MAKING
POULTRY SECRETS

FREE BOOK OUTLINES 1,000
PROVEN METHODS

How would you like to make a profit of over \$5.00 per hen, or to own the world's record hen?

A new world's laying record, 335 eggs in only twelve months, under official competition rules of the Washington State Experimental Station was set by Lady Jewel, a hen owned by H. M. Leathers of Washington. Mr. Leathers attributes his success to the following simple and effective methods explained by Prof. Quisenberry in his new Free 96-page book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business."

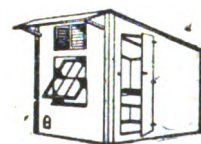
"I made a net profit of \$2,100.91 by following Quisenberry methods this last year. I raised 1,025 chicks and never lost a one with bowel trouble," is the statement of Mrs. Norman Wildt of Pennsylvania.

Regardless of the extent of your experience—no matter whether you have only a back yard flock or own a specialized poultry farm and have had many years of practical experience. Prof. Quisenberry's new 96-page book will give you pointers worth hundreds of dollars to you—secrets that may change failure to success.

This FREE BOOK outlines sure, easy methods by which you can be sure of big egg production regardless of weather conditions. It tells how to—

- Get more eggs from less feed,
- Cull out poor layers,
- Get big winter egg yields,
- Keep hens vigorous and healthy,
- Prevent and cure diseases,
- Make home poultry remedies,
- Build and remodel poultry houses,
- Breed 300-egg hens,
- Produce fertile, hatchable eggs,
- How, when and what to feed,
- Start, brood and feed baby chicks.

This FREE BOOK shows pictures of the latest and best developments in poultry raising. Write for your copy of the free book today and get the benefit of these money-making pointers by one of the world's greatest authorities and most successful poultry farmers, Prof. T. E. Quisenberry. Costs you nothing and will be worth real money to you. Just send your name, a post card will do. Or if you send 25c, we will send you 25 colored celluloid leg bands to mark your best layers without using trap nests. Mention breed of hens. Write today to American Poultry School, Desk 2001, Kansas City, Mo.



YOUNG'S
DRY FRONT
Poultry House

Write for 1923 Booklet.

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. Young Co., 4 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

Jersey Black Giants

MARCY FARMS.

AMERICA'S IDEAL Farm Fowl, the table bird for those who care, the Turkey's greatest rival. Largest poultry on the continent. Young growing stock and breeders from the World's best strain now ready for shipment. Catalogue with cuts of winners at Madison Square Garden Jan., 1923. 5 cents stamps. Marcy Farms hold all leading egg weight and exhibition records. Best display Madison Square Garden. N. Y., 1921-1922 and 1923. Box 77, Freehold, N. J.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: To the United States and its possessions, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba and the Republic of Panama, two years, \$1.00; five years, \$2.00. To foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 for two years. All subscriptions payable in advance.

September, 1923

Volume XXXI, No. 10

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Published Monthly by
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Square Dealing

We use the utmost care in allowing advertisers the use of our columns and we believe all of them to be trustworthy and that they will be fair in all their business dealings. We gladly investigate any well-founded complaint against any advertiser and will do our utmost to adjust your difficulties with them in a satisfactory manner. After doing so, however, our responsibility ceases.

In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

New York State Poultrymen to Form State Association

All poultrymen in New York State are earnestly requested to meet at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, on Tuesday evening of State Fair Week (September 11th) at eight o'clock to effect the organization of a New York State Association in accordance with the new constitution of the American Poultry Association as adopted in the recent convention held in Philadelphia, Penna. Let everyone be there—and promptly at the appointed hour so the work can proceed without delay.

F. W. DELANCEY, Director,
District No. 2.

The Cover Illustration

For our cover illustration this month we have chosen a fine specimen of the Silver Grey Dorking hen, a breed that has long been popular in England.

What Magazines Do You Read?

Now is the time of year when many subscriptions expire. You undoubtedly have one or more expiring yourself, and if so, we would like to renew it for you, to whatever publication it may be. We have a complete subscription department and can order any magazine or book you would like at **REDUCED PRICES**—less than you would have to pay if you sent your order direct to the publishers. Write and tell us what papers or magazines you want and we will be glad to quote you a money-saving price, or drop us a card for our complete list of publications and reduced rates.

A Message for Show Secretaries

Perhaps there are some show secretaries who are not aware of our practice of publishing their announcements free of charge in our "Poultry Show Date" column. This appears on the "Poultry Activities" page in every issue until the show season is over. Announcements, to appear in the October Advocate should reach us not later than September 20th.

Young Pullets Are Cheap Now

Breeders whose advertisements appear in this issue of the Advocate are offering young pullets and cockerels of their best bred-to-lay stock at about half the prices you will pay for them when they reach maturity. Now is the time to buy what you need to improve your flock.

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A Big Book Bargain

On the back outside cover page of this issue of the Advocate you will find advertised another of our big book bargains—six standard poultry books that ordinarily sell for \$5.50 all for only \$3.00. This collection of six poultry books is the best value we have ever offered you—every one of the books you should have on hand for study and reference.

Heading the collection is the Wyandotte Standard and Breed Book, published by the American Poultry Association, and the official publication of the Association. It is a work of art from cover to cover, handsomely illustrated and printed, bound in cloth and selling regularly at three dollars a copy.

Next comes the American Poultry Doctor, by Dr. N. W. Sanborn, the eminent authority on poultry diseases and their cure. Learn the diseases of your poultry and how to cure them and your poultry profits will mount up at an astonishing rate. Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures, another standard poultry book is also included in the collection. This is a complete treatise on the all-important subject of houses—their location, construction and care. Fully illustrated with photographs and working diagrams. Three more books on practical poultry work complete the collection, making it a completely rounded out series. The poultryman who gets ahead in the business—the one who makes money—is the one who reads, studies and benefits by the experiences of others. In this library collection of six books you will find much that will benefit you directly and immediately. Send for it now, examine it for five days, and if you are not satisfied it is big value for the money, return it in good condition and the purchase price will be refunded to you.

How I Breed the 200-Egg Hen

A beautifully printed and profusely illustrated book by Tom Barron on the breeding and rearing of money making poultry. A complete treatise on the methods used in producing consistent heavy layers.

Manufacturing at will fowls of any selected breed or variety that lay more than the fabled "Goose of the Golden Egg," is to Tom Barron as easy of accomplishment as is the failure of the ordinary poultry breeder to secure the two hundred egg hen.

White Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons, have all come under his magic touch. Think of six Wyandotte pullets, laying 98 eggs each, in six winter months. Again, a Wyandotte pullet is bred so that she lays 283 eggs in her first year. Another lays 263 eggs in her first year; another 275 eggs.

Equally successful have been Barron's Buff Orpingtons, one pullet laying 103 eggs in 112 days of the worst winter weather. Buff Rocks have been just as pliable in his hands, with pullet records of 245 eggs the first year.

What Barron has done and how he does it is laid bare for the betterment of poultrydom in this volume. His success is not dependent upon any superhuman knowledge; a clear objective, close observation and determination are responsible for his success. From a cobbler's bench to affluence through poultry culture is a far cry; Barron is a man in comfortable circumstances, his present easy condition having been brought about through his methods.

In this 80-page book Barron tells how he rears young chicks; gives full details of the incubation and brooding systems that have proved so successful; gives best chick feeding formulas; tells how to construct their open air runs, colony houses, and pens; how to house layers; how to feed the layers and breeding stock; how to house for breeding purposes; select the stock; trap nest; mate to breed for best layers; how to tell the positive egg type.

Every conscientious, thinking poultry man should read and re-read Tom Barron's book. It is a revelation and source of inspiration to the beginner, and a volume of instruction to every poultryman—whether he keeps 50 hens or 5,000. Tom Barron will tell him how to improve his flock and make more money. Sent postpaid for One Dollar. Address all orders to the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

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through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this coming winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 352-B, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "The 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

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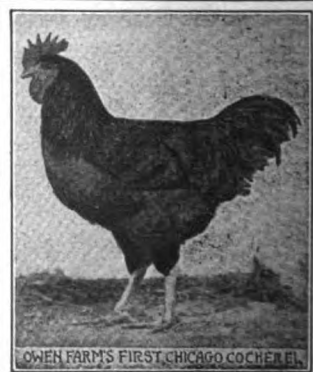
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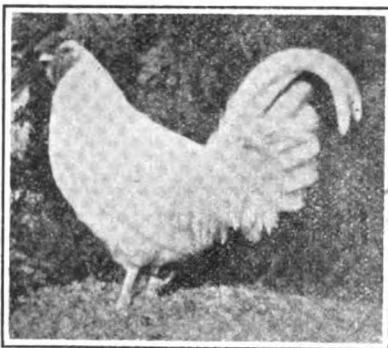
September, 1923

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Price 10 Cents

The Dorkings

By
CHARLES H. YAPLE
Richford, N. Y.



First Prize White Dorking Cock
Madison Square Garden, 1922
New York State Fair, 1922
Bred and Owned by Chas. H. Yaple

OUR "Standard of Perfection" names about eighty-five varieties of poultry and each variety has both its good points and faults. Where one person will succeed with one kind, another may make a flat failure with the same kind and be successful with another. Much depends on the proper starting of the foundation stock and the introduction of new blood when the stock begins to show a lack of vitality.

The principal factors to be considered in the starting of any new stock are whether they are to be kept for their laying qualities, as table fowl, or for exhibition purposes. After breeding practically all the varieties in the Perfection for fifteen years, I found that the Dorking appealed most as a general purpose fowl and exhibition bird. The Dorking is a large, long-bodied bird with rather short legs; the Silver Grey and colored ones have single combs and the white birds have a low rose comb. A mature Dorking cock bird will weigh from eight to twelve pounds and the hens from eight to ten pounds; much depends on the strain. The Silver Greys and colored hens lay large white eggs and the white hens lay a large light brown egg. Their winter production is always exceptionally good. As chicks they are very hardy when kept free from lice and are rapid growers, making excellent broilers, as they will weigh two pounds at eight weeks under ordinary conditions, and more if given extra care. Dorkings are a nice fowl to care for as they are tame and quiet and are a great bird to roam over the fields, doing very little digging, not like some varieties that make a specialty of flying over the barn and digging up more earth than a spring tooth harrow.

In type, the Dorking is ideal for meat production. The body of both sexes is long, broad and deep, being markedly rectangular in shape. The breast is full and broad. The general slope of the back and of the body is slightly downward from front to back. In selecting breeders, it is best to choose those of both sexes which are longest of body and shortest of leg. Both these qualities are greatly to be desired and one is likely to go with the other. Every Dorking breeder should select against small size of body, against short body and back, and against long legs.

In breeding any variety of poultry, defects common to each must be guarded against. So it is with the Dorking, it has its defects common in most every specimen, to obtain near perfection we

must breed out these defects by choosing the right specimens for use in our pens. In breeding the Dorkings, the following defects should be guarded against in so far as possible: small size; short back or body; long legs; scanty

tail; high tail; too large comb, either in rose or single, especially in males; prominent white ear lobes, especially in males; irregularly shaped or short fourth or fifth toes; off side spurs, that is, spurs on the outside of the leg in both sexes; short hackles and saddles in males, and too fan shaped tails in females.

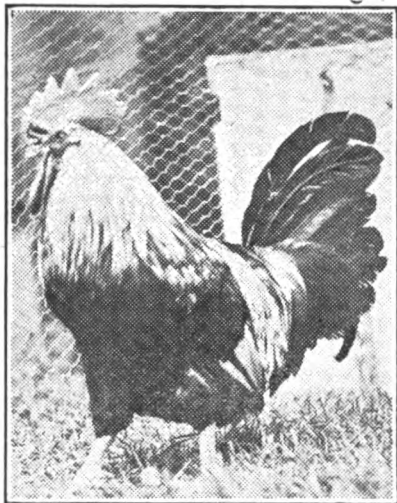
In breeding the White Dorking, breeders must guard against small birds and those with short body or too long legs. Watch out, also, for high tails.

In mating the Silver Gray Dorking, guard, as much as possible, against the following defects more or less common in this variety: stripy hackle or saddle in the males; rustiness or creaminess in the white, especially in the hackle; any very noticeable marking of brown on the head, wings or hackle of females; uneven color or patches on breast of females.

In the Colored Dorking, select as breeders, females whose hackles show as much white as can be obtained. At best there will be only a little white on the head. Females should also be as free from gray as possible, and the lower part of the body should be dull black, while the upper part should be a blue black, with wide prominent white shafting. In mating the Colored Dorking, white, silver or silver white hackle in the males lightens the color of the females. This is not to be desired.

In England, where the Dorking originated, they are much heavier and larger boned than many of the American strains. This is probably due to the attention which has been given to proper matings for size, egg production and colorings, also as a general purpose fowl. The Dorkings have many more admirers in England than in America and are much more extensively bred there. The reason for this being that the bird is not so well known here. Perhaps some have unfortunately tried to raise Dorkings with an inferior inbred foundation stock. As there are so few breeders of these birds in America, it is essential that one be sure of introducing new blood when the strain begins to show a lack of vitality.

It is perfectly natural for each breeder or fancier to believe that his own strain is the best, but I have bred Dorkings for the past twelve years and find that they answer all purposes as a general purpose fowl and always make a good showing when exhibited. Give the Dorking a fair trial and then draw your own conclusions



First Prize Colored Dorking Cock
Canadian National Exhibition, 1922
New York State Fair, 1922
Bred and Owned by Chas. H. Yaple

Editorial Comment

Poultry as a Business

EACH year the poultryman better understands the needs of his business. He is not only better able to know the fowls' wants, but better able to cater to their comfort and contentment. Comfortable and contented hens are the ones that give the profits.

About 40 years ago there was a fear that the business would soon be overdone. That belief has more or less continued to the present day. Yet we now have 10 successful plants to every one that existed then, and the supply does not half reach the demand. With the increase of production there has been a corresponding increase of demand, and we are not any nearer a permanent glut than we were 40 years ago.

But there has been a change in the market that must not be lost sight of. While almost anything in the poultry line sells, the choicest prices alone are obtained when the goods are of the "fancy" order. That word "fancy" implies both quality and appearance. Both the eye and the palate must be satisfied. Buyers are becoming very particular, but they are willing to pay the price. If they want brown eggs they don't want to be coaxed into taking white, and vice versa. If their belief is in yellow-skinned carcasses it is useless to try to sell them white ones. The market today calls for choice, plump, fresh stock.

There are quite a number of breeds in existence. To a certain extent, all of them are practical. But there is no one breed that will fit all purposes. Therefore it becomes necessary to select such breed or breeds as best serve the interests of the market catered to.

Of the entire list of breeds, none better meet the demands of Americans so well as do the American varieties, and this includes the Leghorns and Brahmas, which are ours by adoption.

The poultryman has learned—probably it has been a costly experience to him—that the premises must be kept scrupulously clean. A man's methods and his ability as a poultryman may be safely judged by the appearance of his fowls and the surroundings.

Overcrowding the flocks, especially so in the case of growing youngsters, has its dangerous results, chiefly among which is the vice of feather-pulling. The careful poultener avoids large families and keeps his birds busy. Idleness is the cause of a multitude of sins.

Conducting poultry culture on strict business principles is the only way to make it successful. As we sow, so do we reap. In every failure may be found a weakness—a lack of something that was much needed—and in most cases it is the want of business methods.

A Valuable Suggestion

Andrew Jason Benton, High Bridge Hennerly, Mitchell, Maryland, has suggested that the readers of the "Advocate" unite in exchanging certain in-

formation, the replies to which will be compiled, tabulated and published in an early issue of the "Advocate." He believes that with the co-operation of the many thousand "Advocate" readers this can be made most interesting and instructive. We ask your co-operation in this undertaking and if you like it (the number of replies sent in will determine this) we have in mind several other "round robins" that will bring out some very interesting statistics that will be both instructive, valuable and interesting. Will you do your part by sending in your reply promptly?

The questions are so framed they can be answered in a few words (even on a postal card). If you have questions of your own, add them to your reply, using as few words as possible. They will be used as the basis of another "round robin" at some future time.

Please make your answers short and definite, using one side of paper only. Address "Round Robin" Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Benton will co-operate in the tabulating of the replies.

1. Number of years in business?
2. Average size of flock for past three years?
3. Variety of fowls?
4. Size and kind of incubator?
5. Mechanical or hand turning—how often?
6. Eggs cooled—how long?
7. Total number of eggs incubated yearly?
8. Per cent hatched of all eggs set?
9. Number of chicks raised to 10 weeks of age.
10. Size of brooder?
11. Kind of brooder heat?
12. Number of chicks in brooder?
13. Chick feed and drink from 3rd day to 10th week?
14. Free range, or grain and green fed in limited range?
15. What age and method of matings?
16. Number of hens to pen?
17. Number of males to pen?
18. What matings give preponderance of pullets?
19. What feed is used to give hatchable eggs?
20. What grit is fed to produce hard shells?
21. Do you contemplate increasing your flock or equipment next year?

Common Neglect of Table Values in Poultry

The breeding of poultry for the table is, and always has been, the most neglected branch of poultry culture here in America. Much poultry is grown for the table; comparatively little of it is bred for the table.

Breeding for standard shape in nearly all cases means breeding much better birds for table use than is common in carelessly bred stock of any variety. In other words, the closer you stick to the Standard of Perfection the better table fowls you will have.

To get a good working idea of what he would have to do to develop the best table type in the breed he keeps, without encroaching on the standard requirements for that breed, a poultry keeper should first be familiar with the characteristics of the ideal, or model table type. This is found in perfection in the finest types of Silver-Gray and Colored Dorkings. The White Dorking should also have it, but few of us are there who ever saw it in this variety of the famous old Dorking family. The Dorking is not as large as the Asiatics, nei-

er will it quite reach the weight for Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons, nevertheless it is both large bodied and fine boned. Because of this fineness of bone it carries more edible meat than most fowls of other breeds of the same, or even greater weight. Another point in favor of the Dorking, which is of great importance where fowls are sold to a critical trade—it has a unusual proportion of its meat on the breast and body, which furnish the "white meat" and correspondingly less on the legs, the "dark meat." Some people don't mind dark meat, but we all like the white meat of a chicken. Besides making a more attractive dressed carcass, the full breast and body providing plenty of "white meat," will please the greatest number of buyers.

On the whole, the true Dorking comes nearest to being the "ideal" meat type, but for various reasons, it cannot be said that this ideal would be practical should breeders go to the extreme in trying to obtain it, for in doing so, faults would develop, such as a tendency to weakness in bone, inactivity, sluggishness, and a lack of ruggedness of constitution. It would take skilled and careful breeders to hold the "ideal" meat type and avoid the development of these faults.

Let us deal with the practical meat types which come very near to the ideal. The Brahmas and Cochins have the same shape of body, in larger sizes, as the Dorking, though the greater profusion of their plumage makes them appear more massive. The Wyandottes and the Rhode Island Reds are modifications of this type, modified to adapt it to special purposes.

Form is the first consideration in selecting fowls to breed table poultry, because form determines the amount and distribution of meat. Quality of flesh is equally important; for while looks go a long way in selling poultry, it is quality that increases the consumption of poultry. The grower of table poultry should fix it firmly in his mind that his profit depends upon the sale of poultry to people who will gladly pay good prices for it because it is good, and because the quality never varies.

White Minorca Club Issues Fine Year Book

G. G. Truman, Secretary-Treasurer of the American S. C. White Minorca club, with the aid of several of the club's officers and members has done a very credible piece of work in compiling their new 1923 year book.

Not only is the book filled with interesting articles for the White Minorca enthusiast—the By-Laws are printed in full, as well as a complete list of the members, now totaling 209, giving their names and addresses.

The American S. C. White Minorca Club is doing much good for their favorites and deserves the support of all breeders of this variety. G. G. Truman, the Secretary-Treasurer, is located at Perrysville, Ohio.

The Dorking—Past and Present

ACCORDING to Pliny and Columella, two very famous old Roman agriculturists living along about 340 B. C., the Dorking bore the not-to-be-despised title of "premier table bird." As we all know, the Ancient Romans were lovers of all good things to eat and drink so naturally, it is not to be supposed that this title was bestowed without real significance being attached to it. Today, nearly twenty-three centuries later, the Dorking is still an outstanding meat type. Distribution of flesh and proportion of edible meat only considered, the Dorking has no equal.

Two thousand, two hundred and sixty years is a long time for a breed to exist. That it has maintained its original characteristics is to be wondered at. Columella, in describing the Dorking, mentions red as being one of the outstanding colors, and, according to all reliable authorities, the Grey Dorking was also in existence at that time. It is generally believed that the breed was brought into England by the Romans where it flourished century after century, its popularity waning only in the last fifty years.

In 1834, an English chronicler mentions the Dorking as the largest of all English fowls, being of a shape particularly appealing to fanciers of that time; with its long, capacious body on short legs—a plentiful layer of eggs, as well as ideal for making into capons. Even back in those days there were a surprisingly large number of countries in which the Dorking could be found, all pretty closely following the standard Dorking type of that time. In 1857, a Mr. Douglas imported a Dorking cock from India weighing 13 lbs., a typical single-combed Dorking with the exception of the absence of the fifth toe on each leg.

It was the Dorking that produced the Orpington, giving it its well known meat properties. It is believed the Sussex is largely Dorking. Harry M. Lamson, recently of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in producing the Lamona, used the Dorking to produce a sizeable, rapid-growing table fowl laying a white egg.

Charles H. Yaple, one of our better known American Dorking breeders, has imported from famous breeders of England at various times for several years past. Pictures of three of his prize winners appear in this issue. "Major Dorking," his Silver Grey Dorking cock-

erel, illustrated on this page, took first prize at the Crystal Palace Show, London, England, but has not been shown in the United States as yet. "Major Dorking" was imported by Mr. Yaple in 1922.

There are three varieties of this breed in the Standard of Perfection, the White, the Silver-Gray and the Colored, all of which were admitted in 1874. Except for weight (the Colored being largest and the White smallest) the three varieties of Dorkings are identical. There is another slight difference. The White Dorking has a rose comb, the other varieties being single-combed.

Every writer reminds us of the massiveness of the Dorking. The broad, deep, low-set body of the male, combined with his short legs, certainly gives the bird a very compact and solid appearance. In shape and general all-round solid appearance, the female resembles the male, differing though in plumage. The female is also a little under the male in weight, with her body set on legs a trifle shorter, which only emphasizes the appearance of massiveness. The skin and flesh of Dorkings are white, and the Silver-Gray and Colored varieties lay a white egg. The White Dorking lays a light brown egg.

As a table fowl the Dorking has everything that could be desired. It is ideal, a model for other breeds to copy after. This is true of the Silver-Gray and the Colored Dorking but is not so true of the White Dorking. The White variety has not the clearly defined Dorking type of the other varieties. Why

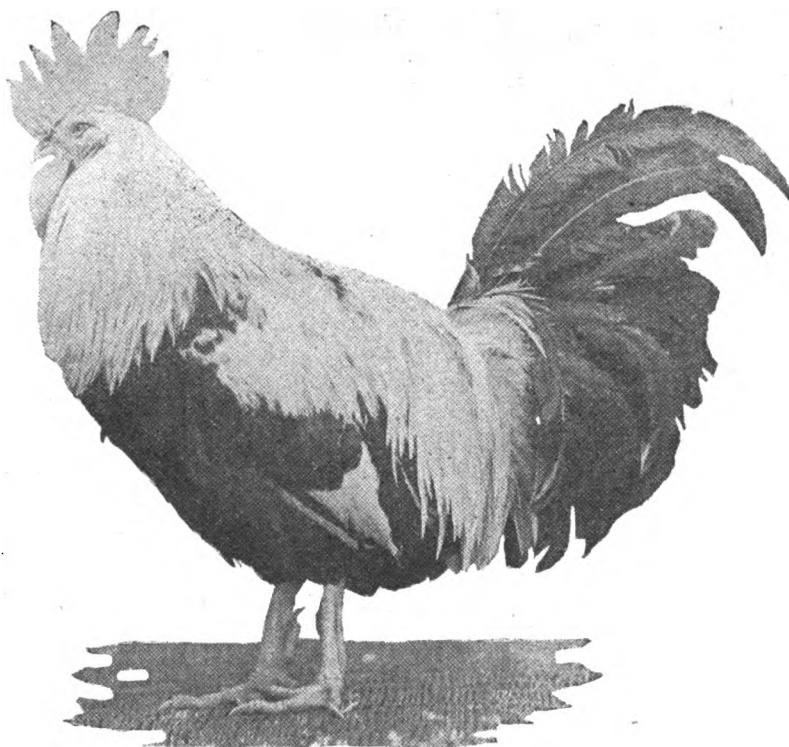
this should be is hard to explain, but it is nevertheless true. The Dorking is both large bodied and fine boned. It is not as large as the Asiatics, and is even a little under the standard weights for Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons, but, because of its fineness of bone it carries more edible meat than most fowls of other breeds of the same weight, or sometimes of even greater weight. Another point in favor of the Dorking is that it has an extraordinary proportion of its meat on the breast and body, which furnish the "white meat" and correspondingly less on the legs, the meat of which is of a dark color.

The White Dorking cock should weigh 7½ lbs.; cockerel 6½ lbs.; hen 6 lbs.; pullet 5 lbs. The weights for both Silver-Gray and Colored Dorkings are as follows: Cock 9 lbs.; cockerel 8 lbs.; hen 7 lbs.; pullet 6 lbs.

The Dorking is an "old reliable," having served both fanciers and utility in the past and served them well; but, as old reliables must do if they wish to stay in the running, the Dorking must stage a "come back." The breeders who are now pushing the Dorkings are very few; while they turn them out in wonderfully fine quality, they are not alone able to put the Dorking back on the high plane where it belongs. It is just such a breed as the Dorking that offers the live breeder an opportunity to make both a name and money. A good, live breed club would do the Dorking more good than anything else. At the Madison Square Garden Show

of 1923, only 14 birds were shown by four different breeders. This is a very poor showing indeed for a breed possessing the merit and qualities of the Dorking. It seems a pity that more breeders do not take advantage of the possibilities of the breed, both from the standpoint of the fancier and the utility. The fancier will find much in all the varieties to test his skill, while the utility man, the fellow who is raising poultry for the market will find the Dorking remunerative, as they are rapid growers. Breeders report chicks weighing as high as 2½ lbs., at the age of eight weeks. They are also fine winter layers of large eggs.

The history of the Dorking, extending as it does over a period of over 2000 years, furnishes the background to stage a wonderful and highly successful comeback.



MAJOR DORKING

Silver Grey Dorking Cockerel

First Prize Winner at Crystal Palace Show, London, England. Imported in 1922 by, Charles H. Yaple, Richford, N. Y. Not as yet shown in the United States

Uncle Mike's Page

"The Wyandotte King"

CONGRATULATIONS are in order to the Honorable John S. Martin, our Canadian friend, on his recent appointment to the high office of Minister of Agriculture, in the new cabinet for the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Honors are coming thick and fast to Mr. Martin. As a farmer's boy he entered the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with high honors. Then becoming a high school principal he assumed an important role which he held for seven years. But his early life on the farm soon led him back to take up poultry culture, and here he made a record with the White Wyandotte breed, and today is the most extensive breeder of that variety in the world. To such an extent has his poultry operations grown that all through the province of his native country he is heralded as "the Wyandotte King." A few years ago the citizens of his home city, in search of a capable leader, made him mayor, which office he held with distinction.

The Advocate voices the well wishes of all its readers, believing that the people of Ontario have chosen wisely and well. John S. Martin has proved to be a success in whatever he undertakes.

Low Percentage of Hatches

There has probably been more complaint about poor hatches the past season than there has ever been before. There is reason. All sorts of theories have been advanced—generally laying the blame to breeding stock being out of condition, or too poor management given the fowls.

While it is to be admitted that there will be poor fertility when fowls are not in the pink of condition, or when the care given is not what it should be, the writer agrees with Theodore Hewes, in a well-written article which recently appeared in the American Fancier, that the blame rightly belongs to the sudden and severe changes in the weather. Excessively wet, excessively dry, unseasonable cold and extreme heat, all tend to put fowls out of condition so that the eggs are not properly fertilized, and the hatches are poor.

Thunder and lightning storms in themselves do not injure the fowls nor jeopardize the hatches, but the sudden change of weather resultant to the electrical shocks does great damage.

But even all this will not entirely cover the cause. There may be too much favoritism in the flock, or the matings may be too large. There may be too much idling; the hens assume too much fat. There may be too much exposure to bad weather; and there may be—well, scores of minor matters that are apt to be injurious, if not serious handicaps.

Egg Measurements

Great egg packers employ men who from dawn to dark do nothing but

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

pass eggs, one after another, before a candle light to insure only fresh ones being received. Measurements have been conducted by these and experiments based on perhaps a thousand eggs show the average length of a hen's eggs to be 2.27 inches, and the average diameter at the broad end 1.72 inches, while the average weight is about one-eighth of a pound.

Sleep a Recuperative Process

It has well been said that sleep is tired nature's sweet restorer. During sleep the upbuilding processes within the body are considerably in excess of the breaking down processes. Conditions are reversed during waking hours. Building up requires fresh air, oxygen. One cannot upbuild tissues from a supply of foul, stale air in a close house. Sleep takes place at night on the roost. Fowls, as a rule, sleep longer hours than do human beings. They go to bed at dusk and remain on the roost until dawn. Oxygen is necessary to life and is concerned in all upbuilding processes within the body. Oxygen is supplied in fresh air, and the open front fresh-air house provides a full and free supply of oxygen at night when it is most needed.

Quiz Column

Q. At what age is a pullet matured and when should she weigh her full weight? I have an Ancona weighing 4 pounds at 5 months old, and according to the Standard of Perfection the weight for a hen should be 4½ pounds. I conclude that means after her first year, but I am told it means at 6 months of age. Now I think a pullet would be called a hen after passing her first year.

2. Also tell me how alfalfa blossoms are fed. I steam mine but the hens will not eat them, and I put very little in their soft mash. But they really do not care for the blossoms. I tried the chopped alfalfa first, and now the leaves and blossoms but they do not take to it.

A. A pullet may be practically matured at 9 months of age, but it really remains a pullet until a year old; then it becomes a hen. There quite often are individual pullets that will have the weight of hens at 9 months of age, and when they become hens they may be heavier than what the Standard calls for. They are exceptions, however. A pullet cannot acquire her full weight, as a rule, at 6 months of age. She no longer is a pullet after she passes her first year.

2. As a general thing fowls must acquire a taste for alfalfa before they really enjoy it. They take very quickly to clover, but there is something about alfalfa that they do not crave. Your method of feeding alfalfa is about the only way I know of, excepting when it is fed unsteamed in a dry mash.

Q. What is the best and quickest way to break into the baby chick business?

A. To start a baby chick business it is necessary to be so equipped that orders may be filled promptly. This may mean sufficient eggs and proper hatching facilities. Then comes advertising. This is important, for unless you have the orders you will be unable to dispose of the stock. Orders alone are secured by good ad-

vertising. It is important that your name become familiar to the customer. Reputation sells goods. Good business dealings hold customers. It will take several years before a good baby chick business may be expected. It should be a side line and gradually built up.

Q. Would you advise me which to do in regards to an Electric farm light plant, of which I was thinking to get for lighting poultry.

I have 600 pullets I was thinking to light this winter, but I hear that lights weaken them so I am puzzled, as I want to use them for breeders the next year.

Would you please give your advice what to do in this matter which will be highly appreciated?

Also which is the best way to keep cockerels—keep them confined from the hens and pullets, or let them run; they seem to weary the pullets so bad if they run with them.

A. You would be making a serious mistake to put pullets under lights that you intended to breed from the coming year. It has been fully proved that pullets subjected to this overtime are not physically fit for breeding, and each generation will become more delicate.

(2) Always separate growing cockerels from growing pullets. They will not only grow better, but pullets frequently are injured by the persistent attention of young males.

Q. I have been very much interested in your writings in the Advocate and I am wondering if you could tell me what to do. I have a lot of R. I. Red chicks that weigh 3 to 4 lbs. and they have gone down on their haunches. I have given salts a few times and reduced their mash by giving ½ bran but don't seem to do any good. What can you suggest that I doctor them with? They are chickens that I bought this year; traped and supposed to be good stock. I have sold over 2,000 of my stock—day old—and they are all right.

A. You no doubt have been feeding your young stock too heavy on fat producing food, which has gotten their bodies too heavy for the muscular strength of their legs.

It was a good move to increase the quantity of bran, but you must also decrease the amount of meat or animal food. Get them out on the ground as much as possible, and add bonemeal to their mash, say a teaspoonful to every quart of mash.

Q. Can you tell me how I can preserve my eggs so they will keep till December?

A. The best method for preserving eggs is by water-glass. Water-glass (sodium silicate) is a syrupy fluid for sale at all drug stores. To every part of this substance add 9 parts of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool before mixing. Thoroughly stir the solution while it is being mixed, and pour it over the eggs, which have already been packed in an earthen or wooden vessel. Keep in a location where the temperature never rises above 60 degrees. Be careful that no eggs are more than a week old, as one bad egg is apt to spoil the lot. Infertile eggs are best.

Q. Will you tell me how to vary the ration given below for Wyandottes for breeders?

Dry mash:

Bran	100 lbs.
Standard middlings	100 lbs.
Corn meal	100 lbs.
Ground oats	100 lbs.
Beef scraps	100 lbs.

Before fowls all the time.

Scratch feed, given in straw.

Cracked corn and wheat equal parts by weight. For each bird an ounce in A. M. about 7 o'clock and repeated at noon. Also at noon, for each bird, two to four oz. of mangolds. And at night, 5 o'clock or earlier, an ounce of oats soaked two hours in hot water that is salted same as would suit our taste.

I am desirous to learn how much and what to feed Wyandotte pullets and hens for breeders for as many seasons as they are useful for that purpose.

Are electric lights any harm to breeders if used in morning only and that from 5 o'clock till daylight?

A. I cannot see that I can suggest much change in your method of feeding. If you are getting results then you may rest assured that you are on the right track. I would feed the same throughout the life time of the stock.

(2) Electric lights should not be used on breeding stock, as to break in on the rest of birds that are to produce the next generation will result in loss of stamina. If you have electric lights in use, confine them only to the pullets that are intended for table egg production. Personally, I would not breed from hens that as pullets were forced under lights.

Who Makes the Prices?

THE Advertising Men's Convention held in Atlantic City in June was well attended. A large delegation came from Europe. The leaders of this delegation declared openly that the advertising methods of America led the world. They asked, as a special favor, that the convention of next year be held in London. This request was granted, and next year our plans and methods will be heard in the Convention Hall of England.

Oak Dale Farm of Le Roy, Minnesota, was made by publicity. No one has ever used so lavish a hand in the making of a Poultry Farm. Nothing was left undone that could be done to make this farm the mecca of Poultrydom. The buildings are beautiful and complete. The land equipment is wonderful for poultry. The dwellings, barns, lawns, trees and shrubbery, are most attractive. The finest stock to be found in all the world was gathered on this farm, and Mr. Lamont, the "Bank of Poultrydom" was called from Washington to promote this farm.

We have, under date of June 12th, a notice of the receivers' sale of this farm, which must be sold to satisfy the demands of creditors. We presume that ere this goes into print, the farm and stock will be sold. It might prove to be a wonderful thing for all of us if Mr. Lamont would purchase the farm and show the people of the world what he could do with such an enterprise. We have all of us gone thoroughly over the Kellerstrass way. Now we have studied the ways of Oak Dale and of far off Washington poultry farms and we still have hope for the success of all of them.

There is in Canada a poultry farm of very large size devoted exclusively to White Wyandottes. There is in the United States one farm devoted to Barred Rocks that top the world and out on an island of the sea is one devoted to Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons. These six farms represent the leaders for years. They are the vendors of what we call the leaders of popular varieties of poultry. They are the ones who grow the very best by the thousand and depend upon publicity to sell them. The owners of these farms are the keenest of business men. This is shown plainly in the fact that they continue year after year to do better all of the time.

By

T. F. McGREW

The sale of stock for exhibition or for breeding show birds or heavy layers has never been better. The greater part of all of these sales, however, have been made by those who advertise profusely.

There is another branch of the business that is termed, the Commercial or Market Poultry interest. This branch of the business provides the market poultry and eggs for food. It is an enormous business — only one other livestock interest equals it and that is the Dairy interest. From that branch comes the butter, milk and cheese that we eat. All of these interests are on a par as to price making and selling. Our subject is, "**Who Makes the Prices.**" In our opinion, the prices on all food products are made by the supply and demand for the article. This is voiced in the statement that was printed in our New York paper of Sunday, June 17th.

Heavy receipts of eggs and shortage storage facilities have brought a downward trend in the New York wholesale market, it was reported yesterday by the State Department of Farms and Markets. Producers hope that the decline in prices may be arrested by an increase in demand. Extra fancy eggs, selected for their size and outward appearance, are selling from thirty-eight

to forty cents wholesale, which means fifty or fifty-five cents retail. They are relatively scarce. The great supply of choice eggs, including those put into cold storage, have been selling for from twenty-four to twenty-five cents wholesale.

Despite the late spring, New York city egg receipts since January 1 are 64,000 cases in excess of those for a year ago and 42,000 cases more are in storage than in June, 1922. What little storage space remains is under contract, and dealers who have not engaged space in advance have to sell, since they can't store.

This shows conclusively that when the supply is in excess of the demand, those who own the excess force the sale. Then the prices fall all along the line.

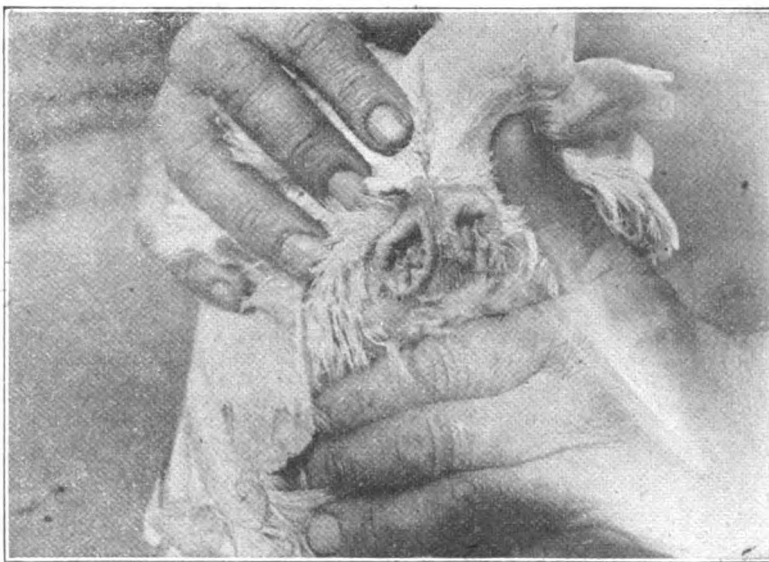
Those of us who are interested directly in the poultry products are apt to think that in some way our interests are not protected as they should be. Some go so far as to blame all of their troubles upon the cold storage man. Please notice that the newspaper writer blames the trouble on "**too little storage.**" If there were more of it, there would not be any necessity of forcing sales because the eggs could be kept in good condition until needed. Nothing spoils eggs more completely than to remove them from a refrigerator to a warehouse when it is warm and keep them there for only a few days.

Another notable feature of this article is that the extra fancy eggs, of which there are so few, sold the same day on the market for about double the price of the other eggs.

This is an object lesson that should have the most careful consideration. The remedy is fewer of the low grade or common kinds of eggs and more of the higher grades. Why should eggs from California sell for as much or more than do the best eggs that come from nearby localities. The answer is, because the California eggs have the most attractive appearance.

We must all of us remember that eggs are graded for size, shape and color. When all white, have them pure white. When all brown, have them of one even shade, not mixed shade all in one case. Select your layers by hatching them from eggs that are just what you want them to be. The very best of layers come

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Actual (Not Retouched) Photograph of Double Vent S. C. W. Leghorn Hen, Bred and Owned by Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Center Hall, Pa.

This double vent hen was hatched in the spring of 1922 by Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Center Hall, Pa., and shipped to a Chicago customer as a day-old chick. When the pullet grew up and it became apparent that she had two vents, the customer notified Mr. Kerlin of this fact.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm then bought the pullet and had it shipped home.

Both vents are normal size, shape, function, etc. The hen is on the trapnests, and although not a record breaker, is a better than 50% producer. On May 12, 1923, she produced two full sized eggs, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon.

Hundreds of prominent poultrymen from all parts of the United States have visited Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm and "have seen for themselves" and have declared this hen a marvel. A standing invitation welcomes every doubter to "come and see" this double vent hen.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

IN the Questions and Answers part of this department for July there appeared the following question, "How does dry ground bone compare with green bone for laying hens? Should it be fed dry, or will scalding it be an improvement?"

We have not used any dry ground bone late years and therefore are not thoroughly conversant with the dry ground bone as marketed today. We would therefore like to make this statement for the information of our readers.

Dry ground bone as produced today by the more reliable manufacturers is made from the harder portions of beef bones, such as knuckles, shins and thighs, cooked while perfectly fresh, for a very short time—3 to 5 hours—to remove excess grease, at a temperature not to exceed 180 degrees F. The bones are then thoroughly dried on steam coils, ground and bagged. This treatment not only removes the objectionable excess grease, but renders it sterile. Very little of the proteids are removed by the above treatment. Dry ground bone contains about 24% protein. Green cut bone referred to is that which we have used here on our own farm—that is mostly young calves, which we have found to be a very good feed for poultry.

On the other hand, fresh bone, as received from butcher shops, restaurants, etc., by reason of adhering meat and grease will become rancid or putrid in a very short time, or is so when received, and is not always good for poultry.

Plenty of Water Essential

Through various experiments with poultry at various times and places, it has been found that water is a necessary requisite for a laying fowl. It has been demonstrated that should the water supply be removed from a pen of fowls, that the egg production will be reduced at least fifty per cent. Hens consume an enormous amount of water if one will give the subject a little extra thought. The average farm flock of 100 to 150 fowls will consume nearly five gallons of water daily. It is averaged that each fowl will consume eight ounces of water during a day. This means one gallon daily for sixteen hens.

Taking the hen's viewpoint, water is just as important as feed. It is as much of a requisite for egg material as food, for she cannot make an egg with either alone. Hence we can easily see that the man who is feeding a good amount of costly feed but who is neglecting the all-important water supply is making a great mistake, and will have to be content with a small egg yield.

Let us find out why fowls need water by enumerating the uses the hen puts water to. First, the water is used to soften solid foods in preparing for digestion. We all know that hard solid foods have to be softened by some process before they can be digested. Water must supply the liquid parts of the blood, which carries the nourishing

By
A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

atoms of food to all parts of the body, supplying worn out organs with stimulating food and carries away from these exhausted tissues all poisons and excretive wastes.

When we know that an egg is seventy-five per cent water, it is impossible for a fowl to make an egg unless we supply plenty of water for them to drink, for they cannot make eggs unless the elements that compose the egg are supplied. Water equalizes to a greater extent than anything else the temperature of the hen's body. Cold water lowers the temperature, and warm water increases the heat, and for this reason we give our fowls the former in warm weather and the latter in cold weather. A fowl's body is also cooled by evaporation, as is also the human body. In the human body evaporation is accomplished through perspiration. A fowl does not sweat, but the temperature of the body is reduced by evaporation through her breathing organs. This accounts for the hen holding her mouth open and breathing so rapidly on a hot summer day. Hence you will see that water is just as important as feed, and once a day is not often enough to water your pen of fowls.

Early Fall Feeding

You can hardly feed all the stock alike through the fall months. The maturing pullets and yearling hens need about the same mash and scratch feed. The cockerels in the fattening pens, the June chicks, the August chicks, cannot be fed the same to your advantage. The very little chicks can safely be started on cracked wheat and grit. At the end of three weeks add beef or fish scrap. When two weeks old make the grain equal parts cracked corn and wheat, having a hopper of scrap before them all the time. Get these late hatched little chicks on grass as early as the fifth day. Let the yard be very small at first, increasing it as they get strong and eager for range. Keep a dry mash before the small chicks, mixing by measure as follows: Four parts bran, two parts cornmeal, one middlings, one oatmeal, one fine cut clover hay, one part beef scrap. Two feeds of scratch feed will answer, one at the opening of the coops in the morning and one just as darkness is coming on.

The chicks still out in the colony coops in the field may be fed without much labor. Keep before them hoppers of cracked corn, wheat and grit and also hoppers of a growing mash.

If they have access to grass, shade near by, they will make good growth on this simple bill of fare.

Feed your moulting hens and laying pullets about the same this month. A good brand of laying mash or the Cornell mash should now be kept before the birds all the time. You will seldom have to close the hoppers because of loss of appetite of your stock. Give a good scratch feed twice a day, a light feeding in the morning and a full feed late in the afternoon. Equal parts of wheat and cracked corn will make a good scratch ration. Grit, charcoal and oyster shells should be kept before them.

Protein Necessary

Protein is the sole ingredient in foods which furnish the nitrogen necessary for building up and restoring of waste muscle, tendon and feathers. It is therefore necessary to supply to growing stock those foods which contain a relatively large amount of protein. While protein is found in varying quantities in all forms of food, the poultry keeper naturally looks for his chief supply of this element in the food for his stock in such foods as beef scraps, linseed oil meal, gluten feed, wheat middlings and wheat bran.

The percentage of protein varies not only in these different classes of feed, but in the various brands of the same class. For example in an analysis made by an experimental station of such feeding stuffs the percentage of protein in beef scrap varied from 61.3 to 32.03 per cent; in cottonseed meal from 44.44 to 38.38 per cent; in wheat middlings from 17.90 to 16.75, and in wheat bran from 16.25 to 15 per cent. There was a fair degree of uniformity in the several classes of feeds, except gluten meal and beef scraps, the latter showing a difference of nearly 100 per cent in this element.

Many States require that feeding stuffs shall have attached to the bag or other container a statement showing the percentage of protein, fat and other constituents of the food. And it will pay poultry keepers purchasing such feed stuffs to study these labels. Protein must be had, but one does not wish to pay too much for it. It shouldn't take a poultryman long to decide, if he were offered at the same price two brands of beef scraps, one containing 61.13 per cent of protein and the other containing but 32.03 per cent, but if he doesn't read the labels he may get the lower grade article instead of the higher at the same price.

Of course it is possible that one might be able to obtain the necessary amount of protein more cheaply by purchasing the lower instead of the higher grade article. If one should buy beef scraps containing 32.03 per cent of protein for one cent a pound, and would have to pay two and a half cents per pound for the brand containing 61.13 per cent, it would be more profitable to buy the low grade article. But, as a rule, while the price of low grade articles is somewhat less than

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Wisconsin—Its Ex-Soldiers and Poultry

MILWAUKEE county is aiding Wisconsin to do her part in the rehabilitation program for the former ex-service men of the World War. These men, who were formerly self-supporting, but who are now temporary charges of the Federal government, have come to a critical period of their lives—that period during which they are learning a new occupation. This is made necessary because of various disabilities accruing from active army service which have prevented the following of their former trades and occupations.

This problem of training the ex-service men has been worked upon by several schools and colleges and a vast amount of good work has been done. However, it was given an added impetus when the Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, was designated by the United States Veterans' Bureau as one of the leading training schools for ex-service men of the Eighth Federal District, comprising the States of Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. In this capacity the school has received and given rehabilitation training during the past year to about two hundred former veterans of the World War, a large majority of whom have been given work to prepare them for the life of an active poultryman.

Many of the men when received into training have very little idea of poultry raising. Others have had a limited experience on the farm and still others have had considerable poultry experience but have come to learn more about the business side of poultry raising.

The Milwaukee County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy operates a 1100-acre farm—the largest cultivated farm of any secondary school in the United States, which lies seven miles directly west of the city of Milwaukee on the Watertown Plank Road. The buildings occupy the highest elevation on the tract and command a splendid view of the beautiful farming country on either side of the Menomonee River. Street car service from the city of Milwaukee brings one almost to the center of the farm and bus line service operating from the end of the trolley lines will carry one right to the entrance

By **H. F. VAUGHN**
Poultry Department, Milwaukee County
School of Agriculture, Wauwatosa,
Wisconsin

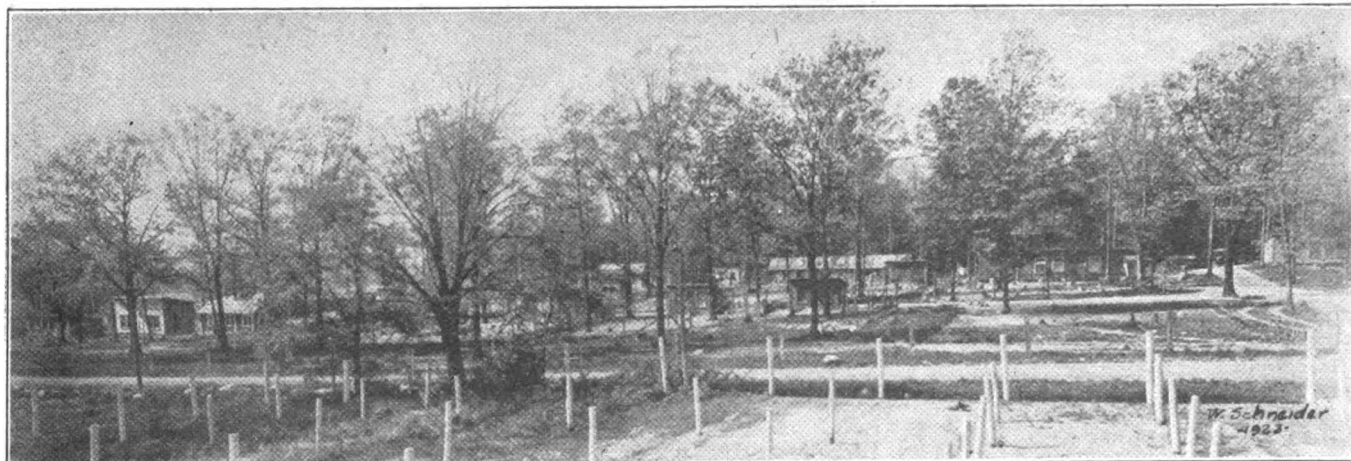
of the school grounds. Over 200 head of dairy cattle, several breeds of swine and horses and ten different breeds and varieties of poultry are kept for practical demonstration work. All varieties of crops are grown, alfalfa being the chief hay crop; also large orchards provide an abundance of fruit.

Just a little way from the school buildings, in a large grove, we find one of the most interesting phases of the school—"Henville." When the trainee first arrives at the school he begins to look for a house for sale in Henville. He is already aware that in all probability some former buddy has completed his period of training at the school and is offering his house in Henville for sale in order to save the expense of moving it to his farm. Probably no city or village in the entire United States can boast of as large a percentage of homes owned by the residents themselves as does this flourishing little village of over forty homes and everyone occupied by the owner. A typical Henville house and lot is made up as follows: A lot about 35 x 100, on which is built a two or three-room cottage, leaving a fine place for a front yard and a chicken yard in either the front or rear. The service man and his family (usually he has one child) occupy all of the cottage and build a separate chicken house or else occupy one end of the cottage and keep chickens in the other end. By this plan he is able to live right on the school grounds and have practical training and close supervision with his own flock. On entering the school he is provided with an incubator and brooder which he will use in hatching and rearing his brood of chickens. With his own flock he gets all of the experiences of raising the little ones, selling the broilers, caponizing, growing the pullets, exhibiting the birds, culling, and feeding for egg or meat production. Numerous instances can be told where many of these boys have had their first interest aroused in poultry raising and awakened by this method of giving them an opportunity to handle

their own flocks, especially in the baby chick stage. Visitors at Henville are constantly admiring the plan whereby the boys get first hand practical knowledge of poultry raising and enjoy the comforts of being at home at the same time. Comforts, I say—to be sure. Every home is provided with electric lights, running water is close at hand. Phonographs are found in several homes, the daily milk supply is delivered to the door and the daily papers form a part of every trainee's life in Henville. Fords are common in the colony. There has even been some discussion of radio outfits but at this writing none have been installed.

The classroom work offered these men is an interesting phase of the training. The project method of study is followed and much valuable information is gained from class discussions of the problems brought out by the various trainee's experiences. Detailed technical work is offered in all phases of the poultry industry, including the general problems of establishing one's self in the business, balancing the commercial farm, advertising and marketing the product and taking one's part in the life of the community. Field trips are taken to the Milwaukee city markets and storage plants and also one and two-day trips are taken to successful plants and hatcheries throughout the southern part of the State, where first hand information is always gladly offered to the boys.

It is always interesting to study the former service man. Among the large group trained each year at the school are former steamfitters, painters, farmers, molders, laborers, drug store clerks, photographers, locomotive firemen, structural iron workers, chauffeurs, confectioners, fruit peddlers, besides a variety of other occupations. While it is not to be expected that this or any other school can take mature men from this variety of trades and successfully mould 100 per cent of them into high class poultry raisers, we are proud of the fact that a large percentage of them get grounded in poultry raising and although they may never get all of their living from the poultry business, they are most sure to rely on it for a greater or less share of their future income.



Partial View of the Village of Henville, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Poultry Activities

Get Ready for Baltimore

H. S. Thompson, secretary of the Baltimore show, informs us that Frank and Harry Riggs, the bachelor twin brothers of Maryland, have been in Europe since the middle of July, ostensibly on a pleasure trip but Dame Rumor has it that Game Bantams—if there are any better ones on the other side—are being scrutinized in the various breeders' yards in England and the Continent. Frank Riggs is one of the Big Guns behind the Baltimore Show, and he and his brother personally look after the cooping and shipping of all the exhibits.

Breeders who want to give their early winter birds a stiff "try out" will find no better place than Baltimore, during the week of December 4th. The enormous 5th Regiment Armory, with over 60,000 square feet of unobstructed floor space, where 8,000 specimens may be cooped in single tiers, has no equal in day or night lighting, and is well ventilated.

Write Secretary H. S. Thompson, 33 Franklin Bldg., Baltimore, for premium list and entry blank.

Texas State Fair Entries Close October 1

Some 6,000 birds were exhibited at the State Fair of Texas poultry show last year, and that number is expected to be increased at this year's show, Oct. 13-28, according to Superintendent Walter Burton.

The 1923 State Fair of Texas is the thirty-seventh consecutive exposition, and the poultry department has grown from a few hundred birds shown by "string men" to its present proportions. Entries close October 1. Total premiums approximate \$4,000.

Exhibitors of record have already received copies of the premium list. Those who may desire them, should apply to Walter Burton, superintendent, Arlington, Texas, or to W. H. Stratton, Secretary State Fair of Texas, Dallas.

Harrisonburg, Va. Meat Poultry Show November 3-5

Last year America's first Meat Poultry Show, held in the Chesapeake Western Railway Bldg. at Harrisonburg, Va., attracted entries from ten different states. The attendance showed the great interest in a show of this nature. Over \$1,000 in cash is set aside as special prizes, besides liberal amounts in regular cash prizes.

Meat and general purpose breeds will be judged 50% for actual weight and 50% for standard breeding. Egg breeds will be judged 50% for egg capacity and production characteristics and 50% for standard breeding.

Write County Agent Charles W. Wampler, Harrisonburg, Va., for premium list and entry blank.

SHOW DATES CLAIMED

1923
 Sept. 3 to 7—Norwich Fair, Conn.
 Sept. 3 to 8—Indianapolis, Indiana State Fair.
 Sept. 11 to 15—Reading Fair, Pa.
 Sept. 18 to 22—Hanover Fair, Pa.
 Sept. 18 to 22—Allentown, Pa.
 Sept. 28 to 29—Mineola Fair, N. Y.
 Oct. 2 to 6—Brooklyn Fair.
 Oct. 2 to 6—York Fair, Pa.
 Nov. 13 to 17—Westminster, Md.
 Nov. 20 to 28—Toronto Royal, Canada.
 Nov. 22 to 25—Springfield, Ill.
 Nov. 27 to 30—Lehigh, Pa.
 Dec. 5 to 8—Chelsea, Mass.
 Dec. 5 to 10—Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dec. 11 to 15—Portland, Maine.
 Dec. 11 to 16—Cleveland, Ohio.

1924
 Jan. 1 to 6—Quincy, Illinois State Show.
 Jan. 8 to 11—Cameron, Mo.
 Jan. 8 to 12—St. Albans, Vt.
 Jan. 9 to 12—Marietta, O.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

New York State Fair Poultry Show, Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 10 to 15, 1923. J. Dan Ackerman, Sec., Syracuse, N. Y.
 So. Carolina State Fair Poultry Show, Columbia, S. C. October 22-27, 1923. H. H. McGill, Sec., Columbia, S. C.
 American Meat Poultry Show, Harrisonburg, Va. Chesapeake Western Railway Bldg., Nov. 3-5 inc., 1923. County Agent Chas. W. Wampler, Sec.

Bantam Fanciers' Exhibition of America, Milton, Pa., Nov. 27-30, 1923. Entries close Nov. 20. Geo. Krause, Jr., secretary.

Washington Poultry Show, Washington, D. C. Nov. 27th to Dec. 1, inclusive, 1923. Entries close Nov. 10, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Cortlandt Fanciers Club, Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 27-30 inc., 1923. E. N. Jewell, R. F. D. 3, Sec.

Erie County Poultry Ass'n., Erie, Pa. Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1923. Arthur N. Clemens, Sec'y., 238 West 23 St., Erie, Pa.

Ohio Falls Fanciers Ass'n., Inc., Armory, Louisville, Ky. Dec. 1 to 8, 1923. Dr. C. D. Schweitzer, Sec'y., Care Haller's Pet Shop, 210 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

Akron Armory Show, Akron, Ohio. December 3-8 incl., 1923. W. H. Moore, Sec., Uniontown, Ohio.

Jefferson Poultry Show, Fairfield, Iowa. Dec. 4-7, inc. E. L. Moser, Sec'y.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4-8, 5th Reg. Armory. H. C. Thompson, Sec'y., 33-34 Franklin Bldg., Baltimore.

No. Alabama Poultry Ass'n., Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 5-7 inc., 1923. N. M. Payne, Sec.

Marlboro Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n., Keene, N. H. Armory, Dec. 5-6-7, 1923. Lewis H. Dean, Sec'y.

Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Ass'n., Cleveland, O. New Public Hall, Dec. 11 to 16, inc., 1923. Frank C. Stier, Pres.

Maricopa County Poultry Association, Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 12-15, 1923. Arthur G. Freeland, R. F. D. 6, secretary.

North Bergen County Poultry Association, Westwood, N. J. Dec. 13, 14, 15, 1923. Adam Dorr, Westwood, N. J., Sec.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1 to 4, 1924. W. B. Atherton, Sec., 165 Tremont Street.

Virginia Breeders' and Fanciers' Association, Inc., 17th Annual Show, Richmond, Va., Jan. 7-13, 1924. J. A. Hallihan, secretary, 2914 E. Broad St.

The Lafayette Poultry Club, Lafayette, Indiana. January 7 to 12. W. W. Zike, judge; Henry W. Heine, secretary.

Buffalo International Show, Buffalo, N. Y. January 8-13, 1924. W. A. Wolford, Ass't Sec., Lockport, N. Y.

Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. January 23 to 27, inclusive, 1924. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Meadville Poultry Show, Meadville, Pa., Jan. 28—Feb. 2, 1924. McClave, judge. F. J. Remler, Sec.

Indiana's Premier Show, Plymouth, Ind. Jan. 30-Feb. 4, 1924. Wayne Little, Sec'y.

Poultry Show Secretaries—Attention!

The directors at their last meeting directed me to send to all poultry show secretaries a complimentary season ticket for our next show, Jan. 23-27, 1924. If the secretary cannot attend, he is given the privilege of turning his ticket over to any other officer or director of his poultry show. Secretaries please send me your name and address. D. LINCOLN ORR, Secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Cleveland Show Again in New Hall

The Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association has again secured Cleveland's wonderful new Public Hall for the staging of their Eleventh Annual Exhibition, which will be held this year, December 11th to 16th.

Frank C. Stier, president of the live bunch of breeders responsible for this big show, expects a record-breaking attendance.

Penn State College to Hold Standard Production Show

Pennsylvania State College, October 18, 19 and 20, 1923, will be the scene of the first Annual State Standard Production Poultry Show. This show is under the direct supervision of the Penn State Poultry Club and the Poultry Department, and will be held in the Stock Judging Pavilion of the college, affording an ideal place for the staging of a poultry show being lighted and heated and large enough to coop several hundred birds.

The judge of the show will be Professor Roy E. Jones of the Connecticut Agriculture College.

The entry fee is 25 cents for each single entry, and \$1.00 for pen entries, the latter consisting of four females and one male. The cash prizes will be 50% for first prize, 30% for second, and 20% for third prize of the total entry fee in the respective classes. In addition first, second, third, fourth and fifth prize ribbons will be given.

Three classes of birds will be exhibited: Standard egg production, standard meat production, and a capon class. The birds will be judged on their merits of production in their respective classes. However, any bird having disqualifications as listed in the American Standard of Perfection will not be placed.

There will also be an educational program. Lectures will be given on various poultry topics, and the reasons for the placing of the awards in the show. Besides this, there will be a public auction of twenty-five of the best cockerels bred by the college.

A premium list explaining the show can be secured by writing the secretary, Leon Todd, Poultry Department, State College, Pa.

Illumination—Right or Wrong?

IF two words could sum up the universal opinion of the late winter and spring "poor hatches" would give an exact summary of the situation. Was it the weather, was it the henhouse, or was it the electric light? Who knows and who can read the inside story of the individual poultryman the country over?

Yet this much is certain in the writer's mind: artificial light in the poultry plant, **if properly used**, cannot and never will be responsible for poor hatches. Why? Because if lights are used reasonably, that is, no day of combined natural light and artificial light longer than thirteen to fourteen hours, birds should be in the best physical condition. They are not starved by the long winter nights; their crops are large enough to hold food to carry them eight or ten hours, but not large enough to carry them through a cold, dreary night of fourteen hours.

But, reader, it is not enough to give that bird illumination. Floor litter, dry and sweet, a house free from dampness, and feed of the finest quality,—here is where illumination fails; here is where sickness and poor fertility originate. In this immediate section there is a well known breeder who went through this season with banner hatches. He told me this, but I also know it was true for I hatched some of his eggs in my own machines. I set one lot in January and the chicks hatched forty-five per cent at that early date, but as we drove five miles to get them with the temperature below zero, the eggs showed signs of chill although the actual fertility checked off at ninety per cent. That man used lights to make a thirteen-hour day, but his feeding, housing and care kept pace with his use of illumination.

But even aside from all this the hen herself is a good guide and indicator. Under lights she leads a steady, normal life, but if conditions are not right she tells the story. Perhaps the best way to check your history would be to ask this question: Did you see even one or more moulting hen in your lighted flock last fall and winter? Personally, I think I would rather find a case of roup any day than find a case of moult in a lighted flock. You can take the head off the bird that has roup, but the bird with a moult means a wrong condition somewhere, and it may be a hard job to find out the trouble. Generally it is one of a few things: litter, feed, ventilation, too much light, or an irregular use of it. In short, it may mean most anything, and if you have escaped it it shows your lighted pen is in pretty good shape, and that you are treating them well. Of course a flock may moult in the spring, say in April, but this is a different story; it means just one thing: your lights were turned off too suddenly.

So much for light itself. Just by way of illustration I want to give a personal experience showing by actual figures what feed means to birds of this class. About a year ago now in a story for the Advocate on illumination I mentioned a pen of birds that I was going to market in February or March when prices were high. These birds had all been under light the year be-

By
L. HARRIS HISCOCK
Skaneateles, N. Y.

In this article Mr. Hiscock clears up the misunderstanding in regard to artificial illumination that has been going the rounds of poultrymen. The author's experience with electric lights has been entirely satisfactory, and as he points out, there will be no reaction when properly used. Feeding, housing and care must keep pace with the use of illumination.—Editor's Note.

fore, and their ages ranged from one to three years.

Instead of giving this pen (there were about 250) a rest when they began to moult in October and November, I turned the lights on, and gave them a good early start at 3.30 in the morning. What I wanted to do was to make them lay enough eggs to pay for their board until I sold them. As a matter of fact they had been forced so much the year before they needed a good rest, but they did average about ten eggs a day in November and December. In January they did a little better. During February they got up to an average around fifty a day, and I decided to let them go. So the last week in the month we gave them a pail of cracked corn at noon, in addition to their regular Cornell laying ration. March first they layed 53 eggs; March 8 they layed 142, and continued to average between 140 and 150 eggs a day.

To make a long story short, I decided not to market them, they were doing so well. I figured they had at last started, and would do well through the spring. March 15th we took the cracked corn away and continued the regular laying ration. For a few days there was no change, but by degrees egg production fell off, until on the last day of March they hit a low mark of 62. I trotted out my pail of corn then, but it was slower work bringing them back. May 1st they layed 104 and averaged about 140 the rest of the month. This time I let them have corn for keeps, and at noon we fed it all mixed up with the sprouted oats. They stood up well into August, when, of course, due to the fact that they had had no fall rest, they began to moult early.

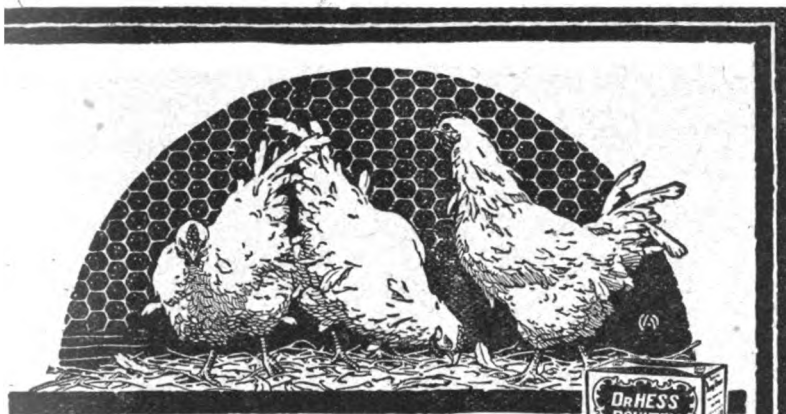
Can you begin to see now the tremendous importance of feed in the case of birds under lights? I do not mean by that that we should all rush out and throw in a pail of corn when birds are under lights; far from it: nothing would probably do your particular flock more harm. But I do mean this: **Every hen must be fed just about right to do well under illumination.** Barring the cold weather you have set up a summer condition; she must have the exercise and feed that go with that condition; otherwise your lighted flock will be a failure. In this case of mine, remember, I had birds that had been under lights for two consecutive seasons with no rest; they had had no chance to re-

cuperate; instead of a fall rest they got more electric light. Above all they had no surplus or reserve to draw on so that they could lay. The laying ration they were on was all right for the pullet that was ready to start a year's work, but these birds needed a surplus, and cracked corn which was nothing but fat gave them a chance to get ahead a little so that they could produce eggs. When the corn was taken away, their reserve power went with it, and they soon stopped laying.

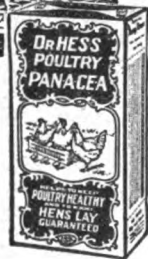
There is another curious circumstance about these birds. I was one of the poultrymen who suffered from roup last winter, my pullets especially. The cold weather raised havoc with my dirt floors and kept them perpetually freezing and thawing, no matter how hard we worked to keep the dampness out. While a third of my pullet flock was affected with either roup or chicken pox in January or February, the old birds escaped. It is well to call your attention again to the fact that these older birds had been forced and had gone through the present year with no rest. Yet these birds did not suffer from roup until the very last of March. Whereas the loss among the pullets was terrific, the loss was light among the older birds. In fact as far as these birds were concerned electric lights seemed to play little part in the disease, although where there had been two years of steady light, one might almost have thought that lights would have been the first cause of disease. Sometimes I have thought the other way: with the terrible damp condition we had last winter I just wonder how bad the loss would have been if we had not been able to use lights. In other words, I think illumination with its long days, extra feed, exercise, etc., did more to help me through a bad situation than any other single factor in our plant; it at least gave us some chance to keep our birds physically fit.

This leads to one exception in the use of light, and this one exception might be one reason for poor hatches. A breeding pen or any pen that is past the pullet stage ought to have a rest in the fall. Some persons might think this is a concession and admission that illumination is after all a forcing process. Not at all. As a straight, financial proposition you will make more money and save your light bill if you let the birds moult in the fall, and turn your lights on in January. The birds are ready for it then and soon respond with a good production which will continue into the summer and fall months.

As far as hatching is concerned I have never found that illumination does any harm. It might, perhaps, if the birds had no rest in the fall, or if the working day was longer than fourteen hours. Hatchability is a matter of housing conditions, exercise, and feed, especially green feed. If the conditions are right to begin with, illumination will be an asset. As the poultryman you make or break your own birds. If you are giving your birds ideal conditions illumination is a great tool for good in your own hands. Use it right; use your birds right, and you will make a success of the combination.



Help your MOULTERS MOULT



If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult, where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

Tell your dealer how many nens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum

For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.

GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



1000 BREEDERS FOR SALE Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes

My Summer Sale List this season is the most complete list I have ever offered. The birds are all specially selected and were in my matings for 1923. Many of them will win in the large shows next Winter and all have grand breeding with generations of Regal Dorcas ancestry back of them. Bargain Prices.

SPECIAL—500 January and February cockerels and pullets that will be ready for September shows. Send for a trio or pen of these beautiful chicks to fill out your string.

FREE—Send for complete Summer Sale List. Twenty page Catalogue also free.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box R, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada

From Bill to Hen

By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

In this warm sumer wether their is no beter plase for yore groin chix then a orchard or a korn patch. Planty shaid is wot thay nead. If you kan not do eny beter bild a lite roof wich nead not be moar then 2½ or 3 fete high, with a fue rustes about a foot or so high.

Thay is a nother dainger wich so far has not ben manshund but will likly be konfrontin you sooner or later. That is rats. Thay is a grate manase to chix, ofen kilin duzens in won nite. If thay appere on yore premasis mak vigrus war fair on em at wonce as whan thay get a foot hold thay is hard to xtinkwish. Thay increse in geomettrik progresshun, i. e., verry fast.

If you get a fue kats an trane em not to kill chix thay will no dout klene em out for you in a hurry.

I dont no, Hen, if you hav eny kows an same spare milk, if you hav it is a good idee to fede som of it to yore chix. Milk is ful of vitem ines which is sed to be xellant for all ages of chix. Be karefull not to giv em to mutch at the beginin as you kan over fede em on eny kind of food an them vetem ines is spechully rich in food constituents.

Xcuse this pease of advis, Hen, but it is a xcelant skeme for a polterer to get his wife intrested in the chix.

Not nesasarly for the perpos of doin eny or mutch werk but a woman with her kean intuitiv mind an natural andowmant of lookin after detales spechully fits her for kinder supervisin the werk among the chix. An the way to get her intrested, Hen, is to giv her a pekuniary intrest in yore bisness. You no she is bound to get, an is antitled to, some of yer mony enyway an it is shure more plesent for her to be assosiated with you in yore bisness ernin that part belongin to her then kompel her to get it outa yore pokets whan yore not lookin or klandesteenly, so to say.

Keap watchin yore chix an if thay seam slo to go for there fede as if thay did not kare mutch for it, giv em just a litel les eche tim you fede ontill thay rekovar there naturel apeteite agen. An remamber, Hen, fowls of all aiges must be maid komfortabel in order to do there best. You dont nead eny fasy bildins but thay must be rat proof an tite on all sids xcept the front wich may be left open moast of the tim, pervidin yore bildin is not les then 16 fete wide. Otherweis the ventillashun must be thru muslen kurtens. For kommershul operashuns a larg hous is perfered by moast. Say 20 fete deap x 100 fete long wich will akkomodat 500 laers an 200 fete long for about 1000 fowls.

A nother sekret rite hear, Hen. This won is rite down to dait. Instaul som winders in the north sid of yore lain hous under the rustes, otherweis the fowls will skratsh the liter all under th rustes an kompel you to raik it out evry tim you fede em.

A hen allways stands towared the lite when skratchin for food an by putin lite on both sides of the hous the fowls will werk the liter both ways wich keaps it distributid evenly over the floor.

You may hav som set baks an nead a litel inspirashun. They is fortshuns maid evry yere in poltry. I just red a bout a harver graduait going to Kali-

forni an startin in kommershul poltry. He is raported to hav 5000 to 6000 hens an his raceapts is sed to be over \$50,000 per yere. I am shure thay is fue kollege graduait wot maik as mutch as that in a fue yere after levin kollege an if the poltry bisness is attraktiv to kollege graduait it is a indikashun that it is a onerabel won. It is tru som of our Estern men is movin West to Kaliforni an moast of em is makin good in the poltry bisness thare. But a sad fakt allso is that moast of the West bandets has movd East. An it seams whan won of our perlese arest won of em, thay is lik to dye of old aige befoar our lawyers an juges get redly to try em.

Yore pullets is now aproachin there 4th month an you must keap em groin at all kosts. You will notis som of em is maturin sloer then others an it is a good idee to fors the slo wonys by givin em a xtra fede of soaft mash. Dont nevr neglekt redin yore Libary reglar, Hen. It pais good dividants.

Yours truly,
Bill Fowl.

Yarded and Free Range Poultry

There are a good many farmers keepin poultry who could not be inducd to divide up the flock and yard them. It is a fact that on free range the hens will pick up a good deal of food that is very beneficial to them and helps greatly in making eggs, thereby saving some in the cash outlay for grain, the flock is also of less care, as they look out for themselves in a way. At the same time, by having free access to the premises, they make a filthy stable, lofts and everywhere they go. In other words, the free range plan saves bother in one way and makes it in another. Hens on free range must be fed; and if good egg production is had, they will need to be fed regularly and on a balanced ration. Considerable more time is required to feed a hundred hens divided and yarded in two or three flocks than when all are together and at liberty, but I have noticed that it is the ones who give extra time and care to the poultry who are making the profits.

The supplies which much be provided for yarded fowls include, besides a variety of grain, meat and bone, green food, shell and grit, and in warm weather they must have shade, and during the early spring and late fall the flock on free range must have practically the same food supplied to them, as at this time bugs and worms are very scarce, and there is no green food of any account.

Allowing that if yarded fowls require some extra care and feed, if by giving this we can make each hen lay a dozen more eggs a year, will not the owner be well paid for this extra expense? It has been proved that by yarding and good care the egg yield has reached 180 to 200 eggs per hen each year, and those who have kept account of eggs produced know that the majority of free-range farm hens are not averaging over 100 eggs per year.

It is claimed by some that if the hens have free range they are not apt to become over-fat, and that they may be fed more heavy and concentrated food and will exercise and work it off. This may work all right with some breeds, but not with all. Some hens will work on heavy feeding, it's natural for them to be active; others must be fed short to induce exercise. I would feed no laying stock all they would

CANDEE
INCUBATORS
AUTOMATIC-RELIABLE

**Averaged Over 84%
With a 1200 and Sold
7000 Baby Chicks**

Read the results secured by a Kansas poultryman who bought a Candee 1200, set it up himself, and found it a highly profitable investment:

Rohrer Leghorn Farm

Oswatomie, Kan., July 14, 1923.

Gentlemen:

The 1200-egg Candee that I purchased last year sure is some hatching machine. We averaged a little better than 84% of all eggs set, throughout the entire season, and sold 7000 White Leghorn chicks, without a single complaint.

I have an ideal incubator room and figure on putting on two more sections to this 1200 egg machine that I have and then double deck it, making 4800 capacity. What is your price?

Hoping to hear from you at once. I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. D. ROHRER.

Correct Heat All Season Without Worry or Watching

A thermostat over the eggs controls the flow of hot water through each radiator from the asbestos-covered supply under the machine.

On cold days and in the early part of incubation, each compartment thermostat keeps its valve open most of the time. The hot water then passes up through the radiator and down into the main pipe and back to the heater. On hot days and at hatching time, the valve stays closed most of the time. At any time, day or night, the least bit of extra temperature in any compartment automatically closes the valve and protects the eggs from overheating.

Save Wages, Board and Expenses of a Factory Expert

Candee sections are shipped all-built, ready to set on the legs. The egg chambers heating pipes are correctly placed in position at the factory, assuring even distribution of heat over the egg trays. Installing a Candee simply means coupling up the two main supply pipes, which any handy man can do, since they are cut to length and threaded at the factory.

A factory expert is therefore unnecessary and a Candee customer can figure out exactly what the cost of his machine installed is. He can also avoid delay because as soon as his Candee reaches his farm, it can be set up and in running order in a few hours. Extra sections can be added just as easily.

Plan Now for 1924 — Write for Free Catalog

Every size Candee is a proved success. Any one planning to go into the baby chick trade or custom hatching can start with a moderate outlay and increase with extra sections as business warrants. The demand each year for quality chicks is increasing.

Thousands of Candees are in use in the United States and Canada. They are used by noted poultry farms producing quality chicks, by the great Long Island duck plants, etc.

Why not profit by the example of the successful ones and also install a Candee?

Now is the Time to Plan for 1924

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER Co. Dept. 4, EASTWOOD, N.Y.



THIS IS A 1200-EGG (TWO SECTION) CANDEE, THE STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

A 1200-EGG

Shipped in sections. Four 300-egg compartments. Two all-built sections. Each compartment has its own automatic temperature regulator.

CANDEE INCUBATOR

Capacities, 600 to 20,400 eggs. Candee features are covered by broad patents and its features of operation, regulation and construction are unlike any other incubator.

DR. HESS
Instant Louse Killer
Kills Lice

For Use
On Your Poultry

Seize the hen and dust Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. The handy sifting top can make it convenient to use. Sprinkle it in the nests, on the roosts and floors. Put Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath occasionally—your hens will do the rest. This means louse prevention.

FOR STOCK

With one hand stroke the hair the wrong way, with the other sift in the Louse Killer. Especially good for lousy colts.

GUARANTEED. The dealer will refund your money if it does not do as claimed.

1 lb., 25c; 2 1/2 lbs., 50c
(Except in the far West and Canada)

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland Ohio

Start Feeding Sprouted Oats NOW. Have a Long Winter Egg Season at Cold Weather Prices.

Get 100% More Eggs

TURN loafing hens, into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices, by feeding sprouted grain. One bu. oats, wheat or rye makes 3 bu. of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL"
Sectional Grain Sprouter

Knocks the feed problem into a cocked hat, takes care of young chicks too—makes them grow. Double steel walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1924 offer. Booklet on Proper Care of Chicks, 10c.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
583 3rd Street Des Moines, Ia.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing the terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-60, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

eat, except at night. The Leghorns and some other breeds, are naturally more lively than the heavier breeds, but the Leghorns are no more healthy by taking so much exercise than the Brahmas and Cochins are by taking so little, it's all in their nature. It is best to feed so as to induce a reasonable amount of exercise in all breeds.

There is an advantage in keeping fowls yarded by dispensing with some of the male birds, as only the breeding pens require them. It has been estimated that a flock of hens will lay twenty per cent more eggs during the late summer, fall and winter months without the male than with him. Yarded fowls are always more tame than those running loose. And keeping fowls on free range is much more a matter a guess work, as far as the egg production is concerned, from the fact that they are out of the feeders' control nearly all of the time, and for best results this is unfavorable. I am not, however, in favor of confining laying hens too closely, give them a reasonably good sized run. In a good sized yard where, say forty or fifty hens are kept, the soil becomes very rich, and by changing them back and forth from one yard to another, considerable garden stuff can be grown on these lots. If the yards are set out to fruit trees the fowls will do them much service by working over the ground and destroying the noxious insects.

V. M. C.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 452)

that of the high grade, it is not sufficiently less to make them economical to purchase. That, however, is a mere matter of mathematics when the elements are known and the price given. The important thing is to be prepared with the necessary knowledge so that you will not have to pay too dear for your feed.

In estimating the exact value of a food stuff, while protein is the most important article, it is necessary to know what the other constituents are. Starch, sugar and fat have value, while fiber is practically valueless. The guaranty of this ingredient is that it shall not exceed the amount specified, while the guaranty of such ingredients as protein and fat is that the amount shall not be less than stated. The very form of the guaranty measures the value or valueless character of the ingredient. The less there is of fiber and the more of protein and fats, the greater the value of the food. But a poultryman will not go wrong if, in purchasing food for laying hens and growing chicks, he estimates the relative value of the different brands upon the protein content alone. It will be simpler to do this, and, after all, it is the protein which he especially needs.

Making the Pullets Lay

"What shall I give my pullets to start them laying?" This is a question many poultry raisers are asking themselves and others at this time of the year. The idea is very prevalent that the pullets should have some condiment stimulant or special food. In some cases a stimulant is beneficial, and there are condimental foods that will stimulate the egg-producing organs into activity, but as a general thing a well balanced ration is all that

FREE

29c more profit
from each dollar
spent in feed!

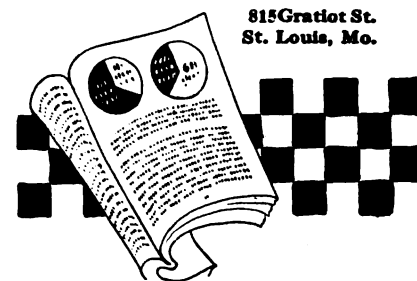


A chart and explanation in the Purina Poultry Book will show you how big, extra profits were obtained by using artificial lights in the hen house.

That is just a sample of the kind of cashable information found in this valuable, 100-page poultry book. There isn't a word wasted. It is all real, boiled-down, poultry-yard experience, from 29 years of research and poultry raising. All this information is yours for the asking. Write today.

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SPIRALETS Trade Mark

Uniform High
Quality Legbands



	No. 8	No. 11
Dark blue, red, yellow, green, white, light blue, pink, amber, purple, black, ruby, rose, brown, lavender.		
No.	25	250
8 Leghorns	.25	.80
11 Rock & Reds	.30	.90
12 Asiatics	.35	1.00
	2.25	4.00
	7.00	

Not the Cheapest but the Best
The Name Spiralets is Trade Marked.
Insist on getting Spiralets at Dealers.



Patent Number Clips for Spiralets

Made of Aluminum. The Clip slides over the coil and acts as a lock.

Fine for Trapping and Pedigreeing

Come in two sizes—for Leghorns and Rocks.

Prices for Clips only—
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SPIRALET CO., HUGUENOT PARK, N. Y.
Largest Makers of Celluloid Rings in the World.

Increase Poultry Profits



The Poultry Item

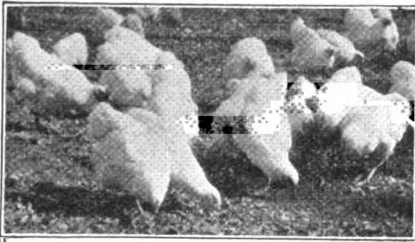
is your best helper. One of the Oldest, Largest, Most Practical, Poultry Magazines. Art covers. Tells just what to do each month in the poultry yard; how to breed, incubate, brood, feed, raise, manage, buy and sell. Expert advice—always at your service, answers any poultry problem free. Learn to keep poultry right. Poultry Item tells how. You must have it to succeed. 4 mos. trial 25c; 1 yr. \$1; 3 yrs. \$2. Book catalog free.

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"Where the Rooster crows, the Item goes."



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— the most profitable
layers known

Our birds are easy to raise; always of right growth and the pullets and hens have the ability to produce eggs. Trapped, pedigreed and Hoganized for more than 33 years.

7 varieties: White, Barred Rocks, White, Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.

10-12 WEEKS OLD

180-200 egg-bred	.....\$1.75
210-248 egg-bred	.....2.00
240-256 egg-bred	.....2.25

16 WEEKS OLD

180-200 egg-bred	.....\$2.50
210-248 egg-bred	.....2.75
240-256 egg-bred	.....3.00

SUNNYSIDE BREEDERS

Real breeding birds that will produce big profits for you

180-200 egg bred	.....\$2.50
210-248 egg-bred	.....3.00
240-256 egg-bred	.....4.00

Order direct from this advertisement and ask for FREE Catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm

R. C. Blodgett, Box 1003, Bristol, Vt.

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Don't Build

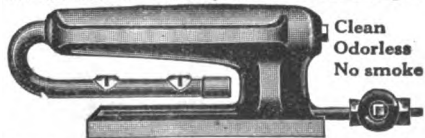
You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Hennerly Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

We pay \$8 a Day

taking orders for New Kerosene Burner. Makes any stove a gas stove. Burns kerosene (coal oil). Cheap-est fuel known. Fits any stove. Burns like gas.



Easy to get orders on account of high price and scarcity of coal. Work spare time or full time. Write for sample. Thomas Mfg. Co. B-710 Dayton, Ohio

is necessary. Condiments are beneficial; they are as necessary for hens as human beings. A mash of bran and ground grains without salt or other condiment would be insipid and tasteless. When on free range the hens can supply all the condiments she needs, with the exception of salt, but when confined we must supply these missing condiments. The condiments given poultry are more for increasing the appetizing quality of the food than as a stimulant or tonic, and are usually restricted to salt, pepper, mustard, ginger, etc. Onions, winter radishes, turnips, beets, etc., fed in the mash have the same beneficial effect as ginger, pepper, etc. They give the mash a pungent taste and the fowls relish it. Some of the above, especially pepper, ginger and mustard, when given in sufficient doses, are a stimulant.

There are many condition powders, egg foods and other stimulants on the market that are used to increase egg production. Any direct nutritive value these prepared articles may have is due to the common feeding stuffs which they contain, and the quantities fed are too insignificant to cause any considerable gain in the production. Their direct value is due to some economy of the other feeds with which they are directed to be fed, such economy being in the way of increased digestion. The increased appetite often observed to follow the use of a condimental food or poultry powder might be secured by any change of diet, and especially by the proper use of salt. Mild laxative effects may be obtained with green feed and the proper use of wet mashes in the diet. If tonic effects are desired poultry powder or other known materials for producing such effects can be used, and fowls should have access to cracked bone to furnish the shell material and charcoal to neutralize the gases of the stomach.

Green Food Valuable

The value of green food for poultry can hardly be overestimated. It should form a far greater part of the diet of our poultry than it does. We do not know how much a hen on the range does consume, but we do know that she eats less grain. We all understand that a certain amount of succulent food is necessary in order that fowl may fully assimilate her other food, but as a general thing the quantity is far too limited. Many flocks that are unproductive during a large portion of the year would doubtless lay well if this one addition were made to their diet.

Especially is this true of the family flock that is usually yarded in a small, bare run in the back yard. Often these fowls have little or no green food, and are usually unproductive except in the spring. A grain and meat diet alone does not bring the eggs and the owner, unless he has an ardent love for the fowls, comes to the conclusion that it does not pay to fuss with them, in confinement. So it is unless we can give them at least a portion of the variety they will find on the range.

Green food can be easily supplied even to quite a large number of fowls if one has the forethought to plant a small garden for that purpose. Of such crops as the fowls like best, or which will answer their requirements, large quantities can be grown on a very little ground. The refuse and excess from the family garden will keep quite

A Real Treat for Candy Lovers

Early Harvest
Chocolates

Pure and Wholesome

Direct from our Kitchens to You

Made in our large sunlight flooded kitchens, under conditions most scrupulously clean and wholesome.

You can now get the famous Early Harvest Chocolates exactly as sold in the well known Early Harvest Chocolate Shops, by parcel post, prepaid, fresh from kitchens to you.

They come in many dainty assortments, some with centers of delicious fruits, some with tasty nut meats, and some with creamy cream of various flavors. Then there are the Bon Bons, the Nougatines, the Caramels and the tempting Fruit Cordials. All in rich chocolate coverings and hand dipped.

And they are guaranteed to please, absolutely, or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

For a real treat order today our
BIG TRIAL PACKAGE

It contains a pound box of Assorted Chocolates and a half pound box of Bon Bons and Cordials, 1½ pounds of delicious pure food Confectionery, prepaid to you for only

\$1.00

Early Harvest Chocolate Shops
Syracuse, N. Y.

Use this Order Blank

Attached please find one dollar in Currency
Check for which send me, post-Money Order
age prepaid, your Big Trial Package as advertised in the American Poultry Advocate. It is understood that my money is to be refunded if the Chocolates are not satisfactory in every way.

Name

R. F. D. or Street.....

Town..... State.....



TOTAL LOSS OR MAXIMUM PROFIT?

Do you know that on corn alone poultry are likely to stop laying altogether, while 2 pounds of STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL fed with 8 pounds of corn will bring maximum egg-production in LESS THAN THREE WEEKS? A fact that many have proved.

Send for Free Feeding
Instructions Today!

Valuable information and free samples
upon request.

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-D S. Frederick St. Baltimore, Md.

KITSELMAN FENCE

GET IT FROM THE
FACTORY DIRECT



J. E. Londry, R. R. No. 1,
Weedsport, N. Y., says:

"I Saved 26%
per Rod."

Cut your own fence costs
to the bone by buying direct
from us at Lowest Factory Prices.
We Pay the Freight.

Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of
Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Barbed
Wire, Gates, Posts, and latest low prices.
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 22 MUNCIE IND.
America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.

BOOKS: YEAR
HIGHEST PEDIGREED ENGLISH LEGHORNS
Stock and Hatching Eggs
THE WHITNEY POULTRY FARM, Inc.
MARLBOROUGH, NEW YORK.

a large flock. There is scarcely anything that grows that the hens will not eat, but they have an especial liking for lettuce, cabbage, etc. Even the weeds they will devour ravenously if left long without succulent food.

We have been keeping a small flock of chicks in a small bare yard this summer. They have a rather dark shed to run under, and roost in the brood coop which mothered them. From their first feed they have had food constantly before them in a self-feeding hopper. At first it was a prepared chick feed, later wheat and cracked corn with another hopper of growing mash before them. Twice a day they have been given green food in some form, consisting principally of lettuce, lawn clippings and weeds. These they have devoured greedily and while we have not weighed or measured it, we are of the opinion that they have consumed twice the weight of green food that they have of the grain and mash, and have grown rapidly.

These yarded chicks have made a better growth than others on free range and we have concluded that where a plentiful supply of green food can be furnished, chicks can be raised to as good advantage in small yards as when given their liberty, but the supply of succulent food must be large, much larger than one would think.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. How should linseed oil meal be fed to hens, and in what quantity?—J. L. B.

A. It is best fed in their mash. A gill of linseed meal for ten hens, three times a week will answer.

Q. I have a considerable tract of land in sunflowers, planted primarily to give shade and shelter to my sizeable flock of hens which are on open range. Without intent I find myself possessed of a sizeable crop of sunflower seed. I will be glad to know through your department their food value for winter rations and any suggestions as to quantity and method of feeding.—E. B. S.

A. Sunflower seeds are especially rich in oil, and, if fed to hens, should be fed in limited quantities, in connection with other foods. Not more than 10 or 15 per cent of the food

PURITAS SPRINGS WORLD'S GREATEST

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Greatest Winter Layers

They lay large chalk-
white eggs

REDUCED PRICES

on 8- to 12-weeks old
Pullets and Pedigreed

Cockerels, Ready-to-Lay Pullets, Matured Pedigreed Cockerels, Yearling Hens and Cock Birds. They are wonderful birds, every one of them. Send for our instructive catalog and reduced price list. S. J. SCHENK, Owner—

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM
Box X111, Avon Lake, Ohio

Superiority in Beef Scrap Ask for INDEPENDENT'S

Sample
on
request

made by
Independent Mfg. Co.
Bridgesburg, P. O.,
Philadelphia

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT Guaranteed To Increase Egg Yield

PAYS FOR SELF IN 30 DAYS
This Portable 300 Candle Power Light is an absolute necessity to high winter egg production. It makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Storm, sleet and snow proof. Easy to carry, hang up or place anywhere. Special reflector top throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of carbon or dust from fowl's scratching. Users say this light is best and most satisfactory on market. Generator Guaranteed 10 years.

MANTLES
Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send 12c in stamps for sample Wood Fibre Mantle guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of kerosene lamps and lanterns. Be sure to state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture.
Write for free circular and prices today.
Special agents proposition on request
PIEPGRAS LIGHT CO., 731 Powers Bldg., Tinley Park, Ill.

Help Your Hens

to make money for you by giving them Dold-Quality egg-producing MEAT SCRAP. Supplies necessary protein which grains, cereals, and vegetables lack. Grade No. 1, guaranteed 50%-55% protein. Grade No. 2, guaranteed 45%-50% protein.

Write for FREE Booklet on poultry bone, charcoal, oyster shells, mineral stone grits, and pure bone fertilizers.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.
Dept. A.P. Buffalo, N.Y.

Dold MEAT SCRAP



Perfecto Spiral Legbands

Red, White, Blue, Pink, Green, Black, Yellow, Ruby, Light Blue, Amber, Cerise, Purple.

Double Coil Bands
For the Price of Ordinary Bands
100, 90c; 250, \$1.90; 500, \$3.50.

Best Quality. Prompt Shipment
Regular bands 150, \$1; 350, \$2.
State Breed.

PERFECTO CO., Box 4315, LYNNBROOK, N. Y.
Largest manufacturers of Legbands in U. S. A.

Gies'
Bred to
Lay

ANCONAS

At
Half
Price

You can buy a pen, trio or single bird from our official laying contest winners at ONE-HALF OUR REGULAR PRICES while this Special Summer Sale is on. Following are only four of the dozens of bargains we are offering in our Special Summer Sale List, which is free for the asking:

300 yearling hens of our richest and best blood lines, of high winter laying quality, at \$3.50 each. Just HALF PRICE.

100 two-year old hens, parents of the above yearlings, at only \$1.75 each. ONE-HALF my regular price while this sale lasts.

50 8-weeks old cockerels bred from three special high egg record matings, go at HALF PRICE, \$2.50 each.

500 8-weeks old pullets for July, August and September delivery, from our finest matings, only \$2.25 each. HALF PRICE.

BUY NOW FOR YOUR NEXT SEASON'S MATINGS while prices are greatly reduced. You have here an opportunity to obtain the very finest and best at prices you would pay for ordinary stock.

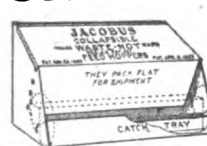
Send for our large Special Summer Sale Bargain List, telling all about the above and a dozen other HALF-PRICE offers. It will save you money.

OSCAR G. GIES

Box 74,

Bridgeport, Ont., Can.

JACOBUS COLLAPSIBLE WASTE-NOT FEED HOPPERS



This hopper has a Catch Tray, hinged to front of hopper, which catches the food spilled by the birds. This food is NOT WASTED! It falls back into the hopper when the Catch Tray is tipped back against the front of hopper (see dotted lines) to close hopper against rats and mice at night. Being collapsible, they pack flat for shipment, take little room for storage and are easily carried home by the purchaser. BUY OF YOUR DEALER. If he has none in stock and will not secure them for you, send for circular and order direct. Refuse substitutes. Demand the New Jacobus Collapsible Waste-Not.

New York
Dept. A, 8 West 64th St.

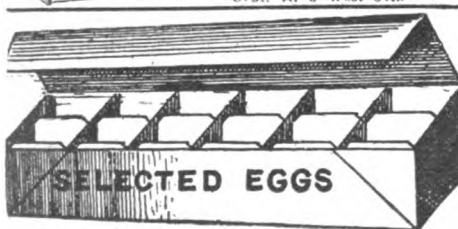
M. R. JACOBUS

Ridgefield, N. J.
1 Broad Ave.

One Dozen Egg Boxes

If you are interested, write to the manufacturers and pioneers of the folding paper egg box for Catalogue A free.

THE A. O. CRAWFORD COMPANY, Inc.
Established 1886 South Weymouth, Mass.



should consist of the sunflower seeds, and this should be balanced with wheat bran, shorts or some bulky food. As an element of the diet, not as a sole diet, sunflower seeds have a place in the available foods of the hen.

Q. Please tell me about crate fattening poultry. I know how they stuff them. Tell me how to make crates and the kind of food used in feeding the fowls.—G. W. T.

A. By crate-fed poultry is usually understood poultry fattened by cramming, but evidently the inquirer does not mean that, as he says he knows "how they stuff them." In answer, therefore, we inform him crates are made of light stuff, such as the slats used in lattice work under piazzas, or even laths. The crates may be built to hold one or more fowls to each section. Top, front, back and bottom with the slats not close together, and at the front a small trough to contain the food. These crates can be set on carpenter's "horses" under a shed and have a roof over them. For fattening, 80 per cent corn meal, 20 per cent beef scraps by weight, mixed with water, skim milk or buttermilk, fed rather thin or the consistency of thick cream. The addition of a little grit will do no harm. Plenty of fresh water to drink is very essential. Where you wish to avoid all tendency to yellow in the fat, feed oatmeal and ground buckwheat in place of the meal.

Q. If other green food can be secured is it necessary to feed alfalfa or clover hay or meal?—M. B.

A. No. Bran to a certain extent will take the place of these hays, as far as protein is concerned, but bran is not a bulky food like hay or green stuff. Many feed sprouted oats the entire year, instead of hay, and prefer it.

Q. What is "Hen-e-ta"?—S. E. B.

A. We have no knowledge of the ingredients of "Hen-e-ta" beyond that is said by the firm who puts it out to contain 30 per cent bone ash. It is impossible for us to state if "Hen-e-ta" is a substitute for beef scraps as we are not at all acquainted with its composition. Our correspondent might make a test with two pens of fowls, using "Hen-e-ta" with one and beef scraps with the other, and in this way ascertain. Perhaps some of the readers of this journal have fed "Hen-e-ta." If so, we would be pleased to have you write us your results from using it.

(Turn to page 466)

Who Makes the Prices

(Continued from page 451)

from the very best eggs, provided the males used have come from eggs of the same high quality. It is possible to destroy the shell color, also size and shape in a single year's breeding, from males of wrong breeding mated with the very best hens.

Now, as to who makes the prices for all market eggs and poultry. In fact, it is first the producer and the shipper, then supply and demand. The commission man is always looking for the very highest price obtainable, for his very existence in business demands that his customers shall have the very highest prices to be obtained. We must remember, however, that poultry and eggs are perishable products that must be stored or sold. They will not keep unless they are thoroughly protected by cold storage. It might be of interest to know that both strawberries and cherries suffer as much or more than eggs. Some of these that came to market about June 15th, sold for as little as eight cents a quart.

Much of the same will apply to the selling of fowls and eggs for breeding and from which chicks are hatched to be grown into fowls for exhibition. A satisfied customer is your best advertisement. It costs a lot to produce good stuff. Each one who sells for quality should deliver the best or none. A six pound chicken good for table meat will sell here in my home town for three dollars and sixty cents, some of extra quality for ten cents more per pound. What can a purchaser expect to get in a six or seven pound breeding cockerel for five dollars. If he gets a good fowl for table, he has his money's worth.

The real trouble today is in the vol-

Here's The Wire For A.S.L.

and

Here's The Result

Vaccination

With the Original A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin

can do the same for your flock that it did for the 8,000 fowls under Mr. Brown's supervision.

It is the logical, scientific method of preventing and treating the infections accompanying Roup, Colds, Catarrh, Canker, Cholera, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria and the other allied diseases that ruin poultry profits and imperil your poultry investment. It is safe and inexpensive. Reduces losses to a minimum and saves an unusually large percentage of birds already infected. The ease and simplicity of vaccination and the enormous benefits derived make the cost of treatment very low.

That is why leading poultry men like Mr. Brown, Federal Board Vocational Schools, exhibitors at prominent poultry shows and entrants in the Illinois and Vineland (N. J.) egg-laying contests extensively use A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin.

Produced Under Government License

A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin is produced under Government License No. 165 issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc. Properly stored A. S. L. Bacterin retains its potency two years from date of manufacture.

Healthy fowls weigh—lay—pay.—Keep your birds healthy! Order direct or through your dealer. 60 doses, \$2.00; 250 doses, \$5.00; 500 doses, \$7.50. Syringe and needles \$1.50, postpaid, with full instructions.

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.

59 West Austin Ave., Dept. I-16,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

FREE Customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given FREE a \$1.00 package of Galli-Cura, the real preventive of White Plague and similar bowel diseases. Write for Free Booklet on Vaccination of Poultry.

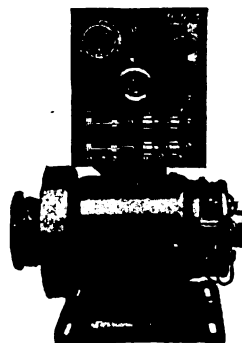
Vaccination is simple and easy. An adult with one child as a helper can vaccinate 150 to 200 fowls an hour.

8,000 Hens Inoculated Against Epizootics

NEWTON, N. J.—F. Leon Brown, county farm agent, announced today that he has successfully vaccinated 8,000 hens and roosters here against chickenpox, roup, canker and pneumonia. The operation had no deleterious effect on the egg production of the hens. Brown said he had for some time been experimenting with a new serum because of the high death rate of chickens in the county. The serum is injected in the loose skin beneath the wing.

Chicago Herald and Examiner

You Can Now Install **ELECTRIC LIGHTS** \$75 In Your Home, Poultry Houses and Barns for



You can buy an electric light and power plant that will light your home, poultry houses, etc., as well as furnish power for a feed grinder, washing machine, electric iron, vacuum cleaner, milking machine, churn or pump, or do any other manual work about your place, for as low as \$75.00.

GET MORE EGGS THIS WINTER

Thousands of poultrymen have already installed electric lights in their poultry houses and all are getting big returns in the way of increased egg production just when eggs are selling at the very highest prices. Practically all the State Experiment Stations now recommend the use of electric lights from November to April.

Right now is the time to install your electric plant to reap the benefit this winter. Many poultrymen report that the increased egg production of the first winter paid the entire cost of their outfit.

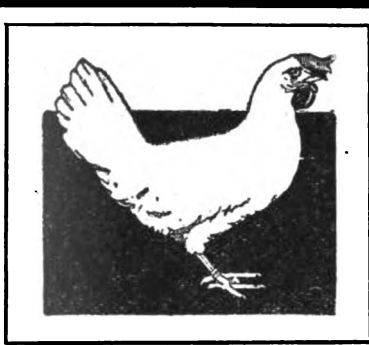
Easy to install, any handy man can do it. Various sizes and types—the best type, using your own engine or the unit plant, complete with engine.

Economical to operate—you can run seventeen 20-watt lamps for one hour for only two cents.

Write today for free information as to the cost of installing and operating a light and power plant to fit your requirements. It will in no way obligate you, and will show you how to make more money with your poultry, do away with much of your hard work, and at the same time give you all the comfort and luxury in your home that only electricity can give. Real opportunity for dealers.

C. L. TEMPLAR, Eastern Distributor

502 Everson Building, Syracuse, N. Y.



"Kerlin-Quality"

**S. C. White Leghorn
Pullets and Cockerels**
for immediate delivery

Write at once for interesting free book and price list. Learn how to get one or more \$10.00 Pedigreed cockerels free with your pullet order.

Your best investment in White Leghorns is the stock that we are offering right now. The price is right. The quality the best. Write today.

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm
Dept. 4-1, Center Hall, Pa.

ASK US HOW

TO MAKE A BETTER

BUTTERMILK MASH

At a Lower Cost by Using

TON-GORS

Reinforced
Powdered Buttermilk

Price of TON-GORS, \$17.00 per bbl. of 175 lbs. delivered your station.

Get it from your dealer or write us for free sample and feeding directions.

M. F. BARINGER

The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lord Farms

Largest Breeders of

S. C. White Leghorns

Eastern States. We can furnish all ages of ring and breeding stock at reasonable prices. Write for 80-page Catalogue.
Forest Street METHUEN, MASS

CELLULOID LEG BANDS

Colors: Black White, Green, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Ruby

	12	50	100	250	500
horns, Anconas, etc.	.15	.45	.75	1.80	8.00
ks, Reds, etc.	.15	.50	.80	1.90	8.25
hmas, Cochins, etc.	.20	.60	1.00	2.25	9.95

in ordering state color wanted and breed of hens. Write for free poultry supply catalog.

J. A. SPRAGUE, Successor
Hodgkins Poultry Supply House
5 So. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

ANCONAS

ANCONAS "Ultra Que" Single Combs. Inherited breeding unequalled. Official egg-records and ability winners. Our prices are right. 300-egg Schwalbe-Smith Incubator, also a 540-egg arters and 240-egg Cyphers for sale. Circulars. EARLE S. WILSON, Box 791, Hammond, N. Y. Sec'y New York State Ancona Club

ume of production of what is called exhibition stock. There is only one best fowl in each breeder's yard. There is only one best fowl in each breeder's class at the poultry show. It is very difficult to place a value on them because they have an advertising value that brings sales at high prices. A fowl good enough to win is worth all a man can afford to pay and then some. A cockerel that will win in any one of the popular classes at our big shows is worth up in the hundreds.

No matter how good your stock may be, you must tell the world to sell it. Advertising is the only way to cultivate trade. It is true that presence in the showroom is necessary for popularity. Good illustration is one of the very best kinds of publicity. Nothing is more detrimental to popularity than are illustrations made from photographs of fowls of poor quality or from photos made of fowls badly posed. If you want to win business today in America, you must take advantage of the Modern Methods of Advertising. Nothing less will do the trick.

Study the pages of our high quality magazines. Look over the ones that are printed for women's wearing apparel. See the art work displayed in these. Some of those who make these drawings get very high prices for their work. Those who have such work say that it pays, but it would be too costly for our poultry work. We have, however, some artists in our line who do splendid work and use their ability to help in making your stock popular.

Those of us who are interested in the popular varieties have plenty of general publicity. One man alone keeps the Anconas continually before the public. The Rhode Island Red Club makes everyone think of the Reds. Plymouth Rock breeders of the popular varieties keep the pages of our Journals ablaze with beautiful illustrations, all of which plays a part in price making of these varieties. No matter where you go, nor what Journals you look over, you will find illustrations of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns and Anconas, some Orpingtons and Brahmas, all of them attractive to look upon.

The popularity of these fowls ranges about as we have mentioned them. We see in poultry journals published in England that Wyandottes and Reds are most popular over there and why? Because they are amongst the best of general purpose fowls. We have continual complaints in our Journals of this kind or that kind of fowls not enjoying public favor. The cause of this is, out of sight, out of mind. The things most popular in the world are the kinds that are presented in the most pleasing and attractive manner. If you hope to have popularity for your kind of fowls, tell the world about them through the columns of our Journals.

To sell fowls at prices that return a profit requires first that your fowls must have the best of Standard quality. Second, you must display your fowls continually at Poultry Shows, and you must illustrate and advertise them so as to tell people what you have. In this way and in no other way, can anyone make fancy poultry keeping pay. The making of prices and the selling of stock depends upon your ability to present their qualities to a prospective customer.



"Spiralets"

Leg Bands

The acknowledged leader. Celluloid—uniform high quality—easy to put on and they stay on. Millions in use. Mark your baby chicks from different matings and keep track of them.

No.	25	100	500
4 Baby chicks	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.30
6 Growing chicks	.20	.75	3.20
7 Large growing chicks	.30	.90	4.00
8 Leghorns, Anconas	.50	.90	4.00
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.60	1.00	4.50

Colors furnished are Red, Green, White, Yellow. Order by number. Specify colors wanted. All orders filled prepaid parcel post to you.



Number Clips

For "Spiralets"

Use these number clips to identify your birds. The only sure way of keeping an accurate record of individual birds. These clips fit on the "Spiralets" bands. Prices for clips only: 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 85c; 500, \$4; 1000, \$7.50. All orders promptly filled prepaid to you.

EASTERN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
Syracuse, N. Y.

SAVED \$30.00

Get Brown's New CUT PRICES



W. T. Greathouse writes: "Fence received yesterday. I saved \$30.00 in buying from you." Our new cut prices are way below others—and Brown Pays Freight Write for our new 1923 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save. 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and paints. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 3104 Cleveland, Ohio

Peerless Fence
Sold Direct from Factory
Just Out! New 104 page catalog. Send for it today—see the big saving our low, direct from factory prices give you on Fence, Farm Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paint. **PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.** Dept. 3101 CLEVELAND, OHIO

17¢ A Rod And Up

Tycos INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS

75¢ mean extra chicks hatched—every time. Demand a Tycos with the incubator you buy. Equip your present machines with Tycos at your dealers or Tested and guaranteed. Booklet, "Incubator Thermometer Facts"—free. **Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N.Y.**

Printed Personal Stationery \$1.00

100 Sheets and 100 Envelopes. Bond paper, your Name and Address printed on each sheet and Envelope back. (Three lines.) 50 extra plain sheets. Cost postpaid ONE DOLLAR. West of Mississippi or to Canada \$1.25.

FREY & McMAHON, Box 866, Stamford, Conn.

Oat Sprouter \$2.49

For \$2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid. **I. PUTNAM, Route 902-O ELMIRA, N. Y.**

Culling Poultry Is a Real Money Saver

Although the poultryman should do some culling every month in the year, if he can make but one culling, the time to make it is the first of September, say the Cornell poultrymen, who give some practical culling rules. They declare that culling out the poor producers from the flock is the easiest and the quickest way to save money.

During the culling season, the hens must have plenty of mash and green food and be free from mites; otherwise good layers may show all the signs of non-layers.

It is also well to keep in mind that changes of feed, buildings, weather and the like may bring about the appearance of non-laying conditions. Broody hens also have this appearance.

Hens that have laid long and heavily have a different appearance from those that have not. These differences are in physical appearance and actions. The heavy producing bird is a worker, a good feeder, intelligent, elusive but not flighty, keen of eye, a good ranger, late to bed, early to rise.

The low producer is indolent, flighty and an indifferent eater, with little activity.

Color a Guide

In all yellow-skinned breeds like the Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Brahmas, and the like, it is possible to tell by the color of certain sections of the body whether the hens are laying or not. A heavy layer is flesh color, or white, in the beak, eyering, earlobe, vent and shanks, while a non-layer is distinctly yellow. A sick hen shows

white in all sections and must not be confused with a layer. Also some breeds have a white skin naturally, and in these breeds there are no color changes.

There are changes in form as well. A laying hen has a large abdomen and the rear end of the keel is much deeper than the front. She also has well spread pelvic bones, full moist vent, soft flabby skin, broad flat back, while in a non-layer the abdomen is small, the vent dry and puckered, the skin thick and dry, and the back short, narrow and arched.

A molting hen usually stops laying, but in some of the heavier breeds they will molt to some extent and still lay. Leghorns usually stop laying when they begin to molt. Molting during the summer is one of the best ways to distinguish the non-layer from the layers. A good layer, well managed, will not begin to molt until October first or later. Hens that have been well cared for and are in full molt by the middle of July are not worth keeping.

The eyeballs of the laying hen can easily be seen when viewed from the rear, the comb is bright red and full, the beaks short and curved, the face dull and of fine texture. Non-layers have dull, embedded eyes, long straight beaks, hard shriveled combs and fat faces.

Infertile eggs when subjected to heat are not affected in this way because they contain no living germ.

If bothered with mites brood coops and houses should be sprayed and painted at least every other week with some good lice-killing solution.

U-KNOW

Makes The Original and Only Scientific Lice and Mite Remover

LICE and MITES GO!

We claim that U-KNOW will rid your Poultry of all Lice, Mites and Blue Bugs, Stick-Tight Fleas and other parasites.

A few drops of U-KNOW in the drinking water every day for four or five days — and your poultry will be free from all parasites. Then repeat in two weeks.

No More Greasing or Spraying

We guarantee that U-KNOW does not contain alcohol or other poison and positively will not harm poultry in any way, and is guaranteed not to taint eggs or flesh.

Special Offer Send ten 2c stamps and get a \$1.00 Trial Bottle for the price of packing and postage. This special offer good for month of September only.

U-KNOW COMPANY

518 Gumbel Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

AVENARUS Applied **ONCE A YEAR** kills all MITES.

TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Dept. 171 Milwaukee, Wis.



Sunny Crest Poultry Farm

Breeders of S. C. White Leghorns

SUMMER SALES LIST

A. J. Certified Breeding Hens

Certified by the NYSCPCA through the Poultry Department of Cornell University on account of high production and individual qualities.

\$10.00 each

5—\$8.00 each

10—\$6.00 each

B. J. Grade Hens

Grading close to the A. J. Line, but good, strong, vigorous birds, especially useful to the commercial man who wants Sunny Crest breeding at low cost.

\$5.00 each

5—\$4.00 each

10—\$3.00 each

Write for special prices for larger lots.

We have a few Yearling Certified Cock-Birds and Two-year old Cock-Birds with the same high breeding. They are not only high bred but also good lookers. They would be a valuable addition to any flock. Prices range from five to twenty-five dollars each depending on the individual bird.

Here is a great opportunity for beginners to secure a good foundation stock and for those now in the business to infuse new blood from the Famous Utility Sunny Crest Strain.

Correspondence and Orders solicited.

SUNNY CREST POULTRY FARM

EAST AURORA, N. Y.

Classified Advertisements

In the American Poultry Advocate are big business builders for progressive poultrymen with stock and eggs for sale. The rate is 10 cents a word per month for less than three months, or only 24 cents a word for three months. All ads must be in by the 20th of the month preceding date of issue. In figuring your ad, count every word, initial and group of figures as one word, both in the body of your ad and also in your name and address, which is a part of your paid ad. No ad accepted for less than \$1.00. **TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.**

Write your copy plainly so that there will be no mistakes in setting it, and mail with remittance to

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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(classification)

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Signed

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S. C. ANCONAS. Yearling hens. Vigorous range stock. L. S. Darrow, Woodbury, Conn.

ANCONAS—Rose and Single Comb Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens, both combs. To make room, \$2.50 and up. C. R. Waltamath, Gloverville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS. White Leghorn Barron strain, \$10.00 per 100. Reds, \$12.00. Empire Hatchery, Seward, N. Y.

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks. Pullets, two and four weeks chicks. Catalogue, stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, Lafargeville, New York. 9-23

CHICKS 7c UP C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and mixed. 100% delivery guaranteed. 18th season. Pamphlet. C. M. Lauver, Box 35, McAllisterville, Pa. 9-23

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SEE CURTIS' BRAHMA AD. on page 468

BUTTERCUPS

COOK'S BUTTERCUPS win club meet. Stock, eggs. Circular. D. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass. 11-23

CAPONS

CAPON—Simplicity Perfection Method—no slips—no deaths—book 10c. B. King, 634 Sheridan, Chicago. 12-23

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HIGH CLASS Prize winning Buff Cochins. Write for circulars now. E. A. Harris, Amherst, Mass. 10-23

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PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKIN DUCKS—Breeders. Catalogue. Box P. Islip, N. Y. 12-23

FERRY'S Runner Ducks, both Fawn and White, and Penciled. Leading winners 14 big state fairs. Wonderful layers big eggs. Very profitable. Stock for sale \$2.25 each and up. Louis Ferry, Clay, N. Y.

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GEESSE AND DUCKS FOR SALE. Mammoth Toulouse Geese and White Pekin Ducks and Mallards; also Guinea hens. Address Dr. Stillman, 287 State St., Albany, N. Y. 11-23

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CLUYVALA BLACK LANGSHANS—Hatching eggs and baby chicks, 200 egg strain. Cluyvala Farm, Millerton, N. Y. 11-23

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300 BARRON White Leghorn yearling hens. Good size and layers. John McKay, Lima, N. Y. 11-23

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FERRIS 230-264 strain 8-12 weeks cockerels. Howard Fay, Bolivar, N. Y. 8-23

2000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and cockerels. Failing Poultry Farm, Lafargeville, New York. 11-23

THE WORLD'S BEST Rose Comb White Leghorns at low prices now. J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y. 8-23

BARGAINS—White Leghorn record yearling hens for quick sale. Cedar Hill Farm, Saugerties, N. Y.

PURE TANGRED STRAIN 230-285 egg cockerels, priced right. Neel Poultry Farm, East Rochester, Ohio. 10-23

FROM FIRST COCK St. Louis. Cockerels, pullets, \$2. Utility pullets, \$1.25. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill.

WANTED—White Leghorn pullets. 100-300 April-May hatched, nearby. George Phillips, North Haven, Conn.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels Ferris 265-300 egg strain, \$1.50-\$2.00 each. Greatest layers. Albert Daily, Frankfort, Ohio. 11-23

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, at \$1.25 up. Yearling hens \$1.50. From heavy laying strains. Tarbox Bros., Route 3, Yorkville, Ill.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS hatched from hens with records of 270-284, cock's Dam 303 eggs. Whitney-Barron strain direct. D. N. Williams, R. 2, Hallstead, Pa.

FIVE THOUSAND Barron White Leghorn pullets, cockerels from certified flocks. Hollywood, Tanager pedigree matings. Circular. Plankton Poultry Plant, Route 3-D, Sycamore, Ohio. 9-23

PULLETS—White Leghorns from large heavy layers and certified males, \$1.75 per 100. Selected yearling hens \$1.35 per 100 up. Higher October. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, Kirkwood, New York.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, trapnested stock. Yearling hens, cocks, pullets and cockerels at prices you can afford to pay. Every bird guaranteed. Eberhart Southview Poultry Farm, Route 3, Punxsutawney, Pa. 9-23

CLARK'S BUSINESS LEGHORNS. 5 mo. old cockerels \$2.50 each from Tom Barron and Hollywood breeders. No culls. Raised on free range. Hens \$1.50 each. A few 12 wk. old pullets at \$1.00 each. Glen E. Clark, Hopkins, Mich.

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BLACK LEGHORN yearling hens, cheap. J. Michael Huber, Marysville, Ohio. 11-23

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MARCH HATCHED free range Rose Comb Black Minorca cockerels. Clayton Wells, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

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SHAPLEY'S S. C. White Minorcas. Stock for sale. Orders booked for hatching eggs. H. B. Shapley, Earlville, N. Y. 9-23

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EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS, Byers Strain direct. Good breeders from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Stanley Cox, Neosho, Mo.

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TRAPNESTED BARRED ROCKS. Eggs, chicks. Stock. Circulars free. Arthur Searles, B-F, Millford, New Hampshire. 10-23

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WHITE ROCKS bred from state fair winners and heavy layers. Cockerels and pullets \$2.50 to \$5.00. Louis Perry, Clay, N. Y.

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FOR SALE. 50 one and two-year-old Owen Farm S. C. Rhode Island Red hens; also fine dark pullets and cockerels at bargain prices. White Leghorn hens with heavy laying ability, \$1.50 each. F. P. Cook, R. 1, Westmoreland, N. Y. 11-23

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LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. A fine lot of yearling males and females at sacrifice prices for quick orders. Heavy layers and winners. Fred C. Lisk, Box A, Romulus, N. Y. 10-23

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PULLETS—PULLETS. Hand picked White Leghorns. Reds and Rox from heavy layers. Also Black Jersey Giant breeding hens. Quantities prepaid. Fashion Park Farm, Danbury, Conn. **WHITE YOUR WANTS.** old or young Barred Rocks, Anconas, Silver Gray Dorkings, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. M. R. Cummings, Maryland, New York. 10-23

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\$2.00 BUYS PEDIGREED RABBITS, all kinds. Booklet 10c. Matkranz Rabbitry, New Bethlehem, Pa.

FLEMISH GIANT HARES, pedigreed and prize winning stock in Grays and Blacks, 8 to 6 mos. stock \$3 to \$10. All stock guaranteed satisfactory or return at our expense. Will ship C. O. D. if desired. Maple Hill Farm, Fort Plain, N. Y. 10-23

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I OFFER Mated Homers \$2.00 pair. Beautiful White Homers \$3.00 pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual 50c. Charles F. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FERRETS for killing rats. Also hunting rabbits and other game. Book and price list free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 12-23

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EVERYTHING PRINTED! Write requirements. Samples free. Franklin Press, B-10, Milford, New Hampshire. 12-23

POULTRY PRINTING—Save money by ordering immediately. Special prices for short time only. Extra Special: Cards for fairs and shows, 1000, \$3.00; 500, \$2.00; 150, \$1.00. Free cut service; quality workmanship; everything prepaid. Samples and special bargain sheet for stamp. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 11-23

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EGG CASES, POULTRY CRATES; Highest quality. Lowest prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Egg Case Co., 60P West 114th St., New York. 9-23

CELLULOID LEG BANDS. Cull your flock; band good layers; eliminate loafers that eat your profits. Green, Black, Yellow, Pink. Sixty cents hundred, postpaid. Mention breed of fowl. Colonial Art Co., Westfield, Mass. 10-23

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

WANTED—Second hand Candee Incubators or sections without heaters. E. Y. Bradley, Clyde, N. Y.

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATORS. One 4608-egg, one 10308-egg. Like new. Bargains for quick sale. Ulster Poultry Farms, Walkkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 1800 egg Newtown Giant Incubator. 1 4200 egg Candee Incubator. 2 12,400 egg Ideal Incubators. All complete. 6 390 egg Cyphers Co. Incubators, \$30 apiece. 1 250 egg Prairie State, \$25, practically new. 3 Newtown Oil Burning Brooder Stoves, \$8 each. Paul Kuhl, Copper Hill, N. J. 10-23

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS \$20 up. Free trial. Easy payments. Payne Company, Rosedale Sta., Kansas City, Kansas. 6-24

POULTRY SHOWS

BUYERS' GUIDE—Names and addresses of exhibitors Madison Square Garden Show. For baby chicks to Mammoth Incubators; world's best breeders. Valuable book FREE. Premium list ready December. Entries close January first. Show opens January twenty-third. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec'y., Box 6, Cornwall, N. Y. 12-23

MILK GOATS

HIGH GRADE Swiss Toggenburg Milk Goats. Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass. 10-23

FARMS WANTED

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 9-23

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Village poultry farm. Buildings first class. Accommodations 800 birds. Beautiful home, electric lights, furnace. A place to be happy and make money. Send for photo. A. H. Clark, Box 131 Unadilla, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE**50-Acre Farm—Growing Crops, 7 Cattle, Tools; Only \$1,400**

Schools, stores, churches; good markets, 20 apples, 5-room house with delightful view; 14-cow barn, poultry house. Only \$1,400. And to settle affairs, horses, 6 cows and heifers, calf, poultry, tools, about 2 acres potatoes, large vegetable garden, 1½ acres oats, etc., included. Details, page 31, Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150AIP Nassau St., New York City.

Where Eggs Came from in July

Iowa shipped more eggs to New York in July than any other state in the Union. Illinois, which usually holds first place in New York shipments, because of re-shipments from Chicago, took second place, with New York third. The government reports for the month show the combined shipments from California and Washington in July to have been less than the New York State shipments. Utah sent in her first large shipments, becoming a more or less important factor to be reckoned with in the white egg market. Total shipments of eggs and poultry for the month from each state are reported as follows:

States	Eggs (cases)	Poultry (lbs.)
Arkansas	10	.....
California	31,471	103,731
Canada	.....	49,982
Colorado	4	.....
Connecticut	290	.....
Delaware	5,330	2,520
Florida	333	907
Illinois	114,420	3,096,974
Indiana	47,154	1,115,845
Iowa	123,712	695,666
Kansas	12,069	1,034,319
Kentucky	1,885	309,233
Maryland	15,954	30,954
Massachusetts	131	145,117
Michigan	8,355	137,118

Minnesota	37,532	298,553
Mississippi	10	.....
Missouri	20,525	895,621
Nebraska	1,318	141,902
New Hampshire	11	.....
New Jersey	14,455	21,675
New York	58,497	253,623
North Carolina	18	26,753
Ohio	35,913	270,886
Oklahoma	1	45,678
Oregon	1,401	37,036
Pennsylvania	23,959	78,193
Rhode Island	1	.....
South Carolina	66	711
South Dakota	1,991	78,125
Tennessee	3,912	185,480
Texas	.....	40,258
Utah	1,793	.....
Vermont	104	4
Virginia	4,512	208,047
Washington	22,153	58,476
West Virginia	375	63
Wisconsin	2,162	49,173
District of Columbia	79	744
Parcel Post	4,758	.....
Totals, 1923	596,306	9,414,324
Totals, 1922	591,665	6,784,583
Totals, 1921	524,758	5,313,882
Totals, 1920	469,638	.....

Egg Prices Are Higher This Year

Average farm prices of eggs and chickens, in the different states, on July 1, 1922 and 1923, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets to have been as follows:

	Eggs, per dozen	Chickens, per pound
	1922 1923	1922 1923
	Cts. Cts.	Cts. Cts.
Maine	30 33	25.4 28.6
New Hampshire	31 38	32.5 37.0
Vermont	26 29	34.0 36.0
Massachusetts	42 48	36.1 31.0
Rhode Island	37	35.0
Connecticut	36 35	31.0 31.0
New York	30 30	30.0 28.8
New Jersey	31 32	27.8 25.8
Pennsylvania	26 25	23.7 24.2
Delaware	22 22	22.0 20.0
Maryland	23 23	29.2 28.7
Virginia	23 23	28.1 28.7
West Virginia	24 25	25.8 22.0
North Carolina	24 27	24.0 25.0
South Carolina	25 30	25.3 26.4
Georgia	22 24	22.9 23.0
Florida	24 28	23.7 25.3
Ohio	21 20	19.7 19.6
Indiana	19 17	19.8 17.8
Illinois	19 19	20.1 17.6
Michigan	22 21	19.7 18.2
Wisconsin	21 21	18.1 19.0
Minnesota	19 17	14.7 15.0
Iowa	18 17	17.5 16.0
Missouri	16 17	18.6 18.0
North Dakota	16 16	13.2 13.0
South Dakota	17 18	14.5 14.0
Nebraska	17 17	15.7 15.1
Kansas	16 16	16.3 15.7
Kentucky	19 19	19.7 19.5
Tennessee	17 20	20.0 20.0
Alabama	19 21	21.0 21.0
Mississippi	21 21	23.4 22.3
Louisiana	24 25	23.0 21.8
Texas	17 18	18.3 18.0
Oklahoma	15 17	18.1 16.0
Arkansas	20 19	16.6 16.0
Montana	20 16	19.3 17.0
Wyoming	26 20	17.6 20.0
Colorado	21 20	19.5 18.0
New Mexico	24 25	17.5 17.0
Arizona	31 34	24.6 21.0
Utah	16 21	15.3 15.0
Nevada	26 34	24.7 22.0
Idaho	20 19	16.9 16.0
Washington	21 23	21.2 19.0
Oregon	22 26	18.9 20.0
California	23 26	24.0 25.0
United States	20.4 20.9	20.4 19.7

Sacrifice Sale of Breeding Stock

500 Jersey Black Giant Yearling Hens, \$5.00 each.
500 (Barron) 200-egg record White Leghorn Yearling Hens, \$1.50 each.
500 (Barron) April hatched Pullets, \$1.50 each.
500 Ready to lay, Barred Rock, R. I. Red and Leghorn Pullets, October delivery, at \$2.00 each.
100 Jersey Black Giant Pullets, April hatched, \$5.00 each.
50 Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks, \$2.00 each.
Chicks and Hatching Eggs for spring delivery; order now and avoid disappointment.

GLEN ROCK NURSERY AND STOCK FARM
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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Poultry Activities

Missouri State Poultry Show

The Heart of America Poultry Show is to be held this year in connection with the Missouri State Poultry Show at Kansas City. Each exhibitor in this show will not only get the Missouri State ribbons and prizes but he will also get a duplicate set of ribbons from the Heart of America Show.

The show will be held in the Convention Hall of Kansas City which is one of the greatest show rooms in the country.

The National Single Comb White Leghorn Club will hold its National meeting in connection with the show.

The Missouri State Poultry Board is sparing no time nor expense in making this year's show bigger and better than ever before from an educational standpoint. Write T. W. Noland, Secretary, Mountain Grove, Missouri, for premium list.

THE N. Y. STATE ANCONA CLUB TO MEET AT N. Y. STATE FAIR

The New York State Ancona Club will hold their annual meeting at the New York State Fair on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, and time of meeting will be announced on bulletin board in the Poultry Building. We request all Ancona enthusiasts to meet us and offer their suggestions on how to breed and boost better Anconas. The specials offered by the Fair Commission and the Club are such that the Ancona classes are assured one of the banner exhibits of the fair. Your membership is solicited. Dues \$1.00 per year including the Ancona World Magazine. Ancona breeders plan to be at the fair on Wednesday. Earl S. Wilson, secretary, Hammond, N. Y.

Feeds and Feeding Questions

(Continued from page 419)

Q. Is it safe to feed whole oats to young stocks?—E. W. P.

A. It is not advisable to feed oats to young growing stock unless they are hulled, as they have not the power to digest the hulls, which are apt to cause trouble. Corn and wheat are better.

Q. I have considerable wheat, oats and buckwheat. Would these make a good feed for my hens this winter by simply throwing the sheaves in the pens?—Mrs. M. A. J.

A. It would be a very good plan to throw sheaves of wheat, oats and buckwheat in your scratching pens this winter and allow the fowls to thresh the grain themselves. It will afford considerable exercise, which is very essential for winter egg production.

Q. Will a mash consisting of 1 part cornmeal, 1 part ground oats, 1 part buckwheat middlings, and buckwheat middlings 2 parts make a good ration for laying hens?—P. F.

A. No. This mash might be good for fattening poultry, but not for laying stock. It

would be better to substitute wheat bran and wheat middlings for the buckwheat bran and the buckwheat middlings, and also add one part of good beef scraps.

Q. Are turnips good for ducks?—J. J. G.

A. If you have many ducks, grow a large crop of turnips. Their principal food on many large establishments is cooked turnips and they thrive well on them.



POULTRY LEG BANDS

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.



CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

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1 and 5 gallon jugs at dealers—or write General Laboratories, Madison, Wis.

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Drum—Asbestos and Mineral Wool Floor Protector—All Metal Vaporizer, are the undisputed first choice of poultrymen. Over 100,000 now in use. It's simple, safe and dependable.

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Here's a Baby mammoth incubator that exactly meets the requirements of the large or small poultrymen. You can start with one 240 egg sections and add extra sections as you need them. Choice of hot air or hot water heat. Write for free Mul-ti-dek folder giving all particulars.



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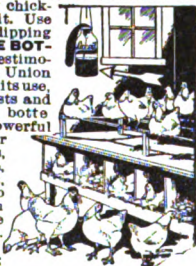
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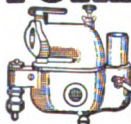
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"Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures" is an authority on the all important subject of poultry houses—their construction, location and management. It is a book that every poultryman needs, and one which either the beginner or the established breeder can read and study to his great advantage. There are about 100 pages, well printed on enameled paper and substantially bound. The book is most profusely illustrated with photographs as well as diagrams numbering about 100, showing in great detail every structural feature of both houses and fixtures. The proper location and exposure of houses—the choice of ground and surroundings—the various types and styles of houses to fit individual requirements are all thoroughly discussed as an introduction, followed by detailed house construction information. Photographs, lay-outs and plans of several highly successful poultry plants are given as examples. This is by far the most thorough and best book we have ever read on poultry houses and their construction, and we urge every reader of the "Advocate" to obtain a copy of this book and carefully study it.

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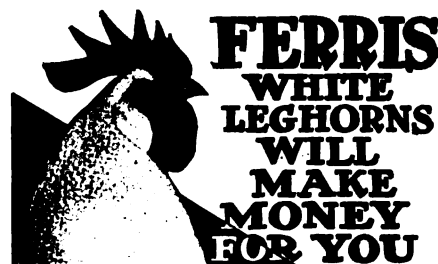
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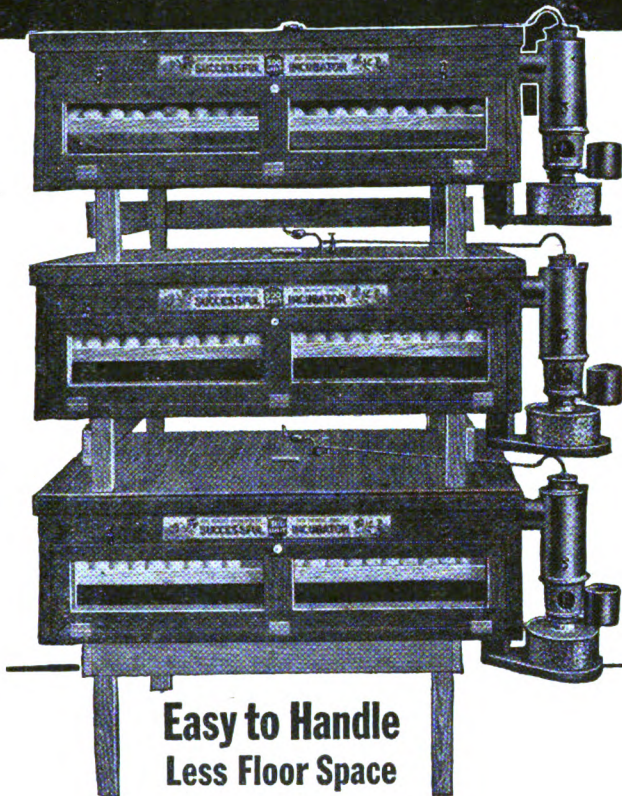
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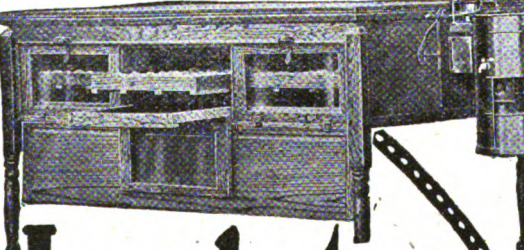
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**Strong, Healthy
Chicks That
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Best
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Big Hatches

Call for Conkey

When Your Chickens Act Like This

Running at eyes and nose—
Whist e or sneeze when breathing—
Face swollen—comb pale—catarrhal odor—
That's Roup!

Conkey's Roup Remedy

is the doctor that never fails. Just put it in the drinking water. Chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, for it keeps Roup from getting a start. Keep it on hand all the time for certain results.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic Keeps Hens Healthy Gets Winter Eggs

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. It pays to buy it by the gallon. Conkey's Reliable Remedies are sold by dealers everywhere. Send 6c in stamps for big Poultry Book full of information.

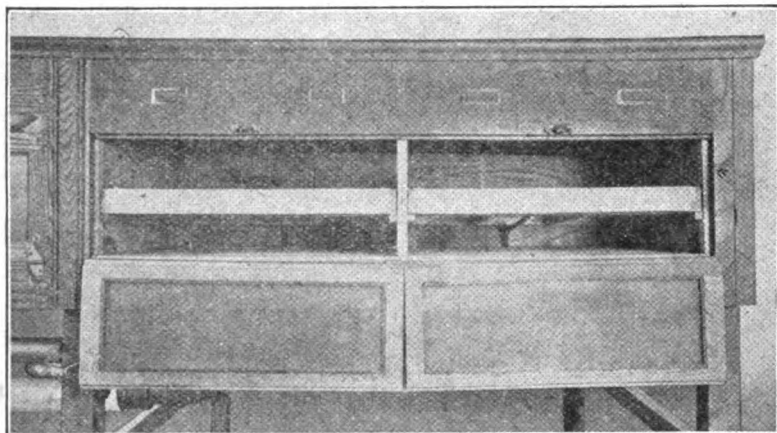
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INCUBATORS
AUTOMATIC-RELIABLE

Increased Egg Capacity

With the Superior Automatic Turner

Means a New CANDEE



In this new Candee Section of increased egg capacity there is an automatic turner which consists of three parts—the strong, substantial wooden frame, the sliding bottom with loose piece, and the removable egg rack.

You can now see each egg turn in the tray. You know positively that every egg turns. This automatic turner overcomes every previous objection to mechanical turning. It is 100% efficient—most durable in construction and yet most easily operated.

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Exclusive Features of the CANDEE

Automatic control of the heater drafts and automatic control of hot-water flow into each compartment.

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All-built, true sectional construction.

Extra sections can be added at any time.

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For over twelve years, the Candee has not only been the favorite mammoth incubator of the big individual poultry-raisers and breeders, but it has been the successful machine for commercial operators selling baby chicks. There is a big opportunity for a poultryman with 150 hens or more to start with a 1200-egg Candee, hatching better chicks for himself and selling baby chicks to his neighbors.

You can start with a 1200-egg machine and add extra sections as your business grows.

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Manufacturers of Hot-Water Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders.

A CANDEE 1200-EGG (TWO-SECTION) INCUBATOR—
THE STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS IN THE POULTRY
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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

Our Policy

It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

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In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

Our Cover Illustration

That Miss Bebe Daniels, famous motion picture actress and star in Paramount picture plays, is very fond of poultry, is evidenced by our cover illustration this month.

That Mr. Leghorn is very fond of Miss Daniels and is duly impressed with the attention he is receiving from her is evidenced by the attention he is paying to what she is saying.

That Miss Daniels is thoroughly familiar with the proper costume for formal henhouse functions is evidenced by the overalls, flannel shirt and jaunty sport hat, tastily trimmed with feather but recently the natural adornment of a snappy Barred Rock.

That Miss Daniels is one of the most popular and pleasing of screen stars is evidenced by the fact that "Ye Editor" rarely misses the movie when Miss Daniels' name is announced as the star. For a really pleasant evening's entertainment at the movie you may rely on the good judgment of "Ye Editor" and see Miss Daniels in her next play.

A Poultry Enthusiast

So many men and women in our great industry look on poultry so passively, simply raising a flock of any old kind of chickens, mostly mongrels, feeding whatever is handy whenever it seems convenient and in spite of all gathering a few eggs occasionally (for even a mongrel will lay an egg once in a while) that it is absolutely refreshing to hear from a real honest-to-goodness poultry enthusiast.

Down in Schenectady, N. Y., is a breeder who is partial to Houdans. This individual is a real poultry enthusiast, and when it comes to Houdans is ever ready to go to the mat any time with anybody who is not ready to concede the Houdan the best breed in the whole wide world. This party is for the Houdan every one of the 365 days in every year.

We like this kind of enthusiasm; it is good for the breed fortunate enough to have such a champion; it is good for the industry as a whole. Would that there were more with the same spirit.

Some time ago we suggested we would be glad to give our readers the opportunity of reading an article from the pen of our Houdan friend. On another page of this issue you will find this article on the Houdan and you will also find it well worth reading.

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New York State Poultry Association

On page 485 will be found a story of the organization of the above Association, together with its officers-elect. The Empire State has long needed such an organization and now we have it it is up to the Empire State poultrymen to get behind it.

Our Regular Contributors

Michael K. Boyer, Archie E. Vandervoort and Thomas F. McGrew make up a trio of the very best writers on poultry topics.

Michael K. Boyer, with an experience of over 40 years, conducts monthly in the "Advocate" his Uncle Mike's page and his famous Quiz Column. Hundreds of readers monthly avail themselves of the sound common-sense advice, based on long experience, through Mr. Boyer's column.

Archie E. Vandervoort, with his Feeds and Feeding articles, together with his Feeds and Feeding Quiz Department, is also rendering valuable service to hundreds of troubled poultrymen monthly.

Thomas F. McGrew, another old-time breeder and judge, is with us each month. Drawing on his experience of many years in the fancy he writes of the poultry and poultrymen of other days interestingly and instructively. He is now writing a series of articles based on the Standard of Perfection and its requirements, which will be of immeasurable value to the less experienced poultryman.

Problems Confronting Producers

On another page of this issue will be found a most interesting article, under the above title, written by Dr. M. A. Jull, recently appointed senior poultryman in charge of investigation for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In this article Dr. Jull brings out facts of vital importance to all engaged in the poultry business. He states that there is a serious danger of overproduction within a few years and suggests a most practical and proven method of solving the difficulty. The "Advocate", true to its name, has been advocating this same remedy for several years.

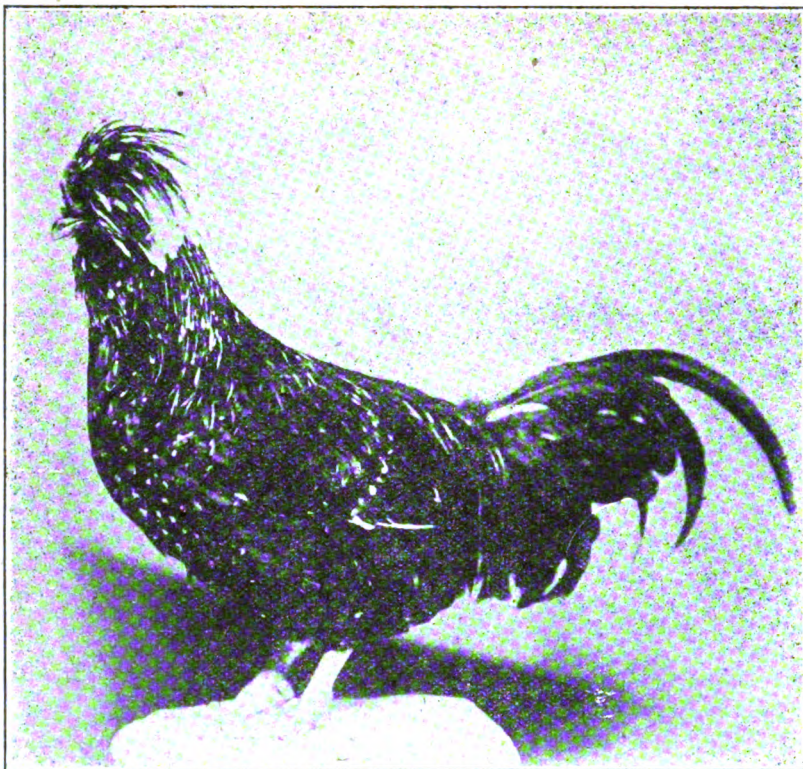
We firmly believe that the time is near at hand when the world, through proper advertising, will be better informed as to the merits of both poultry and eggs as a food supreme. When this comes true there will be no occasion for alarm in the industry or any danger of overproduction. Rather the poultry industry will have to be up and doing every minute to supply the demand for its product.

The New York State Fair

As usual, the October issue of the "Advocate" is devoted largely to the big New York State Fair and its poultry show, which has become known as the Premier Fall Poultry Show of America." Thousands of our readers eagerly await the coming of the October issue of the "Advocate" to find out what actually happened at the Fair. This issue contains besides the complete poultry awards, some interesting news bits picked up by our staff writers who were in constant attendance at the Fair.

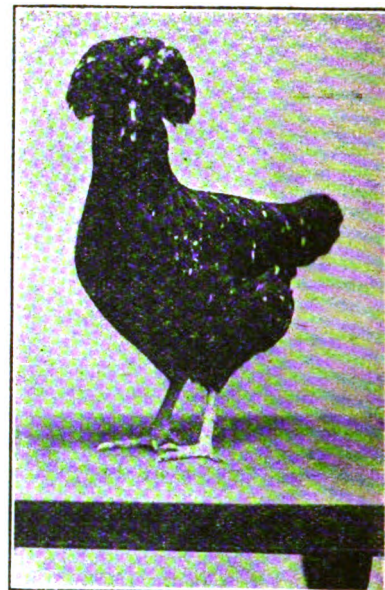
The Mottled Houdans

When we were casting about for someone to write us an article on the Mottled Houdans our thoughts just turned naturally to the Houdan veteran breeder and judge, Judge Daniel P. Shove, Secretary of the American Houdan Club and Houdan judge of many years experience. Surely no one is better qualified to write of Houdans than Judge Shove. We also induced him to allow us to use his photo in connection with the article. We hope later to be able to give our readers more on the Houdans from the pen of Judge Shove.

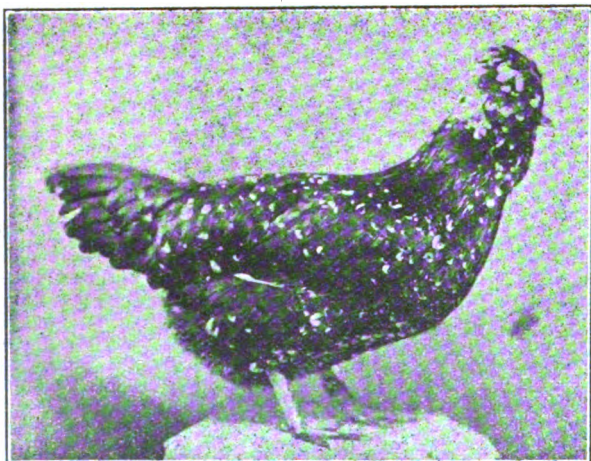


Mottled Houdans

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Bast of Phillipsburg, N. J., we are enabled to present this group of unretouched illustrations of some of his prize winning Mottled Houdans. Mr. Bast has been a consistent winner with both his Mottled and White Houdans for several years at many of the better poultry shows, including shows of the calibre of the Madison Square Garden and New York State Fair Poultry Show. At the recent New York State Show he was again successful in carrying off a major portion of the awards in both Houdan classes.



Bred, Owned and
Exhibited by
W. F. BAST
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.





AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

October, 1923

"Entered as second class matter, January 24, 1893, at the post-office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Mottled Houdans

IT has been my pleasure to breed Houdans since 1883 and I am free to state that in my judgment, the true bred Houdan of today is one of our very best money-making breeds. They are non-setters and should lay on an average of 200 eggs per year.

As a fowl for the true fancier, they should commend themselves by the interest attached to breeding them as near as possible to the Standard of Perfection. Here the skill of the breeder is brought out in the highest degree.

As a table fowl, the Houdan will be found second to none, quality and flavor of meat considered. In France they are the first favorite, being considered the finest of all breeds, while in England its only rival is the Dorking, which is very similar in type.

Houdans will be found to be very light feeders. My method of feeding them is as follows: A mash of corn-meal, wheat bran and ground oats. Cracked corn, wheat and oats to be scattered around in a deep litter of oat straw.

Houdans are long lived, doing well at three to five years of age. In fact, I have Houdan hens that are still laying well at eight years of age.

The important lines distinctive to the Houdans are large crests, a long back, with fairly long tail and broad breasts, making them one of the most beautiful fowls gracing our show rooms.

There are two varieties of Houdans in the Standard of Perfection, the Mottled and the White. The weights of both varieties being the same. The cock should weigh 7½ pounds, cockerel 6½ pounds, hen 6½ pounds and pullet 5½ pounds.

Well do I remember the good old days of long ago when we saw these grand birds exhibited by such breeders as Daniel Pinkney Forsyth, Thomas Rigg, Dr. Deeming and scores of others. In those good old days the Houdan was a real factor at any Show. Unfortunately during the world war, they seemed to drop in popularity. However, a fowl with the qualifications of the Houdan is bound to attract the attention of breeders and they will soon take their proper place again in the hearts of the true fancier.

The American Houdan Club was formed in 1898 with Frank W. McKenzie as its President

By
JUDGE DANIEL P. SHOVE
Fall River, Mass.
Sec.-Treas. American Houdan Club

and Thomas F. Rigg, its Secretary-Treasurer. The club has been in continuous existence since that date. Its present officers are Thomas F. Rigg, President and Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer. Its present officers are striving to arouse new enthusiasm in the Club and awaken new interest in the breed.

The Club is undertaking to bring the many merits of the Houdans before the poultry public, to urge that they be bred at all times strictly in accordance with the Standard of Perfection and to see that its members deal honorably with the public and promptly exclude from its membership those who do not.

The main points in which the Houdan is superior to other breeds might be summarized as follows:

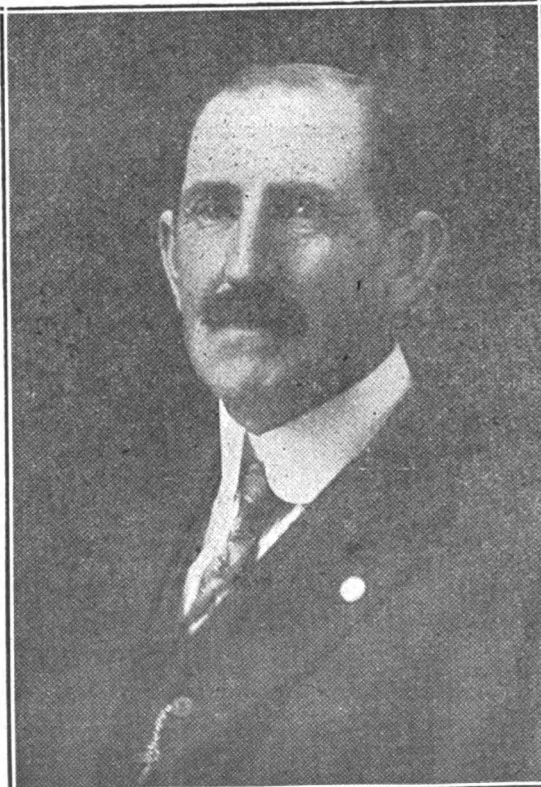
1. Quick to grow and feather as chicks, making broilers much sooner than the Wyandottes, Rocks or Brahmas.
2. Fertility of eggs, nearly every one producing a chick under reasonably favorable conditions.
3. Early laying pullets.
4. Great productiveness of females, hens one and two years old laying as well as when they were pullets.
5. Quantity of eggs, size of eggs and their pure white shells.
6. Ease of confinement and perfect contentment in restricted quarters.
7. Perfect quality as a table fowl, both as to flavor of flesh and the very small percentage of waste in dressing.
8. Small eaters.
9. Hardy of constitution, adapting themselves to all kinds of climates and conditions.

10. An ideal fancier's fowl that breeds true to feather, yet challenges his skill in the production of high-class specimens, and from which it is possible to produce specimens of equal quality of both sexes with a single mating.

These are the characteristics of the Houdan fowl. They will be found well worthy of the attention of both the fancier and the utility poultryman.

Just a word of caution, very briefly, to the less experienced breeder of either the White or Mottled Houdan. In making your matings it is necessary that, in so far as possible, to guard against the following defects: Body set too high on the legs, stub, lop-sided crest, too large a comb (comb should be V-shaped and small), and the fourth and fifth toes growing together. The tail in the male should be much fuller and better spread than in the female. Body should slope slightly from shoulder toward tail.

The writer has been judging these fowls for more than twenty-five years and during this time it has been my pleasure to see some very wonderful fowl, specimens that were indeed a credit to their breeder and to the breed. With the reawakened interest in the good old breed I hope and expect it will again be my pleasure to see many more in the very near future.



Judge Daniel P. Shove

Editorial Comment

More Chickens Will Solve the Problem

A study of the 1920 census brings out some interesting facts and shows that the poultry industry as a national resource now amounts to more than a billion dollars annually.

The total amount for all farm products is some \$14,000,000,000, hence poultry is now about one-fourteenth of the total agricultural income. The total for stock is approximately \$5,000,000,000, and as \$1,000,000,000 of this is for poultry products, it is one-fifth of the total for live stock.

It is generally conceded that with current low prices, poor crops and labor shortage, with the resultant high labor cost, the farmer is in rather a bad way. He doesn't seem to know where to turn to make a little money. The dairy cow and the chickens are the only two promising sources of income. To a great many of the farmers the dairy cow represents too large an initial investment and it does not produce the profit possible from poultry.

Poultry and eggs together are a product that has increased more than 500 per cent in the last twenty-five years. Grain, such as wheat, corn, etc., is about where it was twenty-five years ago, while the cost of producing it has greatly increased. It is quite certain that \$300 worth of poultry will make more money for the farmer than \$300 worth of cows or hogs or \$300 invested in most any of the grain crops.

The farmer is confronted with a serious problem. Many of his former sources of profit have ceased to realize a profit for him. He must find other sources, and more chickens, properly housed, fed and cared for, will undoubtedly solve the problem for many hard pressed farmers this year.

Merits of Wheat as Poultry Feed

With the price of wheat in several States lower than, or about equal to, the price of corn, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture point out the desirability of giving wheat an important place in poultry rations. The influence of war-time conservation of wheat is still evident, according to specialists of the department, but there are no longer any economic reasons for conserving wheat or using it solely as a human food. On the other hand, it is so plentiful and cheap in many localities that it is a more economical livestock and poultry feed than corn.

Corn and wheat are the two best grains for poultry and are about equal in value for this purpose, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Best results are obtained when wheat and corn are combined about equally in egg-laying rations. Following is a good scratch mixture: One pound cracked corn, 1 pound wheat, 1 pound oats.

While wheat is an excellent feed for dairy cows and meat animals, it needs to be ground for best results with such stock, whereas poultry relish it and utilize it as whole grain.

The department points out also that wheat at 89 cents per bushel, which was the approximate current price recently in seven Middle Western States, is \$29.66 per ton, which is a lower price than prevails for various other feeds having no greater nutritive value. The department's recommendations for putting wheat back on a pre-war basis as a stock feed are reinforced by action already taken by some farmers. A co-operative association of Michigan farmers recently published a list of feeds for which wheat could be more economically substituted. This association contends that the local wheat market was below the cost of production and that local wheat would bring more when fed to livestock than when sold on the open market.



The late W. H. "Wid" Card

Widely known poultryman and judge and former Associate Editor of the American Poultry Advocate whose death occurred early last month.

Attend a Poultry Show

Every poultryman and farmer should make it a point to attend at least one good poultry show every year. It will be found time and money well spent to see what someone else is able to do with your own favorite breed.

The fowl of the future will be standard bred in all respects and will be at the same time a high egg producer. The day of mongrel flocks is fast passing and if you are keeping a flock of nondescript mongrels it behooves you to start right in replacing them with birds of the proper qualifications.

It costs no more to feed a flock of regular egg producers, possessing beauty of form and feather and of the right size and shape to conform to the Standard of Perfection, than it does to feed a flock of mongrels. Nor does it take any considerable more time, once you have the proper housing facilities and appliances and your work well organized. Herein lies one of the secrets of successful and profitable poultry keeping.

Attend at least one good poultry show while the season is on. It will be found a veritable dynamo of inspiration for bigger, better and more profitable things with your poultry.

Some Interesting Figures

In a five years' contest, the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, between the period of 1911 and 1916, discovered that all white plumaged breeds averaged 156 eggs per year; all black varieties, 148 eggs; buff varieties, 141 eggs; and parti-colored varieties, 133 eggs.

Also, all rose-comb varieties averaged 147 eggs for the year, and all single combs, 141 eggs.

Also, all varieties laying white shelled eggs averaged 141 eggs, and brown shelled, 137 eggs.

Also, all varieties with smooth shanks averaged 142 eggs per year, and all with feathered shanks, 114 eggs.

Also, all varieties, where hens went broody four or more times, averaged 132 eggs per hen, and where there was no broodiness averaged 125 eggs. The varieties going broody from one to four times laid the highest averages of eggs.

Also, the eggs by all different varieties averaged 24.8 ounces per dozen. It is interesting to note that the eggs by all varieties are nearer the same size than the hens which lay them. The White Plymouth Rocks are twice as large as the White Leghorn, yet their eggs were about the same size.

Also, two-thirds of the eggs were laid in the first half of the day, and two-thirds of the eggs laid were produced in the first half of the year.

These observations were made from 2600 hens, representing 47 varieties of poultry.

A study of the above facts are not only interesting but instructive, and in many respects fully agree with recent findings.

It is a fact that at most of the egg contests conducted throughout the country, the white breeds did the greatest laying, both individually and in flocks. But it has not been shown that the rose comb breeds outclassed the single combs, save in some contests where the White Wyandottes led.

But Missouri's greatest finding is that hens inclined to broodiness gave better averages than those of the non-sitting breeds. This at once is a strong endorsement of the American Class. It is doubtful, however, whether it will hold good generally, as the Leghorns and the Anconas are wonderful layers.

The fact that the Station found that the averages for the eggs from all breeds were practically the same, bears out the writer's contention, made some time ago, that the weights of eggs, per dozen, are about the same with all breeds.

The final statement that of all the eggs laid in a day, two-thirds are generally produced before 12 o'clock noon, and one-third after that, we have found to be so. But the claim that two-thirds of the eggs laid in a year were produced from January to June, may be so when a large number of birds are considered, such as were quartered at the Missouri contest, but trap nests show that it is not the fact with individual birds.

Houdans—and the Francois Strain

THE Mottled French Houdan, so named from the town of Houdan, France, is one of the finest breeds in existence. It is not a made breed but is one of the old standards. But, that is not all we wish to know. We want to know what special points of value these birds possess, its laying qualities and the meat, does it stand confinement well, is it interesting as a show bird? Ah, it is indeed; well indeed it is, and very much so, and therein lies the stumbling block of the Houdan of America. But let us not begin here, it is concededly one of the most ornamental of birds, but what can it accomplish.

Many years ago the Houdan was the most popular breed in France. It was a prolific layer of good sized white shelled eggs, and as a market bird it ranked first. I have the word of a Frenchman, born in France, that this is so. He has told me of the Houdans his people always kept and how as a boy he noted the pride of his grandfather as he drove to market with a load of these fine birds. But we first must have the truth about their egg yield. By nature they are prolific layers and all winter layers, but when the breed was brought into this country it was so fancy looking, with its beautiful crest, that the American people seized upon it for the show room, which was all as it should be only that it had no other value with the majority of the Americans who became their owners except from a show bird point of view.

The wonderful white shell eggs were not valued as they should have been. Enough for hatching was all that was required of them. From season to season birds were selected for the breeding pen that made the best appearance the greatest number of months in the year, but any utility man knows that in mid-summer it is always the shabby little hen that is doing the laying and that she looks shabby because her feed is going into eggs instead of feathers. By and by she will moult rapidly and stop laying until she has an entirely new set

The Breed as a Whole and the Francois Strain in Particular

By E. L. SWEETSER

Schenectady, N. Y.

of feathers, then you would find her again on the nest and she will be profitable from an egg point of view for several years to follow. It would cost you less to bring them through the moult than it would to raise that number of chicks to maturity.

Year after year only the beauty of these birds was thought of, but health and egg yield go hand in hand.

They are practically non-setters. When they do set it is late in the season.

About twelve years ago I decided to see what could be done to bring the Houdan back into her own as a utility bird, and this is what the Francois strain of Mottled Houdans is doing today. If from the shell to maturity she has not setbacks she can be depended upon to lay when between six and seven months old, and with proper care will lay all winter, stopping only from a week to ten days between the clutches, but in the early spring she lets up on her egg production. Later on in the spring season she begins to lay more heavily. This is an advantage, because just about at this time most other breeds are sitting, but the Houdan lays on until late in the season, October first being the average date of stopping, although many lay into November.

I do not believe in forcing feeds of any kind nor at any time. Some poultrymen remark that any bird would lay under my manner of feeding, but this is entirely erroneous and only shows that those people who make such a remark have done but little experimenting. There are plenty of birds that will lay but very few eggs no matter what or how plentiful the ration. I have removed many such a bird from my pens. Others who read these lines will recognize the truth of what I say, and perhaps you would be pleased to know just what my manner of feeding is, and here is as good a place to talk it over as any.

I am strongly of the opinion that more flocks of birds of all breeds are underfed rather than overfed. We read in many a poultry paper to be careful not to get the birds too fat and there are too many that are only too glad to tighten the pursestrings too quickly, but they save nothing in the end. The birds must have the where-with-all of which to make their eggs, else you will not get the eggs. I feed plentifully but never a forcing feed. I also feed a variety and let the Houdan do her own balancing of the rations. In this manner you can readily see that the Houdan of the Francois strain needs but little attention. The Houdan does enjoy the society of their owner but also she can do much to take care of herself.

By at least October first I get ready for the winter feeding, which is made up to produce more warmth than in summer time.

An open hopper of whole corn (free from mould) constantly before the

birds. Ah, that's the feed that furnishes the heat for the birds. Fattening, you say. To be sure it is, but the Houdans will not eat more than they need because they will have a big supply of other things.

Didn't you ever hear of the boarding-house mistress that made it a point to heavily load her table with food? She said that once her boarders got filled up she found they did not eat so much after that. Well, that is the way it works out with the Houdan.

And so we will have constantly before the Houdans of the pure Francois strain the following: An open hopper of whole corn (free from mould), an open hopper of wheat, and open hopper of bran, an open hopper of oyster shell, plenty of fresh and clean water, and twice per week a feed of buckwheat, all they will consume within an hour's time.

If good beef scrap is not to be obtained, then one tablespoonful of bread and milk per bird per day will take the place of it.

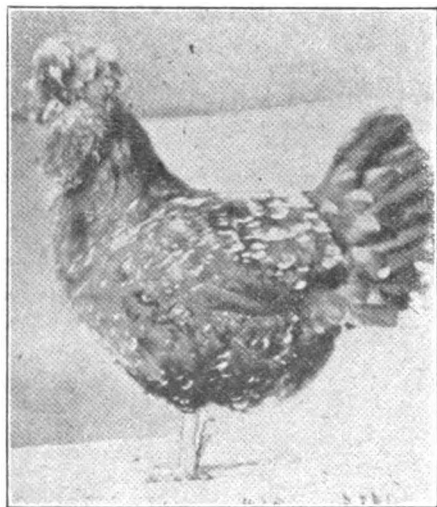
And now for best results. The green feed must not be overlooked. Cabbage is fine, but sprouted oats are even better. By nature the Houdans are light feeders and we want to make them eat. The more they eat the more eggs we will get, and the Houdans are very fond of sprouted oats if correctly done. Sprout them about one-fourth of an inch and feed all they will consume twice per day. Once a day will do if it is inconvenient for you to visit your birds but once a day. Oats is the cheapest grain you can buy, therefore you save your pocketbook if you are generous with them.

Some oats get mouldy in the process of sprouting. There is a difference. Rinse them with clear cold water and you will not experience much of any trouble.

The breast bone of the true Houdan is very long. The bones of the entire body structure are small compared to the bones of many other breeds of the same weight, therefore a six-pound Houdan would furnish more meat than some other breeds of exactly the same weight.

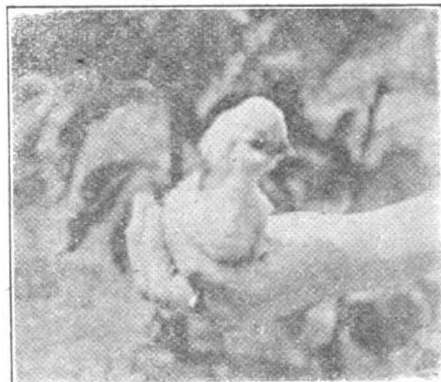
The Houdan, when mature, has a shank much the color of the turkey, and some there are who claim the meat of

(Turn to page 498)



LOVEY LOUISE

A Francois Strain Houdan pedigree breeder with both utility and show quality blood in her veins. Bred and owned by the author.



Ten-day old Houdan chick. Note the high skull. Bred and owned by the author.

Uncle Mike's Page

Dry vs. Wet Mash

Dry mash feeding is becoming more popular every year. It has been demonstrated that feeding dry mash in hoppers is a better way than giving wet mash in troughs, both from an economical and healthful standpoint.

Although it has not been so many years since dry feeding has been generally adopted, it is by no means a new idea. To a certain extent it has been practised for 30 or more years. Thirty years ago Judge J. H. Drevenstedt predicted to the writer that the time would yet come when all mash would be fed dry. We are practically in that age now.

About twenty years ago, Professor James E. Rice, of Cornell University, was asked for an opinion on wet and dry mash, and the Professor replied that he preferred to withhold judgment. There was considerable difference in opinion on this subject at that time, and the Professor was very much undecided.

Professor Rice thought poultrymen are apt to go to extremes when some new idea is advanced. They jump at conclusions. He concluded: "There are a lot of things that will probably occur in the next few years as to its effect on vitality, and perhaps there will be a modification of this method of dry feeding." But the Professor has seen the time when his doubts were removed, and he is now a convert to the dry method.

It is claimed by advocates of wet mash that they lead in egg production, but admit it is only by a few eggs. Granting that is so, is it not worth losing a few eggs for the saving of a lot of labor in mixing and serving mash?

The question in time bobbed up: Will dry feeding keep up the vitality? We can afford to sacrifice almost everything before sacrificing that. Vitality is the beginning and the end of the whole business. If we once lose vitality it will commence getting worse year after year.

Well, I think it has been pretty well settled that instead of losing vitality, it has increased it. Nine-tenths of the ailments that afflict laying fowls come from the derangement of the digestive organs and of the liver. I firmly believe that most of these cases are largely due to the stimulating effect of wet mash, especially where condiments have been added thereto.

It also has been my experience with dry feeding that I have less cases of overfat, no cases of bagging down behind, and it is seldom that I find a fowl that is suffering from howel trouble. All these I had to fight every year during the time I was feeding the wet or moist mash.

Dr. H. P. Nottage claims that dry feeding not only saves labor, but makes larger fowls, larger eggs and a more steady output. He also says it seems to produce continuous laying until the broody period.

Under the old-time mash system the

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

fowls gobble the food down very quickly, far too quickly for the digestive organs to properly perform their allotted task, and the results have been indigestion, or looseness of the bowels, and other symptoms which would indicate that the fowls are out of condition. In other words, these cooked or moistened mash in any cases force the fowls beyond their ability to properly digest and assimilate.

I have noticed all these conditions in my poultry yards while the fowls were regularly fed the wet mash, and have also noticed that the hens would be indifferent to exercising after having received the morning mash. They would sit about and accumulate fat, which in time debarred them from the breeding pen.

I was slow at making the change to dry feeding, but I gave the matter great study and finally concluded to give the method a trial. I feel now that the change has been permanently made.

At one time, in the beginning of my poultry career, all mash had to be cooked. This entailed a great deal of labor. Then came the idea of scalding the mash and allowing them to steam for an hour, which to some extent cut down labor. But the new generation of poultrymen went a step farther, and only slightly moistened the mash, just sufficient to make the meals stick together. So it will be seen that, step by step, poultrymen were advancing until they reached the present system. Feed hoppers are now in use, instead of troughs as was the custom when wet mash was given and these hoppers are replenished every few days. I open my hoppers in the morning when I first visit the pens, and close them at night when I give the grain ration.

I feel that a certain prominent authority has gone a step too far in his dry feeding methods. He advocates and practises having hoppers with compartments—one to hold cracked corn, another wheat, and another meat scrap, and the fowls permitted to help themselves. Another very prominent authority gives his fowls nothing but wheat screenings and meat scrap. I cannot endorse such methods. I want my fowls to scratch in litter for their grain. I want them to take exercise so that they may properly digest their food and keep in good health. I believe that the mash alone should be constantly within reach, but the grain to be fed at stated times of the day, and then thrown among litter so that exercise is compulsory.

I very much dislike to criticise the advice of authorities, for I always feel

they are advising from their own personal experience and trials, but for the life of me I cannot see the advisability of having hens come up to a hopper, like a horse or a cow to the manger, and gulp down all the grain they want without hardly moving a muscle.

Now here is where I believe arose the doubt on vitality. To my way of thinking it is plain that there will be little activity among fowls where they are able to get their feed without work; and this habit surely must have a telling effect on vitality.

My observations have shown that fowls eat slowly of dry mash. It will take hours for them to consume the same amount of dry stuff that would have been gobbled up in fifteen minutes when moistened or cooked. The dry mash is not only slowly eaten, but numerous swallows of water are taken immediately after several mouthfuls of feed, which gives better assimilation, the fowls are not overfed, and egg material is consequently available.

It is claimed that dry feeding gives a better percentage of fertility to eggs, but of this I cannot say. Still I can see where fowls are not overfat there is better fertility, and as dry feeding will not so readily overfatten, the claim may not be without some foundation.

I know for a certainty that fowls or chicks kept on a dry-feed ration suffer less from looseness of the bowels than do those given a wet mash. Dry feed will not sour.

THE QUIZ DEPARTMENT

Q. I have a problem I wish you could tell me about. It is that my R. I. Reds, a year old, are losing the use of their legs. They seem perfectly well every other way; eat well. If you could help me I should be grateful. Their quarters are dry, feed the Mass. A. College mixture dry mash equal weight meal, ground oats, gluten bran, middlings, meat scraps with salt—buy scratch feed; also feed some sprouted oats.

A. There has been more complaint about hens losing the use of their legs, this year than I ever heard of before. There are a number of reasons.

(1) A young hen may have laid, or want to lay, and she may quite unexpectedly lose all power from her legs, and remain squatted down, unable to move. This indicates muscular trouble in the egg organs, to overstraining in laying a double-yolked egg, inflammation, or other causes. Such cases should be removed to a separate enclosure and allowed to rest. The diet should be nourishing—wheat, ground bone, meat, with plenty of fresh greenfood.

(2) It may be rheumatism, due to confinement, lack of exercise, damp weather, or damp houses. A half teaspoonful of Epsom salts should be given once a week, and the legs softly rubbed with witch hazel.

(3) It may be worms in the intestines. Give a teaspoonful of powdered pomegranate root bark mixed in the feed for every 50 fowls, and follow by a purgative of Epsom salts in the drinking water, allowing a half teaspoonful for each fowl in the pen.

Q. I think so well of you as a poultry authority that I am taking the liberty to ask you to advise me, on something that is puzzling.

I am a "Columbian Rock" nut and in 5 years, by closely culling, and with either luck or good care I have developed a 184 average flock, and as you know this is quite a "stunt," considering it is the truth.

I train every day in the year, and naturally there has been some outstanding layers, but I have never been able to get a decent chicken from them, even though they are not forced during January, February or March, and have yard run, but my main problem is that 83% of my 40

The New York State Fair Poultry Show

The greatest of all fall poultry shows has again come and gone, leaving behind it many pleasant memories. A poultry show of the caliber of this one, outranked by only two of our large winter shows, is bound to live in the mind of every lover of chickens able to be present.

The 1923 Show was held September 10th to 15th at Syracuse and was the Eighty-third Annual Exhibition held by the State of New York. The New York State Fair Commission, under whose direction the fair is held, has as officers for 1923 the following: President, George R. Lunn; Vice-President, Berne A. Pyrke; Secretary, J. Dan Ackerman, Jr.; Treasurer, E. J. Shanahan.

Commissioners—Lieut. Gov., George R. Lunn, President, Albany; Commissioner of Farms & Markets, Berne A. Pyrke, Vice-President, Albany; John H. Cahill, Syracuse; Fred B. Parker, Batavia; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo Park; George R. Fitts, McLean; Margaret L. Stofer, Buffalo.

The Poultry Show Official Staff consisted of: Commissioner in Charge, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Superintendent, W. H. Manning, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Assistant Superintendent, W. M. Anderson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Assistant Superintendent in charge of Cooping, Barney W. Mosher, Johnstown, N. Y.

The following Judges placed the awards:

A. J. Braun, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.—Partridges, Wyandottes, Brown, Buff and Silver Leghorns.

M. L. Chapman, Trenton Jct., N. J.—Columbian Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, Anconas, Houdans, Campines, Buttercups.

M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.—White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites.

T. H. Hazlett, Newburgh, N. Y.—Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buckeyes, Creve Couers, La Fleche, Faverolles.

H. B. Hark, Glendale, Ohio—Silver Penciled and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Silkies.

L. D. Howell, Mineola, N. Y.—Buff and Black Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques.

William Hobbs, Riverton, N. J.—Orpingtons, Dorkings, Sussex, Cornish, Jersey Giants.

George Northrup, Granville, N. Y.—Minorcas.

Fred Otte, Peekskill, N. Y.—Bantams. Irving Rice, Cortland, N. Y.—White Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns.

A. O. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y.—S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Andalusians.

Melvin Uphoff, Schenectady, N. Y.—Silver and Golden Wyandottes.

George Webb, Rochester, N. Y.—Dark and Buff Brahmas, White Langshans, Cochins, Spanish, Red Caps, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakenvelders, Sul-tans, Games, Pheasants, Guineas.

John C. Kriner, Stettleville, Pa.—Black Langshans, Waterfowl, Turkeys.

The Pigeon Department Staff was:—George C. Blanchard, Syracuse, N. Y.

assistant in charge. Judges—E. B. Ulrich, Reading, Pa.; J. S. Greenshields, Toronto, Canada.

Pet Stock was in charge of Assistant Superintendent, H. P. Phelps, Nedrow, N. Y. Judges, H. C. Gilbert, Syracuse, N. Y.—All heavy weight Rabbits, except New Zealands. George Hookway, Cleveland, Ohio—New Zealands; all fancy except Dutch and English varieties. Albert H. Sherwood, Nyack, N. Y.—Dutch and English Rabbits, Cavies.

The single entries for 1923 numbered 1537 against 1950 for 1922, games and bantam single entries totalled 474 against the 573 of 1922. The turkey class of 1923 consisted of 33 entries while the 1922 show had 34. Ducks, geese, pheasants and guineas brought out 332 entries against 466 entries in the same classes in 1922. Poultry pens consisted of 302 pens against 302 for 1922. 1007 entries in the Pigeon Department compared very favorably with the 1085 of 1922. The Pet Stock Department brought out 719 entries as compared with 801 for last year. The Farm Flock numbered 79 for 1923 and 100 for 1922. The total entries for all classes in 1923 was 4500 while the total entries for 1922 were 5291.

While it is true that the total number of entries for the 1923 show fell below 1922 by some 791, the quality of exhibits was somewhat better in spite of the fact that the breeder is under a severe handicap in getting his older birds in proper exhibition condition for a big show coming so early as it does. It is really surprising to note how well so many succeeded. Then again it is remarkable the fine cockerels and pullets one is able to see at the New York State Show. In many of the classes, late April and May hatched birds were easy winners over birds hatched in February. Here again the skill of the breeder in bringing along his birds so fast to such a fine quality is well worthy of comment.

It seemed to the writer that entries in the S. C. White Leghorn, White Wyandotte, S. C. Rhode Island Red and Buff Plymouth Rock classes were especially fine examples of breeders' skill in early conditioning.

Among the outstanding winners were John S. Martin, as expected Mr. Martin's beautiful White Wyandottes were even more beautiful than ever and walked off with all prizes offered, including young and old pens in the exhibition classes and to top it off properly won first pen young and 2 pen old in the Farm Flock Class. Truly a remarkable achievement. The Schilling Leghorn Farm with their S. C. White Leghorns won, 2nd and 5th cock, 1, 3, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, cockerel, 1, 3, pullet and 1, 2, Old Pen, 1, 3, Young Pen. The S. C. White Leghorn classes were big consisting of 13 pens and 72 single entries. Among the new comers in this class was J. C. Quanbury of Port Dover, Canada who won 1st cock, 2nd hen, 4th cockerel and 4th pullet. Other winners were Dan M. Poad, Whiting Farms, and Everett W. Bishop, Robert O. Bishop, Mrs. W. J. Ahrenholz, H. H. McGill, M. B. Hickson, Boger & Shirk, F. H. Rivenburgh, William S.

Huckle divided the awards in a nice class of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The White Plymouth Rock awards went to Wilburtha Poultry Farm, August J. Braun, Jr., William C. Ryan & Son, Van O'Dale Farm and Merton Merritt.

The Buff Plymouth Rock prizes were divided among Edward F. Hall, a newcomer from Erie, Pa., H. A. Eiler, Louis A. Perry, Arthur R. Braun, Kingman Farm and Fred Armer.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks made up a well-filled class with honors going to J. H. Webster, Frank B. Sutliff, W. Crandall, Monroe Bros. and A. J. Brown.

In a smaller class of Columbian Plymouth Rock honors were divided by C. D. Schaff, Lyle M. Gifford and Harry G. Phillips.

Silver Wyandottes were of good quality with winnings divided between Allen Blodgett, W. E. Lamson, R. C. Brown, Kenneth Lieber, and Francis M. Wilson. In Golden Wyandottes, the honors went to John Rinehard, J. T. Bird & Son, A. P. Myers, J. F. Scholz, Walter Sponsler and A. J. Braun, Jr. Buff Wyandottes looked up to standard and honors went to Andrew Riddell, G. Arthur Cook, J. T. Kniffin, Edward E. Jones and the Sylvia Farm. As usual the Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandotte classes were not as well filled as these fine varieties should be. The Java and Dominique classes were also rather light.

Again the always popular and justly so Rhode Island Red classes brought out very well filled classes of unusually fine quality. The R. I. Reds are popular in New York State as evidenced by the number of people constantly before the coops. A win in these classes means much and Owen Farms, Sheffield Farms C. A. Sibley, J. D. Rogers & Son, William Elger, A. P. Pettyjohn who secured the awards in the single comb classes deserve the honors. Owen Farms won 2, 4 cock, 1, 5, hen, 1, 5, cockerel and 1, 2, pullet with only 11 entries, also first Old Pen, and 2 and 4 Young Pen. This speaks well for the quality of birds they breed. In the R. C. class the honors went to William Elger, C. A. Sibley, Osborne Farm, Mrs. William Ording, Mrs. C. D. Van Alostine and George H. Clary. S. C. Rhode Island White awards went largely to Lyle M. Gifford, O. G. L. Gifford, Clarence E. Smith and Eagle Poultry Yards, while R. C. Rhode Island White went to Lyle M. Gifford and Delta Farms.

The big Jersey Black Giants were the center of attraction throughout the show. Visitors were interested in this newer breed of which they had heard so much. The class was unexpectedly large and awards divided between Wilburtha Poultry Farms, William R. Cochran, E. A. Giltz, F. W. Spalding, Hedgewood Farm and W. B. Coughtry.

Light Brahmas, always an interesting class at this show was again up to standard. A. B. Curtis, George M. Mapes, William F. Jennyjohn, Walnut Hill Poultry Farms and Dwight Mosher carried off the honors.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

THE feeding of poultry in October is simple. You do not have the varied sizes of chicks and hens as in the spring and summer. The maturing chick, the laying pullet, the moulting hen, alike now can have the same mash and scratch feed. You may still have a few extra cockerels and old hens left for market which will need a different ration for fattening, as will the birds you intend to show at the winter shows. During this month you will still have considerable green food growing in the fields and garden and will not need to use the mow of clover, beets or cabbages you have stored for winter use.

Here is a good scratch mixture for all the fowls at this time of the year. This may be kept before the birds in hoppers for a time but as soon as the birds are in winter quarters it is better to feed twice a day by hand, a limited amount at the morning and a full feed at the evening meal:

Cracked corn	300 pounds
Heavy white oats	120 pounds
Wheat	100 pounds
Buckwheat	30 pounds
Sunflower seed	30 pounds
Coarse beef scrap, sifted	30 pounds

Here is a good mash mixture:

Wheat bran	150 pounds
Middlings	100 pounds
Ground oats	100 pounds
Corn meal	100 pounds
Gluten feed	100 pounds
Best beef scrap	100 pounds

This mixture should be kept before the birds all the time in waste and rat-proof hoppers. Every other two weeks add to the above mixture 50 pounds of old process oil meal. Be sure to feed an abundance of fresh succulent green feed every day.

Drinking water is uite as necessary as food at this season if the birds are to do well. In winter, when they can get snow, they can stand a scant water supply very well, but not in the fall. See that they have an abundance of fresh, clean water in clean fountains or pails every day and that they get it early in the morning. It is true that fowls on range will drink filthy water from any old pool and seem to prefer it to clean drinking water in a clean fountain. Also fowls are natural scavengers and eat all sorts of filth. But that does not prove that you should take chances with dirty drinking vessels for foul drinking water and spoiled grain are two of the most dangerous sources of disease in poultry that we have. The man who takes chances with dirty drinking vessels and is careless about the quality of the water supply is pretty sure to "come to sorrow by and by." With ordinary good surroundings fowls in open weather may water at a running brook or stream and be comparatively safe unless on foul ground where the brook gets much seepage from land filth with poultry droppings, but continuous use of slimy drinking vessels and "bad" water is certain to start trouble.

We depend to a limited extent on bone, grit and oyster shell to fill a need

By
A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

that seems to be a fact in poultry keeping. Somewhere in every pen of females is a single hopper filled with an equal mixture of grit, oyster shells and bone. These three articles mix well in a box or hopper, and the birds take whatever they desire when they want it. Or, you can make a three compartment hopper and put each in a separate compartment. You may theorize all you please as to the need of grit and shells, but the fact remains that poultry miss them when you withhold them. Possibly ground rock is as good as grit, and clover takes the place of oyster shell, but we have not been convinced that we need a change from our practice for the past twenty years.

Among many farmers there exists an unfortunate tendency to assume that the farm flock can, and possibly should, be handled on a radically different basis as compared with the flock of the specialist, and that the methods of the latter finds helpful and even imperative have no practical application on the average farm. This tendency is encouraged by a too widely accepted belief that the farm flock is profitable only when maintained on a scavenger basis. There should certainly be farm methods for farm flocks, but these should be based on the assumption that it pays to give fowls good care, particularly avoiding the mistaken notion that the methods of the poultry specialist can not be profitably applied to fowls kept under farm conditions.

Whether in confinement or on range, the requirements of fowls are essentially the same. The only difference in treatment and feeding permissible where good results are expected are such as grow out of the fact that fowls can perform some services for themselves on the farm that must be performed for them in confinement. It is conceded also that under farm conditions it is often practical to sacrifice individual to mass production; in other words it may pay to be content with an average egg yield decidedly below that which the specialist must secure, making up for this by the greater number of fowls that can be kept. Marked improvements can be secured by making farm methods more closely to those of the specialist. And if the choice is judiciously made, this improvement need not be at the expense of a serious increase in cost of labor.

Most busy farmers do not want to bother with the daily feeding of a moist mash, but the advantages of feeding dry mash are so numerous that there is

really no excuse for anyone failing to provide it. The usual explanation is that the practical value of the dry mash is not fully understood. We do not believe that there is a single farm flock now fed on an exclusive grain ration that would not show prompt improvement in the egg yield if regularly supplied. The addition of dry mash to the ordinary grain ration does not mean more work. It only means a little more interest and it means less rather than more feed consumption, since fowls require a good deal more of an improper balanced ration to meet their bodily requirements than one that is fairly well adapted to their needs.

The feeding of dry mash can be made a very simple matter and the labor problem on the farm doesn't have any bearing whatever upon the question. There are many excellent food hoppers on the market, reasonable in price, which every farm can use for feeding dry mash. Or, one can make a very simple hopper easily. Make a box about two feet square, a foot deep and supported at least eighteen inches from the floor so litter will not be scratched in it. Make a grid of wire netting or of light wooden strips, so that it will fit loosely on the inside of the box. This will follow the contents down as the fowls eat it, but makes it impossible for them to waste the feed, a very important item in constructing a feed hopper. Place these about in convenient places, keep filled with a good laying mash and feed scratch grains twice a day and the farmer's feeding problems will be largely solved.

During fall and winter egg production depends largely upon successful methods of feeding. If pullets are penned by themselves, where they can maintain their activity by being fed plenty of nourishing food, the problem of winter production is more than half solved.

As late fall comes on and the pullets are inclined to stay in their quarters, throw a small quantity of scratch feed in their scratching pens the first thing in the morning. This keeps them active. Such a pen should be supplied with about four or six inches of straw. The pen should be well lighted. The object is to give the pullets a chance to act as nature dictates. It is as natural for them to scratch as it is to eat. For successful egg production the poultryman cannot imitate natural conditions too closely.

Every grain the pullets get should be the result largely of their own activity. If the grain is thrown into the litter they must scratch to get it. This keeps them active no matter what the weather may be. If active pullets are thus made to work for their grain rations there will be little danger of overfeeding. If such rations are not properly balanced, as they are almost certain not to be, the pullets can eat more corn and other fattening grains without interrupting their normal development.

(Turn to page 491)

Fall Exhibitions

OUR fall fair poultry displays have become mammoth affairs. Some of them equal or surpass the largest winter shows; as to numbers and the quality shown in some of the classes rival the best. At Syracuse and at Allentown they have utility and farm flock displays and they have large entries in these classes. These fairs make a special feature of the market egg display. Sometimes there are so many eggs entered that the space allotted to them will not be large enough for all and they have an overflow.

More than twelve years ago I was called for the first time to the Allentown fair to judge the classes for laying hens and market eggs; then the classes were small. Two years ago I went there to judge the same classes. It required all of one day and part of another to judge them all. Twenty years ago I judged all of the fowls at the Allentown Fair. Now they must have six or seven judges to do the work, and all of them are usually kept busy for near about two days. This is a living witness to the steady advancement of Standard bred poultry for exhibition. When a boy of nineteen years old, I judged all of the fowls, the pigeons and the pet stock at the Ohio State Fair. It took me one day and part of another to do this work. Charles McClave was an exhibitor at that time and he continues to show each year.

The Seitz boys were amongst the early day exhibitors at this same fair.

The quality shown those days was written of in the papers as wonderful. There was a paper printed at Elbria, Ohio. The columns of this paper overflowed with statements fully as flowery as we have today each week in "The Poultry Press." If the fowls of that early day were shown today, the best of them would not compare in the slightest degree with our poorest of now. Have we improved our fowls? Yes, year by year in every way we have improved each and every kind then shown. The improvement has been slow but steady. At the same time not nearly all of the fowls shown are as good as they should be. More of us can do better if we will. Now how can this be brought about?

The New Standard

We now have "A New Standard of Perfection" that

By

T. F. McGREW

The Fall Fair Poultry Displays will soon be over for this year. The Winter Shows will begin in November. It is none too early to prepare for them.

will continue in force for eight years. It is our guide for judging. To win prizes we must show fowls that conform to this and to the Standard descriptions in size, shape, color, markings and general makeup. We must breed only from the best, for under the laws of Nature "Like will produce like". If the fowls used for breeding are poor in quality their offspring will be the same. If medium in quality, only medium quality will come from them. Even when you have the best kind, to breed from you will have more of medium or poor quality than you care to have.

We have decided to write a series of articles that we hope will be helpful to all beginners who would like to be able to produce some fowls that will win. It may be that what we write will stir up some of those who are beyond the amateur stage, perchance some of them will benefit as well. There is no subject of more interest to us all than is the pro-

ducing of something better than has been. No matter whether it is a cow or a horse or a tree or a flower, the principle of production is just the same. There is one rule that we must learn,—that is the rule of selection. Improvements in breeding, all of them come through selection. The next step is to unite two or more in a way that will bring improvement.

Proper size may be referred to in a way that will answer for all breeds and varieties. Size is the same whether it refers to Brahmas, Bantams, turkeys, geese, or any other fowl. The Standard describes size and weight. The Asiatic and Black Giants are the fowls of large size. The American breeds are the fowls of medium size. The Mediterranean are the fowls of small size. We should have in our mind's eye the proper size and proportions that are best suited to each breed. Remember that a fowl of small size may be so fat as to weigh up to Standard demand. But that is not proper size. Proper size for each breed should mean proper size. The fowl should look it and its body proportions should be symmetrical. Symmetry refers to a perfect whole.

Learn to know proper size and proportion as you see it. There is no need of the scales to tell this. When you look at a Plymouth Rock, have its proportion so well established in your mind that you can say at once. The legs under that fowl are out of proportion with its body, or that fowl is rather short for a Plymouth Rock, or overly long for a Wyandotte. It should not be necessary for you to ask the judge whether size, shape, or general proportions are right in your fowl or fowls. You should yourself know positively whether this is correct or not. You cannot master the art of breeding until you can yourself answer such questions.

If you will look on page 57 of the New Standard you will see that the official score card has weight or size first of all sections, while in the scale of points, page 65, weight comes second and symmetry comes first. We may as well consider this section once and for all. Symmetry may be defined as a perfect whole. I

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CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL BOYS GETTING PRACTICAL FARM KNOWLEDGE AT EDELLYN FARMS

Edward Wilson, son of Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, the famous packer, is shown on the extreme right instructing the agricultural class of the Parker High School of Chicago how to judge the fine points of poultry. Pitching hay, harvesting and threshing grain of all kinds, currying horses, milking cows, gathering eggs and feeding Shorthorn cattle and other kinds of animals and fowl was the daily routine for six weeks of the twenty boys who were gaining practical knowledge of agricultural work on the Lake Forest farm of Thomas E. Wilson, the packer. Professor F. B. Post, agricultural instructor at the Parker High School, supervised the boys.

The boys camped on the farm and lived in regulation army tents, had their own cook and enjoyed the great out-door life to the full. Suitable credits were given the boys for their work and study and Superintendent John Dickson, in charge of Edellyn Farms, as Mr. Wilson's country place is known, and an authority on farming, livestock breeding and raising, devoted his entire time to the boys. The farm is noted for pure bred sheep, pigs and practically every kind of fowl that thrives in this part of the country. Grains of every character are grown so that the boys had a splendid opportunity of having a complete course of farming to support their theory.

Poultry Activities

Rosecomb Black Minorca Society

SECRETARY'S NOTES

Through the kindness of the editor of the Poultry Advocate our Society is to have monthly representation in these columns and the Secretary would like to hear from every member with items of interest. Henry D. Barto, Pompey, N. Y.

The most important matter now under advisement is our forthcoming meet with the Cleveland Show. No arrangements have as yet been made but it will be done shortly and an announcement will appear in the next issue regarding this event.

It seems to be the wish of the members that two meets each year be held. One a Fall show and the other an early winter show, mid-December being about the most favored time.

Returns from the questionnaire sent to all the members have been gone over carefully and it is most generally favored that the members show singles and pens, instead of all singles or all pens as suggested. Many members don't favor a fall show but so many of them do that it will be well to make plans for one in 1924. It is also the wish of the members that the mid-Winter show be held in different places, as near mid-December as possible, beginning with the forthcoming Cleveland show, December 11-16.

I would like to hear confidentially from all members with a list of stock they have for sale with the different grades, whether old or young. Many inquiries are coming in almost daily and I am often at a loss to know to whom to direct them. So far it has been my policy to direct each inquirer to the three nearest members to the point of origin, but I know very well that in some cases, this has not proved so very satisfactory to the inquirer.

Our new society circular will be out soon, thanks to President Minch, and copies will be mailed to each member with the suggestion that orders be placed by each one wishing to use them in his personal mail.

Washington Show News

The Washington Poultry Show which will be held from November 27th to December 1st, inclusive in the big Washington auditorium, Washington, D. C., is privileged to make the announcement of a trophy which should be of supreme interest to every fancier in the United States.

President Coolidge will give a cup for the best Pen exhibited at the show. The cup will be given outright to the winner and it is the expectation of the Washington show to have such a cup in competition each year during Mr. Coolidge's administration.

Our new President has long been an admirer of standard bred poultry. While Governor of Massachusetts, he visited many of the poultry shows in his home state and during his vacations he frequently spent a few days at the home of one of his friends, William F. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., who has one of the best flocks of exhibition White Leghorns in the world.

In addition to this trophy and the Vice-President Coolidge cup, and the Harding cup, there is also offered for breeders in the American class, the Sec-

SHOW DATES CLAIMED

1923
Nov. 13 to 17—Westminster, Md.
Nov. 20 to 28—Toronto Royal, Canada.
Nov. 22 to 25—Springfield, Ill.
Nov. 27 to 30—Lehigh, Pa.
Dec. 5 to 8—Chelsea, Mass.
Dec. 5 to 10—Indianapolis, Ind.
Dec. 11 to 15—Portland, Maine.
Dec. 11 to 16—Cleveland, Ohio.

1924
Jan. 1 to 6—Quincy, Illinois State Show.
Jan. 8 to 11—Cameron, Mo.
Jan. 8 to 12—St. Albans, Vt.
Jan. 9 to 12—Marietta, O.

POULTRY SHOW DATES

So. Carolina State Fair Poultry Show, Columbia, S. C. October 22-27, 1923. H. H. McGill, Sec., Columbia, S. C.

American Meat Poultry Show, Harrisonburg, Va. Chesapeake Western Railway Bldg., Nov. 3-5 inc., 1923. County Agent Chas. W. Wampler, Sec.

Cayuga County Poultry Fair, Weedsport, N. Y. Nov. 10 and 11. Chas. Mearson, Sec.

Washington Poultry Show, Washington, D. C. Nov. 27th to Dec. 1, inclusive, 1923. Entries close Nov. 10, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Cortland Fanciers Club, Peekskill, N. Y. Nov. 27-30 inc., 1923. E. N. Jewell, R. F. D. 3, Sec.

Eric County Poultry Ass'n., Erie, Pa. Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1923. Arthur N. Clemens, Sec'y., 238 West 23 St., Erie, Pa.

Hug Poultry Ass'n. of Massachusetts, Lynn, Mass., Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1923. G. A. Dockendorff, Saugus, Mass., Sec.

Hastings Poultry-Pet Stock Ass'n., Fourth Annual Show, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Nov. 28-Dec. 1, inc. Chas. Nixon, Judge. Albert T. Wilson, Elmsford, N. Y., Sec.

Miamisburg Fancy Feather Club, Miamisburg, O., Nov. 28-Dec. 2, inc. Earl T. Quillen, Sec. Bergen County Poultry Ass'n., Hackensack, N. J., Armory, Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 1923. Jack Hayward, Sec.

Ohio Falls Fanciers Ass'n., Inc., Armory, Louisville, Ky. Dec. 1 to 8, 1923. Dr. C. D. Schweitzer, Sec'y., Care Haller's Pet Shop, 210 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

Akron Armory Show, Akron, Ohio. December 3-8 incl., 1923. W. H. Moore, Sec., Uniontown, Ohio.

Jefferson Poultry Show, Fairfield, Iowa. Dec. 4-7, inc. E. L. Moser, Sec'y. Springfield Poultry Club, Inc., Springfield, Mass., Dec. 4-7, 1923. G. L. Colletter, 244 Main St., Sec.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4-8, 5th Reg. Armory. H. C. Thompson, Sec'y., 33-34 Franklin Bldg., Baltimore.

No. Alabama Poultry Ass'n., Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 5-7 inc., 1923. N. M. Payne, Sec.

Marlboro Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n., Keene, N. H., Armory, Dec. 5-6-7, 1923. Lewis H. Dean, Sec'y.

Vineland Poultry Show, Vineland, N. J., Dec. 5-8, inc., 1923. John H. Weed, Sec.

Arkansas Valley Poultry-Pet Stock Ass'n., Hutchinson, Kansas, Dec. 10-14, inc. W. H. Underwood, Sec.

Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Ass'n., Cleveland, O. New Public Hall, Dec. 11 to 16, inc., 1923. Frank C. Stier, Pres.

Marietta County Poultry Association, Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 12-15, 1923. Arthur G. Freeland, R. F. D. 6, secretary.

North Bergen County Poultry Association, Westwood, N. J., Dec. 13, 14, 15, 1923. Adam Dorr, Westwood, N. J., Sec.

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1 to 4, 1924. W. B. Atherton, Sec., 165 Tremont Street.

Virginia Breeders' and Fanciers' Association, Inc., 17th Annual Show, Richmond, Va., Jan. 7-13, 1924. J. A. Hallihan, secretary, 2914 E. Broad St.

The Lafayette Poultry Club, Lafayette, Indiana. January 7 to 12. W. W. Zike, judge; Henry W. Heine, secretary.

Windsor Royal Poultry Show, Windsor, Mo., Jan. 2-5, 1924. Thos. W. Southard, Judge. Eden C. Booth, Sec.

Rochester Fancier's Ass'n., Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 7-12, 1924. James H. Westcott, P. O. Box 472, Sec.

Buffalo International Show, Buffalo, N. Y., January 8-13, 1924. W. A. Wolford, Ass't Sec., Lockport, N. Y.

Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, January 23 to 27, inclusive, 1924. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

retary Wallace Cup for the best young Pen.

The Washington show is also offering hundreds of dollars in special premiums and it is the expectation of its officers that in its new quarters in the Washington Auditorium, this exhibition will now rapidly forge to the very front rank of American Poultry Shows. The auditorium is one of the finest of halls in America and can accommodate five thousand birds without the slightest trouble. It was built by the citizens of Washington for just such exhibitions to be held in the auditorium.

If his duties do not prevent, it is expected that President Coolidge will formally open the show and dedicate the show hall. Entries close November 10, 1923.

American Poultry Association Annual Report

The annual report of Secretary E. B. Rigg of the American Poultry Association for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, shows that financially the Association is better off than it has ever been in the past. Cash balances on hand and in banks amount to \$11,376.01, while the receipts for the year amounted to \$36,798.19.

The annual receipts for the past 14 years are as follows:

1910	\$ 7,368.45
1911	28,441.92
1912	20,477.96
1913	20,614.63
1914	18,854.96
1915	16,802.86
1916	22,503.49
1917	15,349.95
1918	14,556.83
1919	14,489.64
1920	20,585.60
1921	27,321.84
1922	30,062.30
1923	36,798.19

A. P. A. COMMITTEES FOR 1923-24 APPOINTED AT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Finance—Thos. F. Rigg, Indiana; John S. Martin, Canada; H. A. Nourse, Minnesota.

Education—Harry Atkins, Iowa; C. B. Ross, Virginia; Wm. Monahan, Massachusetts; J. G. Halpin, Wisconsin; A. J. Phillips, Indiana; Prof. Shoup, Washington.

Legislation—Ben E. Adams, South Carolina; A. D. Smith, Illinois; John S. Martin, Canada.

Licensing Judges—D. E. Hale, Illinois; W. C. Tallant, Oklahoma; Charles Nixon, New Jersey.

Poultry Shows and Rules—Walter Burton, Texas; Jno. F. Marvin, Wisconsin; Leon Youree, Maryland.

Welfare Grievance and Appeal—V. O. Hobbs, Missouri; Thos. F. Rigg, Indiana; E. B. Rigg, Indiana.

Committee on Standards—Thos. R. Rigg, Indiana; E. B. Rigg, Indiana; A. C. Smith, Minnesota; W. C. Tallant, Oklahoma; John Kriner, Pennsylvania.

Marketing and Transportation—Chas. G. Pape, Indiana; W. G. McCormack, Arkansas; U. L. Meloney, New Jersey.

Publicity—Thos. F. Rigg, Indiana; H. H. Collier, Washington; E. B. Rigg, Indiana.

Judiciary—Leon D. Howell, New York; W. W. Henderson, Missouri; Chas. D. Cleveland, New Jersey.

Egg-Laying Contest—J. Will Blackman, California; V. O. Hobbs, Missouri; W. R. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut.

Committee on Relations of Affiliated Organizations—A. F. Rolf, Alabama; W. H. Card, Connecticut; J. I. Lyle, New Jersey; G. M. Curtis, Ohio; Harry R. Lewis, Rhode Island.

Committee on Listing—M. F. Delano, Mass.; J. H. Robinson, Mass.; Geo. Robertson, Canada; Thos. F. Rigg, Indiana; E. B. Rigg, Indiana.

Committee on Yearbook—Thos. F. Rigg, Indiana; E. B. Rigg, Indiana; H. A. Nourse, Minnesota; D. E. Hale, Illinois; F. W. De Lancey, Pennsylvania.

Problems Confronting Producers

ONE outstanding feature in the development of the agricultural industry during recent years has been the enormous increase in the production of eggs for human consumption. The rate of increase from year to year in the quantity of eggs produced has probably been exceeded by few other agricultural commodities. In the United States the value of chickens raised and eggs produced for the year 1922 amounted to \$854,287,000.00. To this sum must be added the value of the poultry on the farm, the birds that produced the eggs for eating and hatching purposes. The number and value of fowls on hand in 1922 has been estimated at 412,000,000 chickens, plus about 24,000,000 other kinds, making a total of 436,000,000 fowls, having an approximate value of \$319,500,000.00. This makes the poultry industry of the United States worth considerably over one billion dollars, but the point to which I wish to direct your attention in particular is that in 1922 there were 1,962,556,000 dozens of eggs produced. Of this tremendous number about 113,000,000 dozens were used to produce the 543,000,000 chickens that were raised on the farms in 1922 and 1,849,556,000 dozens were used for human consumption. A small proportion was exported and a relatively smaller proportion was imported, so that the United States in 1922 consumed well over one billion five hundred million dozens of eggs. The increase in the consumption of eggs from year to year has been the principal factor making for the remarkable degree of development to which the poultry industry has attained in recent years. The fact should never be overlooked by producers, therefore, that one of their chief assets is the good will of the consumers.

From the earliest ages eggs have been an important article of diet and more recently they have become an important factor in the business of the world. World-wide consumption has increased and from a practical standpoint the development of the poultry industry has attained international significance. Great Britain, the world's greatest egg-importing country, in 1919 imported eggs from over fifteen different countries to the value of over \$75,000,000, and now the English poultrymen are predicting the day when their country will be self-sustaining in eggs. Germany has developed her poultry industry enormously since the war until she probably ranks next to China in the number of fowls kept. Canada, with a human population approximately one-thirteenth of that of the United States, probably stands fourth in poultry population and exports a surplus. China, of course, has an enormous surplus, while Russia has great possibilities in regaining the enormous market she once held. France, Italy, and Belgium have already recovered much of their lost ground, while Denmark and Holland have both witnessed a considerable impetus in the develop-

By
DR. M. A. JULL
Senior Poultryman, in charge of Investigations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ment of the industry. Other countries, including Egypt, Mesopotamia, Australia and Argentine are all looking for an export outlet for their product. It is clearly evident, therefore, that the world supply of eggs will soon be augmented beyond precedent. Gradually does one perceive the approaching situation. A problem of fundamental importance in the United States is the adoption of a comprehensive nation-wide campaign of advertising and salesmanship that will insure a demand well in excess of the supply.

Eggs have become of supreme importance as an article of diet because of their nutritive value, their palatability, the readiness with which they are assimilated and digested, and, above all, because of their growth-promoting and disease-resisting powers. The observation of the presence of vitamins in eggs has demonstrated in no uncertain way the intrinsic value of eggs in the nation's diet. Most of all, a nation desires a high degree of public health, in which respect eggs play a very significant part.

There is every reason to expect, therefore, that egg consumption should increase materially. In the United States we are consuming an average of about 170 eggs per capita annually. There seems no valid reason why this might not be increased to 340 eggs per capita, since eggs are served in a thousand different ways and since they are used for many different purposes. Assuming such an increase in consumption, Uncle Sam would require some 800,000,000 laying hens instead of the 412,000,000 now being carried.

At the time of being laid eggs are one of Nature's most uniform products and nothing can be done to improve their quality. You are all aware that one of your most important problems in disposing of your eggs is to conserve as far as possible their original quality. The ob-

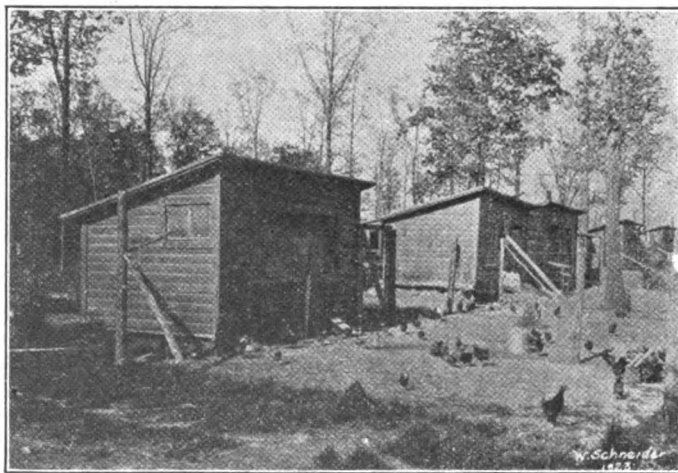
stacles tending to retard consumption must be removed, remembering all the while that before egg consumption can be materially increased you must have satisfied customers. Consumption varies in direct proportion to the quality of eggs offered for sale and the uniformity of the quality received. Producers throughout the country, therefore, must make every effort to preserve the superior quality of the new laid egg and then there must follow a well ordered campaign of education concerning the real merits of eggs as an article of diet. The education of the consumer is seemingly the biggest problem of fundamental importance confronting the producer.

So far, it has been argued that increased production depends primarily upon increased consumption, in connection with which producers must see to it that consumers demand eggs in greater quantity and that they demand eggs produced at home because of their superior quality over imported eggs. There may be those, however, who question the advisability of urging increased production, in view of declining prices. Of all the fowls in the United States, about 93 per cent are chickens, and in 1920 the average farm price of eggs was 44.4 cents per dozen, in 1921 it was 29.3 cents, and in 1922 it was 25.5 cents, while the average price of chickens raised in 1920 was 86.5 cents per bird, in 1921 it was 71.0 cents, and in 1922 it was 65.0 cents. This tendency for declining prices is evidence of the need for increased consumption. That there has been a substantial increase in production may be observed from the fact that in the United States from 1900 to 1910 there was an increase of 17.0 per cent in the number of all fowls, and from 1900 to 1920 the increase was 48.7 per cent. Production is increasing rapidly and larger markets must be found.

A problem of fundamental importance arising out of this question of increased production is that both producers and consumers are suffering in the interests of the distributor. Happily, however, efficiently organized marketing agencies, through decreasing the number of distributors, is lessening the difference between distribution cost and the margin out of which it is paid. Turning now to other fundamentals, it may be stated that there are many economic problems arising on the farm itself in the solution of which the individual producer should be able to do much.

Our remedy for decreasing prices is the reduction of the costs of production. There are three fundamentals, an increase in egg production per bird through better breeding methods, a decrease in the number of eggs required to produce a mature chicken, which it would seem is a problem of breeding and feeding methods combined.

The most feasible way to enlarge the market is for the consumers of the United States to be impressively informed concerning the intrinsic value of eggs.



Some of the coops in Henville, the village founded by Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, where its ex-service men are taught the business side of poultry raising.

Easy To Get More Eggs And Save Feed!

**Marvelous Free Book Outlines Methods
Which Have Brought Success to
60,000 Poultry Raisers.**

A few years ago a man now known throughout the world as a high poultry authority resolved to assemble all his data, facts and figures and compile them in such a way that the men and women without experience could get the benefit of his expert knowledge. This man was T. E. Quisenberry, Founder and Director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station. Prof. Quisenberry had spent many years developing new and better methods of poultry feeding and raising; his methods were far in advance of anything being applied then or perfected since. People who had experienced nothing but setbacks and losses enjoyed splendid success once they used Quisenberry's methods.

Experienced poultry raisers saw in the Quisenberry Methods practical shortcuts to greater profits. They realized that here, at last, was a man with unselfish vision, who had put poultry raising on a simple, scientific basis. Every method advocated is backed by years and years of experience. There is no guess-work about them.



Hens that lay 72 eggs per year increase production to around 200 eggs in twelve months when fed according to Prof. Quisenberry's instructions. People who experience fearful losses with baby chicks now raise thousands with no loss to speak of once they understand the real secrets of getting chicks through the first eight weeks without bowel trouble.

Today more than 60,000 men and women—people with small flocks and folks engaged in poultry raising on a commercial scale with thousands of hens—follow Prof. Quisenberry's methods completely. His fame is now international. All the great gatherings of poultrymen seek his counsel and advice. He managed the American-Egg Laying Contest and is a Life Member and former Member of the Executive Board of American Poultry Association. Prof. Quisenberry has just published a new edition of his famous book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," containing 96 pages. This book outlines all his famous methods. Some of the chapters are: How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed; How to Get Big Egg Yields in Cold Weather; How to Cull Out Non-Layers; How to Tell Poor Layers Without the Use of Trap Nests; How to Select Males and Females that Produce Hatchable Eggs; How to Prevent Roup and Other Diseases; How to Avoid White Diarrhoea; How to Mix and Balance Feed Ration to Get More Eggs; How to Feed Chicks From Start to Finish, Etc., Etc. This wonderful book will be sent free to readers of this paper if they write at once before the new edition is exhausted. Simply address T. E. Quisenberry, Dean, American Poultry School, Dept. 2002, Kansas City, Mo.

The N. Y. State Fair Poultry Show

(Continued from page 479)

Black Langshans were out in numbers and honors were divided by Mrs. W. H. Craig, Fred E. Isbell, E. J. Mesick and Bert Fortier.

R. C. White Leghorns was another big class with awards going to Damon's R. C. W. L. Yards, Louis H. Perry, H. W. Durland, W. H. Craig and J. M. Chase.

H. F. Becker, Ray Johnson, Albert G. Tilden, Allen Mead were winners in the Dark S. C. Brown Leghorns and with S. N. Noble and Bert Fortier were also successful with the Light variety. In the Dark and Light R. C. Brown Leghorns the awards went to E. B. Cole, F. B. Lampman & Son, Harry M. Blackburn and Arthur La-Clair. S. C. Buff Leghorn honors went to F. S. Smith, Frank Broughton, Dakin & Moore, Gilbert Poultry Yards, L. E. Merihew and Carrie Cornue.

R. C. Buff Leghorn honors were divided by Louis H. Perry, Harold J. Shuart and Ray Johnson. S. C. Black Leghorn by William R. Mollineaux, Harry Pease and Harvey A. Drew.

The S. C. Black Minorcas furnished keen competition and awards were taken by George Hicks, William F. Jennyjohn, Theodore F. Ball, Charles E. Gilladett, F. H. Rivenbaugh and A. J. Eaton. Farm Flock honors in this class went to Onondaga Minorca Yards. R. C. Black Minorca honors went to Henry D. Barto and the Eagle Poultry Yards. S. C. White Minorca winners were H. B. Shapley, M. E. Fish, Mrs. J. G. Osborne, William A. Rundle and Mary Meiselbach who, with Ray Johnson and Ralph Wilkens also divided honors in the R. C. White Minorca class.

Blue Andalusians were out in large numbers and were popular with the visitors. Awards went to E. B. Bird, Francis M. Wilson, Walter C. Dobe and Trout's Poultry Yards.

Another well filled class of fine quality was the S. C. Mottled Anconas. Awards were divided by Frank C. Stier, W. F. Bast, L. S. Oatman, G. G. McLaurin, A. J. Eaton, M. C. Peters, Earl S. Wilson and Alfred Bischoff.

Dorking honors in the White, Silver, Gray and colored went largely to Charles H. Yapple, with August J. Braun, Jr., also sharing.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons made up well filled classes. Owen Farms dividing the honors with Kingman Farm and the Egg-a-Day Farm. S. C. White Orpington honors went to Burn Brae Farm, Jill Farm and Mrs. Charles Wellar.

Dark Cornish awards went to Charlton Farm, Stuart D. Talbott, Olan Barnes, August Braun, Jr. and W. A. Shaffer. White and White Laced to Doughty, A. J. Braun, Jr., and W. A. Shaffer.

Speckled Sussex honors were divided by Harold S. Kuhl, R. C. Brown, J. D. Rogers & Son and Charles L. Hueber.

Mottled Houdan awards went to W. F. Bast, Ina Bailey and Daniel C. Bristol. White Houdan to William D. Griffiths, W. F. Bast and Ray Johnson.

Buttercups made up a nice, well filled class. C. Sydney Cook, Jr., R. J. LaLone, Charles J. Lieber, J. L. Thomas and Mrs. Hattie D. Reed dividing the ribbons.

Complete awards of the Show will be found elsewhere in this issue.

**INSTANT
LOUSE KILLER**

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On Your Poultry**

Seize the hen and dust Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. The handy sifting top can makes it convenient to use. Sprinkle it in the nests, on the roosts and floors. Put Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath occasionally—your hens will do the rest. This means louse prevention.

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With one hand stroke the hair the wrong way, with the other sift in the Louse Killer. Especially good for lousy colts.

GUARANTEED. The dealer will refund your money if it does not do as claimed.

1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c
(Except in the far West and Canada)

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**S. C. White Leghorn
Pullets and Cockerels**

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Write at once for interesting free book and price list. Learn how to get one or more \$10.00 Pedigreed cockerels free with your pullet order.

Your best investment in White Leghorns is the stock that we are offering right now. The price is right. The quality the best. Write today.

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Seen and Heard at the Fair

Word came to the Fair Monday morning of the death of W. H. "Wid" Card, widely known poultryman and poultry judge of Manchester, N. H. He was 63 years of age and was born in Millerton, N. Y. Mr. Card had been in failing health for some time but shortly after his return from Philadelphia, where he had been in attendance at the A. P. A. Convention, his condition became worse, finally ending in his death. Standard bred poultry and lovers of standard bred poultry have met with a real loss in the death of "Wid" Card.

Schilling Poultry Farm, Rochester, N. Y., the well-known S. C. White Leghorn breeders, have just sold a string of their beautiful birds to the Japanese government. Two commissioners from Japan visited their farm and selected 18 pullets and 3 cockerels, one of which was first cockerel at the New York State Fair. These Leghorns are to be shipped to Japan to be used by that government as a foundation of a flock which will later be distributed among the poultrymen of Japan. Surely a nice compliment to American poultrymen in general and the Schilling Bros. in particular.

New York State Poultry Association Organized

During the progress of the New York State Fair a number of representative poultry men of New York State gathered at the Onondaga Hotel and organized the above named association. There has been great need in the Empire state for a real live up-and-doing organization of this kind and now we have it. To Frank DeLancey belongs much of the credit for its being. Mr. DeLancey called the meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11, and presided as its temporary chairman. Fred H. Bohrer of Utica was temporary secretary. After discussion, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a nominating committee: E. B. Thompson, J. H. Webster and George W. Tracey. The nominating committee placed the following names before the organization as officers to act until an annual meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden during that show.

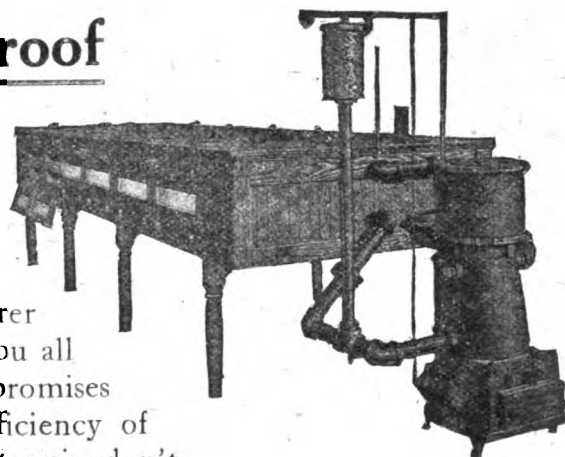
President, W. H. Manning, Saratoga Springs; vice-president, Leon D. Howell, Mineola; secretary-treasurer, Roy L. Pardee, Islip; directors, the officers and J. H. Webster, Buffalo; T. H. Hazlett, Newburgh; Geo. H. Burgott, Lawtons; Robert Seaman, Jericho.

A committee, headed by Judge Howell, was also appointed to draft by-laws to be acted on at the annual meeting. Dues were fixed at \$2.00 per year.

It is now up to you New York poultrymen to join this association. There is much to be accomplished and the fine type of officers selected, with the support, financial and otherwise, of every Empire State poultryman, will insure it being done and done right. Send your money to the secretary-treasurer, Roy L. Pardee, Islip, Long Island, N. Y., and get in-right at the beginning.

After the meeting of the New York State Poultry Association a meeting of the American Poultry Association members in Zone No. 2 was held and M. L. Chapman, manager of the Wilburtha Poultry Farms, Trenton, N. J., was endorsed for director of Zone No. 2. Mr. Chapman is well known as a successful

When Choosing an Incubator Demand Proof Not Promises



ANY manufacturer can make you all kinds of glowing promises regarding the efficiency of his machine. But *promises* don't hatch chicks—*promises* won't make good your lost time and unhatched eggs. Demand proof, *absolute proof*, of efficiency, economy, dependability. Then get the *right* incubator *first* and so avoid trouble, worry and expense. We tell you—and so will Newtown users—that

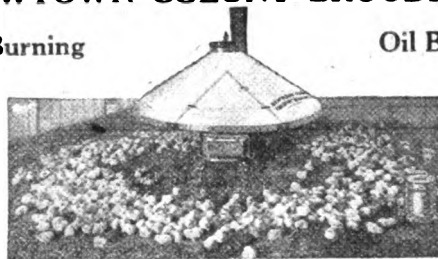
"the Newtown hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

Advise us the size machine you are interested in and we will send you our complete catalog, showing single, double and triple deck types. We have a size and model to exactly meet your needs.

NEWTOWN COLONY BROODERS

Coal Burning

Self-feeding
Automatic-Regulating
Heavy Construction
Fuel Saving



Oil Burning

No Fumes
Lights with Match
Steady Flame
Safe
Perfect

The first successful coal-burning colony brooder—the machine that revolutionized brooding methods. Imitated, but never equaled. Get the original Newtown and raise your chicks. Ask for new Brooder circular.

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SPROUTED OATS

To produce vapor-bath sprouts with their diastase, grape sugar, and vitamins that bring the eggs; to cut down feed bill and run up egg yield; to change 1 bu. grain into 2 to 3 bu. egg-producing green feed; get a

Close-To-Nature VAPOR-BATH SPROUTER

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. We are the originators of the Grain Sprouter and make all kinds and sizes from a few hens to 1,000. Free circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs." Ask for catalog on Incubators, Brooder Stoves, Brooders, Feeders, etc.

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DO NOT LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING

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THE GUARANTEED ROUP CURE

Your birds need not suffer and die from deadly Roup, Colds, Canker, Diphtheria and Chicken Pox. You can cure them—save them all—quickly and easily—with SMOKE EM, the GUARANTEED Roup Cure. The only safe—sure—and certain method of treating these diseases. Its powerful action gets right to the root of the trouble—heals diseased parts—cures cankers—prevents death from complications—saves millions of birds every year—used and recommended by the most noted poultry authorities in America. Sold under a MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

Coupon Below Brings This Book



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SMOKE EM is the most scientific DRUGLESS ROUP CURE ever discovered. SMOKE EM was not discovered by a patent medicine manufacturer but is a discovery of a noted poultry authority, H. M. Spahr, president of The H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate, the world's best known home of registered livestock and trapped leg-horns. It saved the lives of thousands of our own birds—has been used successfully by over 100,000 poultrymen and farmers—will work a miracle with your sick flock—make them sturdy, strong and healthy—and keep them so. Our experience covered the use of every known remedy in an attempt to cure our flock of roup. None availed until Mr. Spahr originated SMOKE EM—the first GUARANTEED Roup Cure. SMOKE EM eliminates use of vaccination and slow-acting serum treatments. SMOKE EM is a simple, inexpensive and safe way to cure your birds of roup. Easy to use. Why experiment and run the risk of losing valuable birds when SMOKE EM will cure them easily, quickly and safely? Mr. T. A. Hall, Milford, Delaware, writes: "I have been advised by a friend of mine, Mr. Edward P. Waters, Hartley, Del., to try your roup remedy, SMOKE EM, canned smoke, as SMOKE EM cured Mr. P. Waters' fowls. The SMOKE EM furnished me with serum for vaccination and it is not chocky yet, and as I have a very bad case of roup I will appreciate your sending SMOKE EM, as I have faith in it."

Approved by California State Board of Health
SMOKE EM has been tested and approved by the California State Board of Health—the country's most exacting health board—where court action is taken against worthless so-called roup cures. Our huge sale in California proves the merit of SMOKE EM. We have hundreds of thousands of letters from all over the country testifying to the merits of SMOKE EM. What this sterling remedy has done for others it will do for your birds. This we guarantee.

Read What These Customers Say

"Some time ago I sent you an order for SMOKE EM and was well satisfied with it. My neighbors will order some soon."—Mrs. A. H. Blackmer, Ormond, Neb. "I am so pleased with the results of your SMOKE EM that you can count on me as a steady customer for it and your remedies."—William Faulkner, Washington, R.I. "I received the large can of SMOKE EM and I gave it a good fair trial and I find it is O. K."—Harry Fueller, Glenfield, Pa. "I have used the can of SMOKE EM and have not lost a bird since."—Mrs. Perry Green, Corbin, Kan. "I will never feel safe without SMOKE EM."—Mrs. Jennie Pierce, Bridgeton, N.J. "I cannot say too much in favor of your canned smoke."—Frank Buck, Metairie, Ohio.

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I want every poultryman and farmer to have a copy of my big 36 page catalog telling all about SMOKE EM and the other products of the H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate. Your copy will be sent you free postpaid if you will mail coupon. Do it today—don't let another of your birds die. Save them with SMOKE EM and keep them well and strong with Spahr Poultry Remedies. Write or wire for our low price and catalog which gives our years of experience and describes methods and preparations.

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SPAHR'S

Spahr's Wormkill

Are your birds light in weight—egg production falling off—birds listless? SPAHR'S WORMKILL will put them on their feet again—make them lay—kill every worm quick. Order WORMKILL today. It's guaranteed.

SPAHR'S

Spahr's Double Health and Egg Producer

An honest poultry tonic without a filler. A discovery of our own breeding estate containing 14 different elements. Its use increases egg production within a few days—keeps birds healthy and strong. Positively guaranteed to please you with results.

SPAHR'S

Spahr's "950" Chick Raiser

A thoroughly baked and medicated preparation on which baby chicks can be brought through the first ten days with lowest losses. We guarantee it to raise a higher percentage of chicks than any other feed.

SPAHR'S

Spahr's Diarokurem

A positive remedy for white diarrhea. Destroys the germs in the intestines, reduces mucus and saves the lives of birds afflicted with this disease. We cannot speak too strongly of this great remedy for those who want a sure relief for their birds.

Dealers: We have a special proposition for you.

THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE DEPT. 20B SPAHR, MD.



SPAHR'S

Spahr's Limberneck Cure

Thousands of fowl each year are sacrificed to limberneck a disease which SPAHR'S LIMBERNECK CURE will eradicate promptly. It will cure the worst case of this trouble like magic and a few bottles should always be kept on hand for emergency use.

SPAHR'S

Spahr's Giant Smoke Em Louse Killer

So far as we know Giant SMOKE EM is the only absolutely sure method of ridding poultry houses of lice and mites. It is very powerful—works instantly and its use according to directions will keep your houses free from these pests.

SPAHR'S

Spahr's Lice and Mite Ointment

Lice and mites are the cause of a large share of poultry diseases and illness. We have perfected an ointment which will always get them every time. We guarantee it to work—and we have hundreds of letters from grateful poultrymen.



I want every poultry raiser to have a copy of my catalog. H. M. Spahr

WRITE ME TODAY FOR MY BIG FREE CATALOG

The H. M. Spahr Breeding Estate, Spahr, Md.
Gentlemen:
Please send me a copy of your big free 36 page catalog about SMOKE EM and other Spahr Remedies.
NAME.....
CITY.....STATE.....
R. F. D. NO.....BOX NO.....

and progressive poultryman and if elected will bring to the office of director a wide knowledge of the poultryman and his problems and an intelligent enthusiasm and love of the work.

E. B. Cole of New Hartford, N. Y., is another breeder who is going in exclusively for poultry. He has a 42-acre farm at present on which he raises over 1,500 chickens, with 100 fruit trees and 25 head of dairy cattle. He has found a farm of 7 acres ideal for poultry and just as soon as arrangements can be made for the sale of his present farm he will take the new location.

Women, as well as men, can win fame as poultry breeders. Mrs. J. G. Osborné, Fabius; Mrs. George Cady, Liverpool; Miss Sara Little, Waterloo, and Mrs. William Ording, Sylvan Beach, all in New York State, succeeded in carrying off their share of the honors. Mrs. Osborné has been breeding poultry for forty years and has not missed a State Fair poultry show in over twenty.

A. B. Curtis of Light Brahma fame reported an order for nearly \$100 worth of birds to be shipped to Mexico. Mr. Curtis has bought a new farm and after several new buildings are completed will devote all his time to poultry. Light Brahmas particularly.

That there is a difference in the money received for large eggs, and that received for medium sized eggs, was ably demonstrated at the exhibit of the Cornell Agricultural College in the gallery of the poultry building. One hen shown laid 180 large eggs in the course of a year valued at \$7.00. Another laid the same number, but these were only medium sized and brought only \$5.58. Another hen didn't pay for its keep, laying only 72 eggs and bringing in \$1.41.

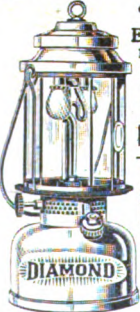
If the roll had been called on Wednesday nearly everyone listed in "Who's Who in Poultrydom" would have been accounted for. We found John S. Martin, Arthur and Bruno Schilling, Franklin L. Sewell, M. L. Chapman, Frank L. Platt, John S. Robinson, H. Cecil Sheppard, Maurice F. Delano, Frank W. DeLancey, J. I. Lyle, E. B. Thompson, Dr. O. B. Kent and a host of others.

William H. Manning announced that it was doubtful if he could continue in the capacity of superintendent. For some time Mr. Manning's health has been none too good, obliging him to give up work in several organizations in which he has been interested. If the fancy loses him it will lose one of its staunchest friends. Let us hope we will see him back next year, and for years to come.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work

A very interesting and most praiseworthy undertaking is the poultry work of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. This exhibit was held in another building under the direction of Mrs. Louise E. Dawley, of Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., a poultry specialist from the Extension Dept. of Cornell University, Ithaca. Mrs. Dawley travels from county to county during the year, giving poultry lectures, demonstrations and judging exhibits at School Fairs. Prize winning exhibits and demonstration teams are sent to the State Fair to compete for State prizes. That this work is do-

Increase Winter Egg Yield New 300 Candle Power White Light

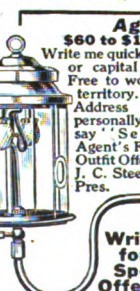


Every poultryman knows longer working days for hens means more eggs. Here's a wonder invention—a handy, safe lantern—lamp—just right to light hen house night and morning. Soft, brilliant white light—like daylight. The advantages of electricity at 1-10 the cost.

Burns 96% air—only 4% fuel
gasoline or kerosene. Gives 20 times brighter light than wick lantern on half the fuel. No fuss, no muss, no odor, no danger. Lights with match—simple, easy to operate. Most practical poultry-house light.

Free Trial—30 Days at our expense. Pays for money-saving, introductory offer and big descriptive catalog giving valuable poultry facts FREE. Send your name today—no obligation.

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1650 Lamp Bldg., Akron, Ohio



Agents \$60 to \$100 Week
Write me quickly. No experience or capital required. Outfit Free to workers. Exclusive territory. Big Season Address me personally. Say "Send Agent's Free Outfit Offer." J. C. Steese, Pres.

Write for Special Offer Today

ing much to interest and instruct our boys and girls in a knowledge of better poultry and poultry keeping can be seen by the really wonderful fowl they had on exhibit. This work is financed and supervised jointly by the U. S. government, the N. Y. State Departments of Agriculture and Education and the various counties.

The winners in the various classes at the show were as follows:

Rocks, Cockerel and Pullet—1st Jessie Thompson, Chenango Co.; 2nd Paul Kraham, Otsego Co.; 3rd Andy MacFarland, Onondaga Co.; 4th Seymour Brainerd, Madison Co. **R. I. Reds, Cockerel and pullet**—1st Harold Winsor, Chenango Co.; 2nd Joseph Davis, Chenango Co.; 3rd Leman Garlick, Otsego Co.; 4th Roland Potter, Delaware Co. **Wyandottes, Cockerel and Pullet**—1st Harold Winsor, Chenango Co.; 2nd Charles Goodwin, Chenango Co.; 3rd Glenn Miller, Delaware Co.; 4th Alfred Moses, Livingston Co. **Leghorns, Cockerels and Pullet**—1st Edna Updike, Tompkins Co.; 2nd Ralph Gates, Chenango Co.; 3rd Mildred Wilcox, Chenango Co.; 4th Roy Cummings, Oswego Co. **Any Other Popular Breed, Cockerel and Pullet**—1st Ralph Gates, Chenango Co.; Jersey Black Giants; 2nd Paul Miller, Chenango Co.; Black Minorcas; 3rd Ralph Gates, Chenango Co.; Light Brahmas; 4th She Id Kenyon, Onondaga Co.; Black Minorcas.

Rocks, Cockerel and Hen—1st Paul Kraham, Otsego Co.; 2nd Edward Judson, Tompkins Co.; 3rd Norman White, Jefferson Co. **R. I. Reds, Cockerel and Hen**—1st Harold Winsor, Chenango Co.; 2nd Sheldon Budine, Delaware Co.; 3rd Edward Clancy, Otsego Co.; 4th William Boyce, Tompkins Co. **Wyandottes, Cockerel and Hen**—1st Harold Rose, Otsego Co.; 2nd Sheffield Kenyon, Onondaga Co. **Leghorns, Cockerel and Hen**—1st Everett Hall, Tompkins Co.; 2nd Leo MacLean, Otsego Co.; 3rd Lewis Sawyer, Otsego Co. **Any Other Popular Breed, Cockerel and Hen**—1st Mortimer Hicks, Onondaga Co.; Black Minorcas; 2nd Donald Yapple, Tioga Co.; Silver Gray Dorking; 3rd Donald Yapple, Tioga Co.; Colored Dorking.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW AWARDS

Barred Plymouth Rocks: W. J. Ahrenholz 2 cock, 3 ckl., 1, 2 pul. M. B. Hickson 1, 3 cock, 4, 5 ckl., 4, 5 pul, 2 young pen. H. H. McGill 4 cock, 1 ckl., 3, 4, 5 pul, 2 young pen. F. H. Rivenburgh 4 hen. R. O. Bishop 5 cock. Boger & Shirk 5 hen. Wm. S. Huckle 1 hen, 2 ckl. A. S. Baker 1 old pen.

Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks: W. J. Ahrenholz 1, 2 hen, 5 pul., 4 ckl. M. B. Hickson 3 hen, 1, 3 pul., 2 cock, 2 ckl. C. H. Honsalter 1 cock, 1 ckl. H. H. McGill 2, 4 pul., 3 ckl. C. W. Pfister 4 hen. M. C. Kay 4 cock. R. O. Bishop 3 cock. Boker & Shirk 5 cock.

White Plymouth Rocks: Wilburtha Poultry Farms 1, 2, 3 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2, 5 ckl., 1, 2, 3, 4 pul., 1 young and old pen. Wm. C. Ryan & Son 4 cock, 3 hen. Van O'Dale Farm 3, 4 ckl., 5 pul., 2 young pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 5 cock, 4 hen. Merton Merritt 5 hen. Burton Hickman 2 old pen, 4 young pen. Edison K. North 3 young pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks: Edward F. Hall 3 cock, 3, 5 ckl., 1, 4 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Louis H. Perry 2 cock, 4, 5 hen, 4 ckl., 5 old pen, 2 young pen. Arthur R. Braun 4, 5 cock. Fred Armer 3 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 4, 5 pul., 3 young pen. H. A. Eiler 2 hen, 2 pul., 2, 4 old pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock. Kingman Farm 1 hen. Oren Hanes 3 old pen.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks: Wilbur L. Wilcox 1, 2 cock, 1, 2 ckl. Plymouth Poultry Farm 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Fred E. Field, Jr. 3 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pul.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks: J. H. Webster 2, 3, 4 cock, 1, 4 hen, 2, 3 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul., 1 old pen. W. Crandall 2, 5 hen, 2, 3 old pen. 1 young pen. Frank B. Sutliff 1, 5 cock. Monroe Bros. 3 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 4 ckl.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks: C. D. Schaff 1, 2, 3 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1 old pen. Harry C. Phillips 4 cock, 1, 2 hen, Lyle M. Gifford 1 ckl., 1 pul.

Silver Wyandottes: Allen Blodgett 1, 2 cock, 2, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pul., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Francis M. Wilson 5 hen, 2, 3 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul., 2 young pen. R. C. Brown 3 cock, 1 old pen. W. E. Lamson 4, 5 cock, 4 hen, 5 pul., 3 young pen. Kenneth Lieber 1 hen.

Golden Wyandottes: John Rinehard 2, 5 cock, 3, 5 hen, 1, 2 pul., 2 old pen. A. P. Myers 3 cock, 1 hen, 5 ckl., 4 pul., 1 young pen. J. T. Bird & Son 1 cock, 2, 4 hen, 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 4 cock. Walter E. Sponser 2, 3, 4 ckl., 5 pul.

White Wyandottes: John S. Martin, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 cock, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul., 1, 2, 3, old pen, 1, 2, 3, young pen.

Black Wyandottes: A. J. Braun Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 pul., 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 2 hen.

Buff Wyandottes: Andrew Riddell 1, 4 cock, 1, 4 ckl., 1, 2, 4 hen, 3 pul., 1, 2 old pen, 3, 4

Oat Sprouter

Make Layers Out of Loafers

\$2.99

To make hens lay in winter you must feed growing green food rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

This home-made Oat Sprouter, shown above, was made in one evening by a 14-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost including the heater was \$2.99. Tens of thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and thousands of testimonials prove that it is the cheapest to make, easiest to operate, and handiest and best oat sprouter ever built. It will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any sprouter made, no matter how expensive. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. Plans for building the sprouter are packed in every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

Don't go through another winter without an oat sprouter. You can't afford to be without one even though you keep but eight fowls.

No Winter Eggs Without Water

Over 80% of an egg is water and no matter how well you tend and feed your fowls, they can't lay their best unless unfrozen water is constantly before them. One cold day with water frozen and inaccessible may stop egg production for a month. A Little Putnam Stove keeps the water at just that tonic temperature best relished by the hens. The increased egg production from a pen of eight fowls will pay for the stove in one month.

The Little Putnam Stove is protected by basic patents. There is nothing like it in the world. It is made of galvanized iron and brass, is 8 inches in diameter, 4 inches high, holds 3 pints of oil and burns a month without filling or trimming; costs but four or five cents a month for oil. Fool-proof and fire-safe; keeps water from freezing in zero weather; can be used under any can, crock or fountain and, also, to heat the Putnam Home-made Oat Sprouter described above. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. Price \$2.50. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2.50 and I will send you a stove postpaid. If, after using it, you do not find it to be all I claim for it and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in ten days and I'll cheerfully refund your money.

CAUTION: Imitations of the Little Putnam Stove, resembling it in outward appearance only, are on the market. Beware of substitutes using old style and dangerous wick burners, which require trimming every day. My label is on every genuine Little Putnam Stove. Look for it. It is a guarantee of goodness and safety.

Testimonials and my booklet, "Poultry Helps," sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM
Route 1002-0
Elmira, N. Y.

LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE

\$2.50
Post Paid

Burns a Month Without Attention

"O. K." SANITARY POULTRY LITTER

One Customer Writes: Bate received April, 1922. Lasted until June 8, 1923. "O.K." is the best thing in the way of a litter I have ever had or anyone could get. Every poultry keeper should use it.

Keeps houses sweet, dry and clean, saves disinfectants, repels vermin. Prevents sickness caused by confinement. Endorsed by authorities and thousands of users.

Sample bale covers 8 sq. ft., 2 in. deep. \$1.00 postpaid. Write for free booklet.

O.K. Company, 156 Water St., New York City

JACOBUS COLLAPSIBLE WASTE-NOT-FEED HOPPERS

This hopper has a Catch Tray, hinged to front of hopper, which catches the food spilled by the birds. This food is NOT WASTED. It falls back into hopper when the Catch Tray is tipped back against the front of hopper (see dotted lines) to close hopper against rats and mice at night. Being collapsible, they pack flat for shipment, take little room for storage and are easily carried home by the purchaser. BUY OF YOUR DEALER. If he has none in stock and will not secure them for you, send for circular and order direct. Refuse substitutes. Demand the New Jacobus Collapsible Waste-Not-Feed.

New York Dept. A, 8 West 64th St. **M. R. JACOBUS** Ridgeseil, N. J. Broad Ave.



CUT FEEDING COSTS

Double Your Egg Production All Year

Use methods of progressive poultry farmers to increase your egg production 365 days in the year and to cut your feeding costs at the same time. Feed sprouted grain the year round for more eggs. One bushel of oats makes three bushels of green feed when sprouted in the—

CHIEF Grain Sprouter

Grows a thick stand of healthy, green sprouts, six inches high, in five days. Built of rust-proof, everlasting steel with glass on all sides to give sunlight on sprouts while growing. No other gives so much sunlight or grows sprouts as fast. No white tops ever appear in Chief sprouted grain.

Special construction, perforated top tray in evaporation pan give sub-irrigation and assuring perfect moisture saturation day and night. The Chief is the only grain sprouter with these big improvements.

Positive heat circulation. Simple, easy to operate. Fully guaranteed. Pays for itself the first season. Send for our special demonstration offer and free literature containing valuable feeding information.

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON
820 Walnut Street Atlantic, Iowa

Evaporation Pan and Perforated Top Tray.

young pen. G. Arthur Cook 2, 3 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 young pen. Sylvia Farm 5 ckl., 4, 5 pul., J. F. Kniffen 5 cock, 3 ckl., 3 old pen. Edward E. Jones 5 hen, 2 young pen.

Partridge Wyandottes: Sheffield Farms 1, 2 cock, 1, 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 3 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul., 1, 2 old pen, 1, 2 young pen. P. S. & R. E. Fish 3 cock, 4 hen.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes: Fred F. Field, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul.

Columbian Wyandottes: Austin G. Warner 2, 3, cock, 1, 3 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1, 3 old pen, 1 young pen. Oren Hanes 1, 4 cock, 2, 4 hen, 3, 4 ckl., 3, 4 pul., 2 old pen.

Black Javas: W. D. Thompson 2 cock, 2, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pul. G. M. Mathews 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 3 ckl., 3 pul., 1 old pen.

Mottled Javas: J. T. Bird & Son 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen.

Dominiques: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds: Owen Farms 2, 3 cock, 1, 5 hen, 1, 5 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 2, 4 young pen. C. A. Sibley 3 cock, 2, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 4, 5 pul., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Sheffield Farms 1 cock, 5 young pen. J. De Ver Rogers & Son 5 cock. A. P. Pettyjohn 3, 4 ckl., 3 pul., 3 young pen. Wm. Elger 4 hen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds: Wm. Elger 1, 2, 4 cock, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 ckl., 3 pul., 2, 3 old pen, 2, 4 young pen. C. A. Sibley 3 hen, 4 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Osborne Farm 3 cock, 5 ckl., 3 young pen. Geo. H. Clary 2, 5 hen. Mrs. Wm. Ordling 5 cock. Mrs. C. D. Van Alstine 5 pul. M. B. Gould 5 young pen. A. J. Relyea 4 hen. Ralph Knickerbocker 3 pul.

S. C. Rhode Island Whites: O. G. L. Lewis 2, 4 cock, 1 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1, 2 old pen. Lyle M. Gifford 3, 5 cock, 2 hen, 3 pul., 1, 2 old pen. Clarence E. Smith 1 cock, 3, 4 hen, 3 ckl., 4, 5 pul., 3 young pen. Eagle Poultry Yards 5 hen, 4, 5 ckl., 2 old pen, 4 young pen.

R. C. Rhode Island Whites: Lyle M. Gifford 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1, 2 old pen. Delta Farms 3 cock, 3, 4 hen, 2, 3 ckl., 2, 3 pul., 1 young pen.

Buckeyes: Harvey A. Drew 1 cock, 1 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 hen.

Jersey Black Giants: Wilburtha Poultry Farms 2, 3 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 3 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1, 3 young pen. Wm. R. Cochran 1 cock, 4 ckl., 3, 4 pul. F. W. Spalding 2 ckl., 5 pul., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. E. A. Giltz 5 cock, 3, 4 hen, 4 young pen. Hedgewood Farm 4 cock, 5 ckl. W. B. Coughtry 5 hen.

Light Brahmas: A. B. Curtis 2 cock, 4 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen. Wm. F. Jennyjohn 1 cock, 2 hen. W. A. Shafer 3 cock, 2 old pen. Walnut Hill Poultry Farms 1 hen. A. J. Braun Jr. 4 cock. Geo. M. Mapes 3 hen, 2 pul. Ray Johnson 1 old pen. Edison K. North 2 young pen.

Dark Brahmas: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Fred F. Field, Jr. 2 cock, 1 hen.

Buff Brahmas: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 1 hen.

Buff Cochins: Daniel C. Bristol 1 cock, 4, 5 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 cock, 1, 2 hen. John T. Bird & Son 3 hen.

Partridge Cochins: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Ray Johnson 2 cock.

White Cochins: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen. Harold J. Stuart 2 cock. Ray Johnson 3 cock, 2 hen.

Black Cochins: Ray Johnson 1 ckl., 1 pul. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pul.

Black Langshans: Mrs. W. H. Craig 1, 2 cock, 1, 3, 5 hen, 4, 5 ckl., 1, 3, 4 pul., 1, 3 old pen, 1 young pen. Fred E. Isbell 3, 4 cock, 4 hen, 5 pul., 3, 4 old pen, 2, 3 young pen. E. I. Mesick 2 hen. Bert Fortier 1 ckl.

White Langshans: Ray Johnson 1 cock, 1 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 old pen.

S. W. White Leghorns: Schilling Poultry Farms 2, 5 cock, 1, 3, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3 ckl., 1, 3 pul., 1, 2 old pen, 1, 3 young pen. J. C. Quanbury 1 cock, 2 hen, 4 ckl., 4 pul., 3 old pen. Whiting Farms 4 hen, 5 ckl., 2, 5 pul., 4, 5 old pen, 2, 4, 5 young pen. Dan M. Poas 3 cock. Everett W. Bishop 4 cock.

R. C. White Leghorns: Damon's R. C. W. L. Yards 1, 3 cock, 3 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 2 old pen, 3 young pen. J. M. Chase 5 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pul., 3 old pen, 1 young pen. Louis H. Perry 2 cock, 2 ckl., 1, 4 old pen. H. W. Durland 4 cock, 1, 3 hen, 5 ckl., 5 pul., 2, 4 young pen. W. H. Craig 5 cock, 2, 4 hen, 4 ckl., 3 pul., 5 old pen, 5 young pen.

Dark S. C. Brown Leghorns: H. F. Becker 1, 3, 4, 5 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3 ckl., 2, 3, 4 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Allen Mead 2 hen, 4 ckl., 1, 5 pul. Albert G. Tilden 1 hen, 3 old pen. Ray Johnson 2 cock.

Light S. C. Brown Leghorns: H. F. Becker 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2, 3 ckl., 2, 3 pul. S. N. Noble 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen. Albert G. Tilden 3 hen, 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 4 hen. Bert Foster 4 pul.

Dark R. C. Brown Leghorns: F. B. Lampman & Sons 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Harry B. Blackburn 2, 4 cock, 2 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul. E. B. Cole 3, 5 cock, 1, 3, 4 hen, 5 ckl., 2 old pen. Arthur LaClair 1 cock, 5 hen. Light R. C. Brown Leghorns: E. B. Cole

Watch for the H. M. Sheer Company's

Advance Announcement

In Next Month's Issue of this Publication—It will be the

Brooder Sensation of the Year

Don't miss it—positively the most important announcement regarding Brooder equipment ever given to poultry raisers.

THE NEW 1924 **SOL HOT** CANOPY BROODER

Is a Revelation in Oil Burning Brooders

Don't buy a Brooder of any kind until you investigate the NEW SOL HOT. Write today for our 1924 Catalog-Folder Which will be ready soon. It describes and illustrates in detail Mr. Sheer's greatest achievement in brooder equipment.

H. M. Sheer Company Dept. 30 Quincy, Illinois (2)

TRADE AEM MARK

THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY

Insure accuracy—get big batches—raise vigorous chicks with perfected A. E. Moeller Thermometers and Hygrometers for incubators and brooders. Write for free booklet, "Hatching Hints". A. E. Moeller Co., 261-2 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rose Comb Anconas

Why not keep the best when the cost is low? Keep the kind that does something beside eat. Anconas spend their time laying, not eating and setting. Give them a chance to prove it. Eggs for Hatching.

JOHN N. LEWIS.

VOLUNTOWN, CONN.

2, 3, 4 cock, 1, 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 4 ckl., 1 old pen. F. B. Lampman & Son 1 cock, 4 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pul., 2 old pen, 1 young pen.

S. C. Buff Leghorns: F. S. Smith 1, 3 cock, 1, 3 ckl., 2, 4 pul., 5 old pen, 3, 4 young pen. L. E. Merihew 5 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Frank Broughton 2 cock, 4 hen, 2 old pen. Dakin & Moore 4 cock, 3 hen, 5 ckl., 1, 3 pul., 3 old pen, 1 young pen. Gilbert Poultry Yards 5 hen, 5 pul., 4 old pen, 5 young pen. Carrie Cornue 4 ckl.

R. C. Buff Leghorns: Louis H. Perry 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Harold J. Shuart 2 cock, 2 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 pul.

S. C. Black Leghorns: Harry Pease 1 cock, 4 hen, 2, 3, 4 ckl., 3, 4 pul., 1, 2 young pen, 1, 3 old pen. Harvey A. Drew 3, 4 cock, 3, 5 hen, 1 pul., 1, 3 old pen, 4 young pen. Wm. R. Mollineaux 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 2, 5 pul., 2 old pen, 3 young pen. Daniel C. Bristol 2 cock.

Silver Leghorns: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul.

S. C. Black Minorcas: Wm. F. Jennyjohn 1 cock, 2 ckl., 2 pul. Chas. E. Gilladet 1 ckl., 1 pul. George Hicks 2 cock, 1, 4 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pul., 3, 4 old pen. Theo. F. Ball 3, 4 cock, 2, 3 hen, 3, 5 ckl., 4 pul., 2 old pen, 3 young pen. F. H. Rivenburgh 5 hen, 1 young pen. Carl H. Jobst 3 pul., 2 young pen. A. J. Eaton 5 cock, 1 old pen. Chester King 4 young pen.

R. C. Black Minorcas: Henry D. Barto 1, 4 cock, 1, 4 hen, 3, 4 ckl., 3, 4, 5 pul. Eagle Poultry Yards 2, 3 cock, 2, 5 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Harold J. Shuart 3 hen, 2 old pen.

S. C. White Minorcas: H. B. Shapely 5 cock, 1 hen, 3, 4 ckl., 3 pul., 1 young pen. M. E. Fish 3 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul. Mrs. J. G. Osborne 1 cock, 4 hen. Mary Meiselbach 3, 4 cock, 2, 5 hen, 5 ckl., 2 old pen. Ray Johnson 2 cock. C. G. Stanard 1 old pen. Wm. A. Rundle 4, 5 pul.

R. C. White Minorcas: Mrs. J. G. Osborne 1, 2 cock, 3, 5 hen, 3, 5 ckl., 1, 3 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Ralph L. Wilkins 1, 4 hen. Wm. A. Rundle 2, 4 ckl., 2, 4, 5 pul. Ray Johnson 3 cock, 2 hen.

Buff Minorcas: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 hen, 1 old pen.

W. F. Black Spanish: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 old pen. C. T. Alden 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 young pen. Ray Johnson 2 cock, 2 hen. W. A. Shafer 4 hen.

Blue Andalusians: E. D. Bird 1 cock, 5 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 3, 4 pul., 2 young pen. Francis M. Wilson 3 cock, 4 hen, 3, 5 ckl., 2, 5 pul., 1 old pen, 3 young pen. Trout's Poultry Yards 4 cock, 1 hen, 4 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen. Walter C. Dobe 2, 5 cock, 2, 3 hen. W. A. Shafer 4 young pen, 2 old pen.

S. C. Mottled Anconas: Frank C. Stier 1, 2 hen, 3 ckl., W. F. Bast 3 cock, 4 hen, 2 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. G. G. McLaurin 1 cock, 1 ckl., 5 pul., 1 young pen. L. S. Oatman 3 hen, 5 ckl., 3 old pen. Wm. Sehm 4 pul., 4 young pen. A. J. Eaton 2 cock, 5 young pen. F. J. DeWitt 4 cock. M. C. Peters 5 hen, 3 young pen. Dan Strong 2 old pen. Earle S. Wilson 4 ckl. Albert Bischoff 5 cock.

R. C. Mottled Anconas: Alfred Bischoff 2 cock, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul. M. C. Peters 1 cock. A. J. Braun, Jr. 3 cock, 3 hen. W. A. Shafer 1 old pen.

White Dorkings: Charles H. Yapple 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen.

Silver Gray Dorkings: Charles H. Yapple 1, 2, 3 cock, 1, 2, 3 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl., 1, 2, 3, 4 pul. A. J. Braun, Jr. 4 cock, 4 hen, 1 old pen.

Colored Dorkings: Charles H. Yapple 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 2 hen.

Red Caps: A. R. Mosher 1 cock, 1 hen. Ray Johnson 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons: Owen Farms 1 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 3 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 young pen, 4 old pen. Egg-A-Day Farm 3, 4, 5 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen, 2, 4 ckl., 3, 4 pul., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Kingman Farm 2 cock, 3 old pen. Stuart T. Wheeler 5 pul. F. H. Rivenburgh 3 young pen.

S. C. White Orpingtons: Burn Brae Poultry Farm 2, 3, 4, 5 cock, 1, 3, 5 hen, 2, 3, 4, 5 ckl., 1, 3, 5 pul., 1, 2 old pen, 1, 2 young pen. Jill Farm 1 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 2, 4 pul. Greenwood Poultry Farm 3 old pen.

R. C. White Orpingtons: Greenwood Poultry Farm 1, 2 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

R. C. Buff Orpingtons: Egg-A-Day Farm 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul.

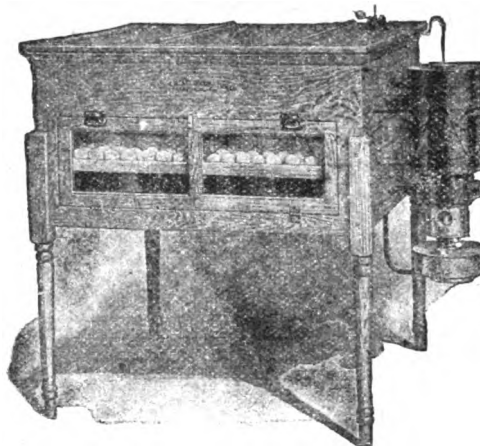
Dark Cornish: Stuart D. Talbot 2, 5 cock, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Olan Barnes 4 cock, 1, 2 hen. Charlton Farms 1 cock. A. J. Braun, Jr. 3 cock. W. A. Shafer 3 pul.

White Cornish: Dwight Mosher 1 cock, 1 hen. W. A. Shafer 2 cock, 2 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 3 hen.

White Laced Red Cornish: Dwight Mosher 1 cock. W. A. Shafer 2 cock, 1 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 3 hen.

Red Sussex: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 hen. Ray Johnson 1 ckl., 1 pul.

Speckled Sussex: Harold S. Kuhl 2, 3 cock, 4 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. J. DeVer Rogers & Son 1, 2 hen. R. C. Brown 1 cock. Ray Johnson 4 cock, 5 hen. Charles L. Hueber 3 hen.



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The acknowledged standard for over forty years, as other machines have come and gone, proves Prairie State unique. Dependable, regular action and constant hatching efficiency in the hands of thousands of owners prove Prairie State supreme in its field.

Prairie State Incubators are the highest type of lamp-heated, individual-size machines—perfect in design; scientific in construction; simple and dependable in operation. They hatch the highest percentage of strongest chicks—and do it with the least care and attention. They are guaranteed to do this—guaranteed for ten years. They cost more than ordinary incubators but the uniform satisfactory results make them cheapest in the end. You take no chances with Prairie State.

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You can buy an electric light and power plant that will light your home, poultry houses, etc., as well as furnish power for a feed grinder, washing machine, electric iron, vacuum cleaner, milking machine, churn or pump, or do any other manual work about your place, for as low as \$75.00.

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Thousands of poultrymen have already installed electric lights in their poultry houses and all are getting big returns in the way of increased egg production—just when eggs are selling at the very highest prices. Practically all the State Experiment Stations now recommend the use of electric lights from November to April.

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Easy to install—any handy man can do it. Various sizes and types—the belted type, using your own engine or the unit plant, complete with engine.

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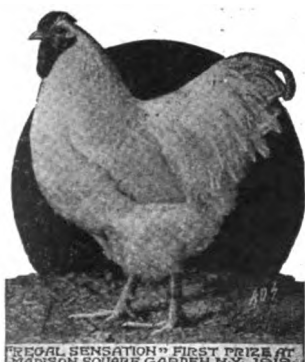


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REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES have stood the test, and may rightly be named the ideal all-purpose fowl. They are splendid layers of large brown eggs, and have made wonderful records in the Official Laying Contests. They are a superb table fowl and mature much sooner than most other strains. Canadian winters are severe but the Regals thrive and keep right on laying with the mercury 20 to 30 below. I raise, as a rule, between one and two thousand January and February chicks, with practically no losses.

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WHY SEEK FURTHER? If you are thinking about starting into the Poultry Business, your success or failure will largely depend on your choice of a breed. If you are already breeding White Wyandottes and are not satisfied with your flock, give the Regals a trial. They have made money for me and they will do the same for you. Book, your order at once to make sure of delivery when you want them. 200 Acres DEVOTED TO WHITE WYANDOTTES. FREE—Send for 20 page Catalogue and Summer Sale List, giving a description of over 1,000 breeders that I am offering for sale.

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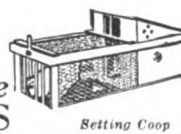
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POULTRY fanciers of international reputation use and recommend Hodgson poultry-houses. These houses are made of sturdy red cedar and come in finished sections all ready to erect. They are sanitary, well ventilated and absolutely weather-proof. There are Hodgson poultry-houses for every purpose. Send for illustrated catalog T. It gives prices and complete information.

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again win the Blue Ribbons at New York State Fair.

200 choice young stock for sale. Write your wants.

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Silver Spangled Hamburgs: H. F. Vierow 3 cock, 2, 4 hen, 1, 3, 4 ckl., 1, 2, 3 pul., 1 young pen. Frank J. Russell 2 cock, 3, 5 hen, 5 ckl., 4 pul., 1 old pen. S. Leroy Stumb 1 cock, 2 ckl., A. J. Braun, Jr. 4 cock, 1 hen.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs: Daniel C. Bristol 1, 3 cock, 1, 2 hen, 2 pul. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen. Ray Johnson 2 cock, 1 hen. Golden Penciled Hamburgs: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 2 cock, 2 hen.

Black Hamburgs: Fred A. Burham 2, 3 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 3 hen.

W. C. Black Polish: Will J. Kelley 1, 3, 4 cock, 1, 2, 4 hen, 1 old pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 cock, 3 hen.

Bearded Golden Polish: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 2 hen.

Bearded Silver Polish: Ray Johnson 1 cock. Harold J. Shuart 3 cock. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 cock, 1 hen.

Bearded White Polish: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 2 hen. John T. Bird & Son 8 cock, 1 hen. W. T. Bast 1 pul.

Non-Bearded Golden Polish: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen; 1 young pen.

Non-Bearded Silver Polish: Walworth Polish Yards 1, 3 cock, 2, 4 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 cock, 3 hen. Ray Johnson 4 cock, 1 hen.

Non-Bearded White Polish: Walworth Polish Yards 2 cock, 1 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 3 cock, 4 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pul., 1 young pen. Dwight Mosher 2 hen. C. G. Standard 2 ckl., 3 pul.

Buff Laced Polish: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 2 cock, 2 hen.

Mottled Houdans: W. T. Bast 2, 4 cock, 1, 2 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen, 3 young pen. Daniel C. Bristol 1, 5 cock, 5 ckl. Ira Bailey 3 cock, 4 hen, 3, 4 ckl., 3 pul., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Geo. B. Hall & Bros. 3 hen. F. H. Rivenburgh 2 young pen.

White Houdans: Wm. D. Griffiths 1, 2, 3, 4 hen. W. F. Bast 5 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul. A. J. Braun, Jr. 2 cock.

Creve Coeurs: John T. Bird & Son 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen.

Le Fleche: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen. Ray Johnson 2 cock, 2 hen.

Silver Campines: Francis M. Wilson 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen. A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 old pen.

Golden Campines: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 hen. Ray Johnson 2 hen, 1 cock. W. A. Shafer 1 old pen.

Buttercups: J. L. Thomas 1, 4, 5 cock, 4 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pul., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. R. J. Lalone 2, 3 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pul., 1, 5 old pen, 3, 4 young pen. C. Sidney Cook, Jr. 2, 3 hen, 1, 2 ckl., 2, 4 pul. Mrs. Hattie Reed 5 ckl., 1 pul., 1 young pen. C. J. Lieber 5 hen, 3 old pen. Paul A. Abbott 4 old pen.

Lakenvelder: A. J. Braun, Jr. 1 cock, 1 hen.

Sultans: Ray Johnson 1 cock, 1 hen.

Silkie: George W. Adams 1, 4 cock, 2, 5 hen. W. F. Bast 2 cock, 1, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 1, 2 pul., 1 old pen. Ray Johnson 4 hen, 1 ckl., 3 pul., 1 young pen. Frank Broughton 3 cock.

Mary Ball 5 cock.

Farmers' Flocks

All Plymouth Rocks, Old: W. H. B. Kent 1. M. C. Porter & son 2.

All Plymouth Rocks, Young: W. H. B. Kent 1. J. C. Oanbury 2. H. R. Barton 3. Robert O. Bishop 4.

All Wyandottes, Young: John S. Martin 1. All R. I. Reds, Old: J. DeVer Rogers & Son 1, 2. Bertha C. Cady 3, 4.

All R. I. Reds, Young: Mrs. C. D. Van Alstine 1. Bertha C. Cady 2. J. DeVer Rogers & Son 3.

All S. C. White Leghorns, Old, N. Y. Certified: Alfred G. Lewis 1, 4. Warren I. Trask 2, 5. Allen H. Buckley 3.

All S. C. White Leghorns, Young, N. Y. State Certified: Chas. P. Leasure 1. Allen H. Buckley 2. Warren I. Trask 3. F. C. Plinston 4. Otto Ruehle & Son 5.

S. C. White Leghorns, Old, Not Certified: Roy S. Rider 1. Chas. P. Leasure 2. George A. Cady 3. C. A. Rogers 4. Warren I. Trask 5.

S. C. White Leghorns, Young, Not Certified: Roy S. Rider 1. Alfred G. Lewis 2. Warren I. Trask 3, 5. George A. Cady 4.

All Other Leghorns and Anconas, Old: Gilbert Poultry Yards 1.

All Other Leghorns and Anconas, Young: Chas. Meerson 1.

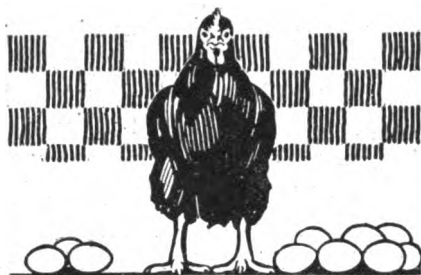
All Minorcas, Old: Onondaga Minorca Yards 1, 2.

All Orpingtons and Jersey Giants, Old: Egg-A-Day Farm 1. Turtle Point Farm 2. Gilbert's Poultry Yards 3.

All Orpingtons and Jersey Giants, Young: Egg-A-Day Farm 1. Turtle Point Farm 2. M. J. McCarthy 3.

All Campines and Buttercups, Old: Kenneth Lieber 1.

Any Other Variety Poultry Not Mentioned, Old: Harold J. Shuart 1.



More Eggs Guaranteed

Wouldn't you like to get as many eggs from one hen as most people get from two? You can by feeding Purina Poultry Chows. Purina-fed hens are producing over twice as many eggs as the average hen.

Purina Poultry Chows

supply hens material to make them lay to their capacity. You are **guaranteed** more eggs if you feed Purina Chows according to directions. The 1923-24 Purina Poultry Book will show you what this guarantee can mean to you.

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8 Leghorns	.25	.80	1.70	2.90	5.00
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crows, the Item goes."



Egg Exhibit

An interesting exhibit of eggs was held on the balcony in the poultry building during the recent New York State Fair, which was a center of attraction throughout the week. The awards were placed as follows:

Heaviest Dozen Eggs: G. C. Hicks 1, Warren 1, Trask 2, 3, 4. Best Display in Carton: W. I. Trask 1, 3, 4. Geo. A. Cady 2. H. L. Phillips 5. Whitest Dozen Eggs: W. I. Trask 1, 2, 3. Geo. A. Cady 4. Whiting Poultry Farm 5. Best Dozen White: W. I. Trask 1, 5. Geo. A. Cady 4. Geo. C. Hicks 3, 5. Best Dozen Brown: H. L. Phillips 1. F. A. Burnham 2. Bertha C. Cady 3, 5. Mrs. Chas. Weller 4. Pekin Duck Eggs: Roy L. Pardee 1, 2, 3.

Best Dozen Farm Eggs (not pure bred): Geo. C. Hicks 1. W. I. Trask 2, 3. Best Dozen Plymouth Rock Eggs: F. A. Burnham 1. H. L. Phillips 2. Millstream Farm 3. G. C. Newkirk 4. Best Dozen R. I. Red Eggs: J. DeVer Rogers & Son 1, 4. L. A. Sheldon 2. Bertha C. Cady 3. F. A. Burnham 5. Best Dozen Leghorn Eggs: Geo. C. Cady 1. Whiting Poultry Farm 2. Arthur Buckley 3. W. I. Trask 4, 5. Best Dozen Leghorn Pullet Eggs: Whiting Poultry Farm 1. F. J. DeHart 2. W. I. Trask 3, 4, 5. Best Dozen Ancona Eggs: Delta Farms 1. Best Dozen Minorca Eggs: Geo. C. Hicks 1. Mrs. Mary Meiselbach 2. Best Dozen Orpington Eggs: Mrs. Chas. Welcup Eggs: Mildike Poultry Farm 1. Best cop Eggs: Mildike Poultry Farm 1. Best Dozen Sussex Eggs: J. DeVer Rogers & Son 1, 2. Best Dozen Any Other Variety: F. A. Burnham 1.

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 480)

For pullets about to lay, no poultryman should be without such standard grains as corn, wheat and oats. Other necessary feeds are meat scraps, bran, middlings, corn meal and ground oats. A good commercial scratch feed is practically essential, because it furnishes a variety of grains at a fair price. The keeper of a few fowls or a small flock will find it as cheap to use scratch feed as to attempt to mix one's own rations. As a rule scratch feeds are scientifically prepared. The object is to supply a balanced grain ration. A good scratch feed usually contains cracked corn, wheat, oats, kaffir corn, barley, buckwheat, sunflower seeds, and even other grains. They form a complete balanced grain ration since they contain the proper proportions of protein, carbohydrates and fats; they provide for body wastes, normal growth, complete development and egg formation.

If supplied with necessary feeds, fowls will usually balance their own rations. Besides grain a natural food for fowls are grubs, insects, worms, and other things found in the fields. Under domestic conditions these things cannot be supplied. Something else must take their place. Some form of animal protein must take the place of natural insect food. Consequently pullets need meat scrap, fish scrap or skim milk for egg production.

If such materials are kept before the pullets they will usually only eat sufficient for normal needs. But experiments by the Indiana Experiment Station have shown that laying pullets must have animal protein in some form to produce eggs profitably. Thus four pens of pullets were fed precisely the same grain ration, but one received meat scrap in addition, one fish scrap, and one skim milk. The other pen received the grain ration only. In one year each pullet of the pen fed meat scrap laid 135 eggs; the pullets fed fish scrap laid 128 eggs each, those fed skim milk laid 135 eggs each, while the pullets which were fed only grain laid an average of 32 eggs per pullet only.

The profit from the pen fed meat

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System Of Poultry Keeping—Get
Dollar a Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then, she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar, or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 352C Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

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down. Complete Henneries Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

scrap was \$1.55 per pullet; that from the pen fed fish scrap \$1.56 per pullet, and from the skim milk \$1.62 per pullet. The pen of pullets which were not fed either of these forms of animal protein feeds was kept at a loss. (Data taken from a 1916 bulletin.)

This positive proof of the value of supplying laying pullets with sufficient of all kinds of feeds enable them to balance their own rations. Only under such conditions can eggs be most successfully and profitably produced.

Feeding Facts

Granulated milk is fed by some with good results. Some makes are absolutely worthless, while others are a very good substitute for beef scraps. However, beef scraps should not be entirely omitted from the ration.

The feed bill may be lessened if when vegetables are cheap, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., are cooked and fed or ground up in a root cutter and fed in a raw state.

Care should be taken not to feed decayed vegetables. Decayed potatoes are almost sure to cause ptomaine poisoning which gives the chickens what is called limberneck, if partaken in any great quantity. Plenty of good feed mixed with common sense is the principal thing in the profitable feeding of poultry.

In its natural state, the fowl in hunting for her food, is compelled to eat slowly, one grain at a time. Usually after each mouthful, the hen is obliged to scratch for more. So ingrained is this instinct that a hen with her chickens will scratch and cluck when she comes to a pile of grain that could be pecked up without any further effort.

Laying hens require more food than those not laying. There is no rule to set down to keep a hen in good laying condition. It is necessary to study the flock. The amount that would be sufficient for one hen might not be enough for another. The laying hens will not only consume more food, but will drink more water than one not laying.

Theory and practice sometimes conflict. Blood meal is said to contain as high as 98 per cent protein, and beef scraps 60 to 65 per cent protein, but more of the protein effect can be secured by feeding beef scrap than by the use of blood meal, because the blood meal is so rich the fowls cannot assimilate it properly.

The flavor of eggs bought from local Chinese farmers is often poor and sometimes objectionable, but this is undoubtedly due solely to the character of the food the hens consume for lack of better, as they receive practically no attention from their owners.

Overfeeding of green bone will give bowel looseness. Feeding of green bone that has spoiled is likely to make birds ill, often getting the symptoms of limberneck. If one feeds green bone, he should be very careful that it is not rained.

Many poultry raisers depend on cut clover and alfalfa to supply the place of green food, but they do not quite fit in to the real needs of the stock. You can compare dried and green cut clover to dried and green apples. Do you prefer a dried apple or green apple pie? If clover and alfalfa is the best you can do, by all means feed them. But do not get it from me that they should be substituted for juicy roots or tender green leaves.

Then hens may be well compared with a piece of machinery. Take an engine for instance. It is a useless article until supplied with fuel or energy. The hens are very much on the same order. She must receive sufficient food to maintain the body heat and repair waste tissue, and then she must have a surplus to utilize it in the manufacture of the eggs. The food to keep up the heat of the body than the one that is properly housed. One purpose of food is to furnish fuel to keep up the heat of the body. Heavy hens require more grain than light birds, and in severely cold weather, all need more to sustain their body heat.

There is no economy in feeding fowls one kind of grain for that compels them to eat more than they ought to in order to get a sufficient quantity of food elements.

A large part of the egg is water, a fact which shows the necessity of providing layers with an ample supply of pure, clean water in fountains or dishes which are kept clean and occasionally disinfected.

The advice is often given, "Feed only the best grain." The adjective "best" applies only to such grain stuffs as are on sale as poultry foods. It is not intended to convey the impression that milling grain is meant. The poultryman needs to exercise good judgment in buying foods, and should know which is best. The best grain for poultry is good, wholesome, hard grain. Damaged grain is unfit for poultry food whenever it is moldy or musty or badly damaged, for certain fungi or vegetable germs lurk in mould and must that may seriously effect the health of fowls. Shriveled or shrunken



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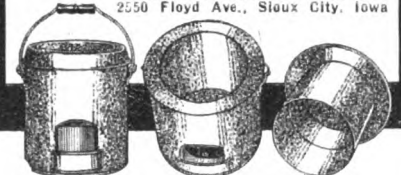
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grain, if not diseased, is good feed if clean and sound. There is also a tendency on the part of millers to work off as ground feed, grain that is too poor to sell readily when whole. The poultryman will need to familiarize himself with the food stuffs on sale in his market and learn which are the best and most wholesome. He will need to exercise his judgment in buying food for his flocks, as it is quite important to know what and how to feed.

Charcoal is a health promoter for the fowls. If you will put some ears of corn in a hot oven and let them burn quite black and feed when the grain gets cold enough you will perhaps be astonished to see how greedily the poultry will partake of the charred corn. Give such a feed every two weeks. We do not mean that the fowls should have to depend on the charred grain for the meal, but an opportunity to eat what they wish from the cob.

Failure to supply grit is a fruitful source of financial loss in the poultry business. Unless fowls have grit in its gizzard, it cannot properly digest the food. The gizzard is a grist-mill propelled by powerful muscles, and inside the mill a process of fine grinding is in progress—reducing the food into condition to be taken up by the blood. In a gallinaceous fowl all digestion has its source in the gizzard. Unless the gizzard is full of coarse particles of mineral matter—pebbles, etc., digestion is faulty and bowel trouble is frequent. Hens on range glean much of the grit required, but hens in confinement, unless the yard is a gravel bank, need to be supplied with grit.

FEEDING QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

Q. Can you tell me the feeding value of rye, either whole or ground, for chicks and fowls, as compared with other grains, wheat, barley and oats. If rye is not a proper food for poultry, can you tell me why?—H. E.

A. Rye is not used to as great an extent in feeding poultry as corn, wheat, oats and barley. The digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of rye is 9.5 pounds protein, 69.4 pounds carbohydrates and 1.2 pounds fat. Wheat contains 9.5 pounds protein, 68.5 carbohydrates and 1.6 pounds fat. Rye is a poorer feed than wheat, can be grown on poorer ground, and thrives in the cool regions. It is said to furnish about one-third of the people of Europe with bread. However, it is not so palatable as wheat, and animals do not take to it as readily. The husk is somewhat heavy, but chickens are believed to grind it satisfactorily. Ergot grows on rye heads, and this is a fungus disease which may cause digestive troubles. Altogether, the grain is not as good a feed to buy as wheat, but in districts where rye and barley are grown, they are used more or less commonly as poultry feed with satisfaction.

Q. What is the best method of feeding capons?—W. E. K.

A. One of the most successful capon raisers in this country says he quarters his capons, a hundred each, in colony houses, where they can have free grass range and plenty of fresh water. They have hoppers of wheat, cracked corn, beef scrap, grit, oyster shell and charcoal before them all the time. Each night they are given a moist mash of equal parts (bulk) bran, cornmeal and middlings, all they will eat up clean. Two weeks before dressing for market he takes all hopper from the houses and feeds three times a day moist mash of four parts cornmeal, two parts middlings, one part bran, one part beef scrap, two parts finely cut celery, with grit enough to grind it. After the night's feed, he coaxes them to eat more by throwing cracked corn out as long as they will pick it up.

Q. Are brewers' grains a good feed for poultry?—G. N. E.

A. Brewers' grains fed as a variety in the ration is excellent. There is considerable protein in it. Feed it as one part of the ration, that is, to two parts bran, and one part of cornmeal, middlings, ground oats and beef scrap, add one part of the brewers' grains.

Q. I saw a paragraph recently, saying, "Don't forget to give the chicks iron. Give it in the form of tincture or sulphate." Where can that be had and how used?—J. G. K.

A. Tincture of iron or sulphate of iron, and the latter is cheaper and preferable, can be had at any drug store. Sulphate of iron comes as greenish crystals, and a bit, the size of a kernel of corn, can be put into two gallons of water. Enough should be used to slightly discolor the water and give it a slightly brackish taste. It is an excellent tonic.

Q. Please give me the feeding value of blood for fowls. There are two slaughter houses here and I can get it for almost nothing. How should it be fed? What quantity? How prepared?—J. M.

A. We cannot give you much light upon this problem as we have never fed it. Fresh blood keeps fresh for so short a time it must be fed quickly. If you attempt the feeding of fresh blood, we advise feeding but a little of it at

first and watch results. It is very rich. Because it is rich, we are surprised that you can get it for almost nothing. Most slaughter houses evaporate it and sell it as blood meal.

Q. Variety is often mentioned in the poultry press by practical feeders as very essential to success, but my experience teaches me that frequent changing of feed and surroundings is neither conducive to heavy laying nor the best for growth. How do you justify these statements with the results of my practical experience?—W. A. G.

A. You have conceived a wrong idea of variety. Frequent changing will result as you say, but it is not necessary to do this in order to have a variety. For instance, you can feed oats in the morning, wheat or wet mash at noon, corn at night, or if found advisable, you can reverse the order, feeding mash in the morning or at night. You can also mix the grains if desirable and add others that you may have. The idea is to give a variety of grains, green food and animal food, yet at the same time follow out a definite plan of feeding and not vary the general order suddenly to such an extent as to cause them to cease laying. Slight variations occasionally just enough to add zest to their appetites, will not only do no harm but on the other hand, be productive of good.

Q. Can fowls be given so much table scraps as to effect their health and influence their laying? I have only a few birds and feed them mostly table scraps. They do not seem to do well and a poultryman who visited me told me that I fed too much of this food. What amount would be right for twelve hens?—C. Mc.

A. Yes, too much table scraps will impair the digestion and weaken vitality. They will eat all they want and sit around. Lack of exercise by scratching for grain in the litter, and eating this rich food will ruin them. You might feed some of the table scraps at noon and feed grain night and morning and keep a dry mash before them all the time. It is hard to advise how much of the table scrap to feed because we do not know what it is composed of. Use your best judgment and feed the table scraps for one meal a day. Take away any that may be left after the noon feed.

Q. What are the best feeds to feed during the moult?—R. D. E.

A. The proper rations for moulting hens should consist of nitrogenous foods, such as wheat, oats, bran and ground oats. A little linseed oil meal should be added to the mash food. Occasionally, feeds of sunflower seed are also good. Just enough corn and cornmeal should be fed to balance the ration, say one part corn to two parts each, by measurement, of oats and wheat, for a grain ration. For a mash, one part cornmeal, by weight, to two parts bran. Feed plenty of animal food like meat scrap, and also green stuff.

Q. Is there any feeding value in old bones as a feed for hens?—N. W. S.

A. There is no nutriment in old bones. It is nothing more than grit to the fowls. Fresh green cut bone is very good if it is fresh. Bone meal is also very good for making eggs.

Q. What shall I feed Black Leghorns to produce show birds out of June hatched chicks? I have been feeding the following mash: 100 hominy; 50 rolled oats, 15 middlings, 10 bran, mixed to a crumbly form with new milk not skimmed which has come to a boil. I have fed this three times a day. Chicks have grown wonderfully but I am afraid it will develop coarse combs and too heavy type. Will it? Is there any danger of feeding whole milk?—J. L. M.

A. The danger in your feeding is that you are probably forcing too fast growth with the result later of leg weakness. We would recommend the following changes in your mash food: cut the hominy down to 50 pounds and add 50 pounds of bran. Would also recommend feeding this not more than twice a day. Other feeds to be cracked corn, wheat and oats, or some good commercial brand of chick feed and later scratch feed. There is no danger in feeding whole milk. It, of course, makes a richer food than skimmed milk. Many of the prize winners at the leading shows are June hatched and with proper care and treatment your birds should be in the pink of condition for the winter shows.

Q. Will you kindly advise me regarding the value of millet as a chicken feed? I have four cars of millet that I was thinking of having threshed and the seed used as a substitute for wheat and feed as a scratch with corn and oats. Also, is it alright for chicks and how early can I start them on it?—C. C. N.

A. Millet is considered too small a grain to use as a scratch feed for laying hens. It can be used as a chick feed, preferably in conjunction with finely cracked corn and pinhead oats, and can be fed as first feed for little chicks.

Q. (1) Please give a laying mash for ducks. My Indian Runners have free range but do not lay many eggs.

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A. (1) Wheat bran, one bushel, corn meal, one bushel; beef scraps, 10 pounds law grade flour 1½ pecks, boiled vegetables 1 peck cut green rye or clover or chopped cabbage or scalded cut clover or alfalfa, 1½ pecks, fine grit or sand, 3 pounds. Mix all with cold water and feed night and morning. At noon feed a rather scanty allowance of cracked corn, oats and wheat, equal parts of each. Keep grit, oyster shells and water always before them. Keep your ducks confined in small yards and house until about 10:30 each morning and you will be apt to get more eggs. On free range they may lay eggs anywhere if allowed liberty early in the morning.

Q. (2) How about feeding wheat to ducks in place of corn?

A. (2) Wheat and oats will answer very well for the noon ration, with now and then a feeding of corn. Would not cut out the cornmeal in the mash.

Q. (3) Is "digerster tankage" good animal food for ducks and poultry?

A. (3) No. Tankage is not a suitable feed for ducks and poultry.

Q. (4) Do you consider cooked sweet potatoes good for vegetable food?—L. L. H.

A. (4) If not spoiled and if obtainable cheap enough they will serve very well, but should not be fed too freely, as they are liable to prove very fattening.

Q. Please give me a formula for a wet mash. —A. W.

A. Equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, cornmeal, gluten, ground oats, cut clover or alfalfa, good beef scrap. Scald the clover or alfalfa. Mix the ground stuff dry. Wet up the whole with cold water or with skim milk. Make crumbly, not sloppy. When milk is used, use one-half the quantity of beef scrap.

Q. I have noticed crushed egg shells as a substitute for oyster shells. To what extent is it necessary to crush them and would it be all right to use the shells from incubators? Would you advise having slaked lime in the runs in addition?—A. B.

A. Simply mash up the shells enough so that they lose the egg shape. In some parts of the West, poultry supply houses are prepared to furnish crushed egg shells obtained from packing houses where eggs are canned. Egg shells from incubators may be used for feeding, but it will be best to thoroughly scald them before feeding. We would not use slacked lime except for disinfecting purposes, and would plow it soon after dressing the ground with it. The dust from slacked lime is very irritating to the respiratory organs of the birds, and where fowls eat slaked lime that is at all lumpy, digestive disturbances and other distressing symptoms are liable to follow.

Q. Will you kindly advise me the best rations for Leghorn hens. Have been feeding oats, (ground) bran, middlings, equal parts by measure, about 10 pounds alfalfa to the above and three pounds green cut bone to 100 hens. The above was made into a wet mash with sweet skim milk. The dry grains fed were ten lbs. oats in the morning and in the evening 10 pounds wheat.—E. D. M.

A. The following is a very good forcing mash for Leghorns: Wheat bran 3 parts, ground oats 4 parts, wheat middlings 1 part, old process oil meal 1 part, Gluten meal 1 part, cornmeal 1 part, green cut bone 16 parts.

This mash must be thoroughly mixed so as to have the juices from the animal matter taken up entirely by the ground grain. Absolutely no eater must be used. Only the moisture from the green cut bone is used in making the mash. This mash should be mixed in the forenoon and allowed to stand until about 1 p. m. in the summer and 3 p. m. in winter. The secret of its success is in it being thoroughly mixed and green cut bone absolutely sweet.

Besides this mash the birds should be fed in the morning and at night a grain mixture in a deep litter to induce exercise. If the above mash is found too rich and forcing, another good dry mash for Leghorns is the Cornell mash and is made as follows: Wheat bran 100 pounds, wheat middlings 100 pounds, cornmeal 100 pounds, ground oats 100 pounds, gluten feed 100 pounds, best beef scrap 100 pounds.

This dry mash should be kept before the fowls all the time in self-feeding hoppers. In addition they should be given a grain mixture made as follows: 500 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds wheat, 200 pounds barley, 100 pounds heavy oats.

This should be fed sparingly in the morning and a full feed at night. At noon give them some good succulent green food, such as sprouted oats, mangels, cabbages, etc. Fresh water, grit, oyster shells are very necessary and should be kept before them all the time.

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A Scientific Method of Preventing Roup and Its Allied Diseases

By E. C. Khuen, D. V. M.

It is not untimely to again stress the tendency of the modern treatment of disease toward the preventive. This is primarily due to the true humaneness and practical economy of this method of disease prevention. While many phases of remedial treatment have been employed, the laboratory and through it the production of biologics has made remarkable strides to bring about this situation.

However, certain fundamental principles, viz., hygiene and sanitation, rationing and watering, quarantine and such surgical and medical treatment as is necessary should be given thorough consideration and practiced in conjunction with vaccination—a phase in preventive medicine.

Between the extremes, normality and health on the one side and death and ultimate disintegration on the other, various steps exist and the laboratory worker may microscopically trace the course in the various changes involved.

In not nearly all diseases and conditions is bacterin primarily concerned, nor is the presence of pathogenic micro-organisms on, about or within the animal body always evidence of disease. As an example, some digestive processes depend largely upon the presence and action of certain bacteria which are normal inhabitants of the intestinal tract.

When the body resistance is lowered from any one of various causes or the continuity of the skin or mucous membranes is broken, bacterial invasions and consequent infection result. Being normally foreign to the animal body, micro-organisms and their by-products, whether toxic or not, gives rise to an inflammatory condition.

In many diseases, such as roup, chickenpox, etc., the fowl's resistance is so lowered by the primary infection that the infected individual falls easy prey to the numerous types of bacterin commonly called "secondary invaders".

Susceptibility and Immunity

By susceptibility is meant the predisposition of an individual (man or animal) to contract disease. Conversely, immunity is the relative ability to resist infection.

Susceptibility may be permanent as in subjects of poor general constitution; or temporary, as in those weakened by improper care, poor ventilation, exposure, insufficient food and water, etc.

Natural immunity is an inborn resistance to infectious disease. It may be possessed by all or a part of a species or only by certain individuals.

Acquired immunity—also known as artificial or induced immunity, is a specific resistance acquired by the individual toward a certain infectious disease. This type of immunity is of two kinds—active and passive.

Active acquired immunity is that type in which the patient produces its own immunity as a result of the activity of its body cells which elaborate antibodies or immune substances in response to stimulation by bacteria or their products.

Active immunity may also be brought about by inoculating the patient with



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Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
Growing Chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

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- (a) attenuated (weakened) bacterin or virus, or
- (b) bacterins—suspensions of killed bacterin in physiologic salt solution to which has been added a preservative as carbolic acid.
- (c) Cultural extracts and filtrates, containing the toxic (poisonous) products of bacterial growth.

Passive acquired immunity is produced by injection into an individual, blood serum from another individual whose body cell activity, under stimulation, has produced excess immune bodies. This serum is produced by hyper-immunizing laboratory animals, usually the horse.

So far as biologic treatment is practiced in the poultry flock, only two preparations are being widely used—bacterin and virus.

The former is most generally used throughout the United States and abroad and this can be accounted for due to the long keeping qualities of such a product.

The use of virus is more confined to areas in which chickenpox seems to be most prevalent.

These preparations are prepared quite differently and in general have few things in common.

The following tabulation will show this:

Bacterin

A killed suspension of germs.

Does not cause disease.

Used as a preventive and treatment for chickenpox, roup, canker, diphtheria, catarrh and cholera.

Used in healthy as well as sick flocks.

Its potency (power to bestow immunity) persists for two years from date of manufacture.

Can be kept on hand at all times and used immediately upon appearance of disease.

Concentration—known.

Virus

An attenuated (weakened but living) suspension of a particular group of germs not discernible when subjected to the most powerful microscopes.

Causes a mild form of disease.

Used as a preventive for chickenpox only.

Should be used only if flocks show symptoms of chickenpox.

Immunizing qualities usually disappear about two to three weeks after date of manufacture.

Can not be kept on hand any length of time, due to short duration of potency.

Concentration—cannot be determined.

Both preparations when administered confer a relatively lasting active immunity, but the advantages to be obtained through the use of bacterin needs no explanation after comparing the merits of each.

The U. S. Army and Navy require all recruits to be vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever upon entrance into training stations. The U. S. Department of Agriculture regulations governing the interstate shipment of certain animals makes it necessary that the animal be vaccinated—hog cholera vaccination is an example.

Surely these institutions would not enforce such rules and regulations if some great good was not possible.

Vaccination is the answer to the poultry problem as well, and investigation has shown fowl cholera, roup, canker, sore head, chickenpox, fowl diphtheria and other similar diseases to be satisfactorily controlled by this method.

Don't allow your eggs to become fertile during the summer laying season. Keep the roosters out of your flocks. Thousands of eggs spoil every year for the lack of taking this precaution.

Fall Exhibitions

(Continued from page 481)

wrote as follows in 1912: "Symmetry is the blending of all sections or parts of a fowl into a harmonious whole." This stands today as it did at that time—a true definition of the word. To be a judge or to be a fancier one must be able to select a fowl that has symmetry. When you do not do this you cannot quite grasp the situation. When you do not understand symmetry you cannot select the best for either showing or breeding.

There was shown in New York in January, 1922, a White Plymouth Rock cock bird and a White Wyandotte cock bird, both of which had the most perfect size, shape and symmetry. These two were the models of their kind. It might be written of them, as has been written of Peter the Great, the trotting sire, not the production of a year or a century, but the best of their kind for all time. Almost every one who saw them could see in them perfection. We must learn to select such specimens from our flocks or from any flock where we see them. There are many equally good ones left to bloom unseen, because no one equal to the selection has seen them.

As a sample of this, a number of years ago three of us went to a farm to stay over Sunday and to have a look at a lot of fowls that were to go to the Boston and to the New York shows. Two of us were looking over the flock and selected a cockerel and a pullet that were not selected by those at the farm as good enough to show. The owner sent the cockerel to Boston and the pullet to New York. Both of these won blue ribbons. The real reason for this was that the owner selected the ones that he favored. The cockerel and pullet were selected for size, shape, color and markings and for general makeup. All of these combined made the perfect whole that won the prize. The cockerel made his mark as a producer for quality.

It will not make any difference what breed or variety you may have to select from, the principle is the same. Each breed has its proper form. No other shape or form can be selected as correct. It is not correct to have the Plymouth Rock shape for a Wyandotte, nor is it proper to have the short or round body formation for the Plymouth Rock. We have all of us seen plenty of fowls with Wyandotte combs and bodies more like a Plymouth Rock than a Wyandotte shown for Wyandottes. Some of them win prizes. This is bad for the breed. None of this type should be found in the pens for breeding Wyandottes for exhibition. None of that kind will produce stock fit for showing in strong competition. Let us repeat, "Like will produce like". Fine or first-class shape cannot be bred from fowls that are lacking in symmetry.

Proper size is of importance to all breeds. It is just as important in a Brahma as in a Bantam, and proper size should not refer to a very fat Brahma of small size, nor to a Bantam that has more fat or weight than the Standard calls for. A Brahma, Cochon or Langshan should be of large size,—not small in size and fat and heavy. They should look the character. As one writer has expressed it, a Brahma cockerel should fill the exhibition cake. A Bantam should be small in every way. Let me add that a Plymouth Rock or a Rhode Island Red or an Orpington should have the proper size for the breed and

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NEWTON, N. J.—F. Leon Brown, county farm agent, announced today that he has successfully vaccinated 8,000 hens and roosters here against chickenpox, roup, canker and pneumonia. The operation had no deleterious effect on the egg production of the hens. Brown said he had for some time been experimenting with a new serum because of the high death rate of chickens in the county. The serum is injected in the loose skin beneath the wing.

Chicago Herald and Examiner

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not be made to come into weight by heavy feeding. One positive rule for breeding is to breed proper size.

The third section in the scale of points is one of most influence in our poultry shows. Condition rules today in many classes. While the very best of condition may not make a winner of a fowl of poor quality. No fowl, no matter how good it may be, can win at New York or Boston if lacking in condition. What is condition? may me asked at this time. Condition is, properly speaking, the state of health and plumage of a fowl. It may refer only to the finish of plumage. To be in the best of condition a fowl must be of spotless purity. This must include every inch from the point of beak to the end of the toe nails. Our Standard defines condition as the state of health and the cleanliness of plumage, head and legs.

There is printed in both the pages of the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte Standard Breed Book a most complete description of how to condition fowls for exhibition. This information alone is worth more than the cost of the book. (These books can be purchased from the publisher of this journal for two dollars and fifty cents each.) All who will study and apply these rules for conditioning fowls for the show room can have their fowls near about perfect as to this. It pays to know how. I know some who never ship a fowl, the value of which exceeds five dollars, without having the fowl in good condition. No one should ever ship a fowl to a customer that is lacking in condition. A fowl whose plumage is full of lice or feather mites cannot win under a careful judge. Such a fowl is not fit to send to a customer. It is usually a loss of time and money to send a fowl afflicted in such a way to a show.

Head and its belongings, including comb and ear lobes, are of importance,—comb is perhaps of more importance than is shown in the six counts allotted to it. The entire combination of comb, head and its belongings and wattles, count about one-fourth of the entire scale of points for the American breeds; more than this for some of the other kinds. Nothing is less attractive than a bad comb. Whether a single comb or a rose comb, it must be of proper size and not of bad formation. A comb of any kind can be either too large or too small. To be attractive, it must be just right for the breed.

We shall attempt later to make plain the proper type of comb for each breed. This will come in future descriptions of the breeds. We shall at this time describe only in a general way the separate sections in the scale of points. We know of no better way to train ourselves in the art of selecting combs to fit the fowls than to begin on page 22 and study the illustrations there. Run over each page and consider each illustration good or bad that includes a comb of any kind. You will find quite a number of them before you come to page 60, on which is illustrated the first one of the American breeds. From the several illustrations of the Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds, you should gain a proper conception not only of comb but of all head points while considering these. Study shanks and feet and ask yourself whether any of these are long or out of proportion.

Tail, and legs and toes may be considered in a general way. I do not know of any fowl that should have a narrow

back or a pinched tail, yet we do see them in the show room. Such backs and tails are always wrong. A fowl that has a narrow back or a pinched or contracted tail belongs in the market stall for food and not in the breeding pen or show room. Fowls of all kinds should have a broad back that continues to the tail. The tail should have a spread that continues proper proportions. The sides should be rounded off to the breast bone and there should be width enough to make the fowl wide between the thighs.

Wings will set properly against a body formation of this kind. This, with a round, full breast, and an abdomen of proper proportion, will conform to the ideal form or shape that belongs to the breed. There is no use whatever to try to deceive ourselves into a belief that bad form is proper form. The day has gone for this. There are too many fowls of proper quality for anyone to even try to get ahead of fowls of even medium quality. This is the day of "The Very Best or None." All fowls lacking in Standard qualities belong in the utility or commercial classes.

Legs and toes are of vital importance. If too long they will spoil an otherwise good fowl. No fowl can be of good appearance that has either legs that are too long or so short as to give the fowl a low set appearance. Each breed has its description of legs. In the Plymouth Rock the legs are of medium length. The legs of the Wyandotte have a shorter appearance. The legs of the Javas and Reds are more like the Plymouth Rock. No other fowl should have so long a leg as have the Langshan, yet we do see some of the Black Giants with legs entirely too long for the breed.

To have a fowl proper for exhibition it must conform section by section with Standard description. No other law or rule can govern the placing of awards. Breeders, exhibitors and judges alike must follow this rule or fail in their part of the program. We shall in our next article apply these rules to the American breeds. Thereafter we shall consider each breed as printed in the Standard.

VIRGINIA'S BIG SHOW AT RICHMOND JAN. 7-13, 1924

Secretary Hallihan of the Virginia Breeders' and Fanciers' Association of Richmond, Va., advises us that premium list will be ready November 15th. Judges Eberly and Dennis have been obtained to place the ribbons on the poultry, with Lieutenant McAtee of the Government Pigeon Lofts at Washington, judge of pigeon entries. Secretary Hallihan's address is 2914 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

From Bill to Hen

By W. A. Dreher

Dere Hen:

I feel just lik shoutin over th good raport wich you gav me of yore opperashuns. Parhaps you thot in my leters I was to insistant in som things wich I rapeted but aint it tru, Hen, that we ferget all moast as mutch as we lern. But we, as' has had our noks an set baks som yeres past when infermashun was not as plaintifull as it is theas hear days just lerned by sad xperiens how importeft meny of the aparent insignifikant things in whan we had only fue poltry paipers an fue books. Yore now getin to the klimax in yore xperiens as a polterer. If thare is enythink in natur or in art, Hen, moar intrestin an inspirin as a thousand or 2 of just sutch pulets, promisin as yores are, yore old frend woud lik to feste his eyes on it. Wot maks me say that, Hen? Just this, I'm konfidant yore feelins is just lik that. Dont let yore anthusiasm run way with you. Somtims just whan suksess seams within our grasp thare is daninger lurkin somwhares nere.

Yore now enterin in to the just raward of yore labers, or thareabouts, an dont maik the saim mistak so meny has maid. Getin kairless. No, Hen, stik klost to yore guns at this suksessfull an kritikal momant an remamber wot I hav allreddy sed a bout eternell vigilens. You hav now played all yore pulets in thare up-to-dait hous wich you bilt a kordin to the plans an spesifikashuns in yore Library. You hav kovered the semant flor with straw 8 inches deap an pervided planty vantilashun from the front, fased yore hous to the south an giv yore pulets good lite nort an south sids both. You hav giv em a plase in a box or som korner whare thay kant get in som dry erth for dusting selves wich is thare bath. I hoap you hav decided to fede em a kording to the Kornell Uneversity bil-o-fair for layin pullets. That is a sientifik form qula wich it is difkult to impruve on. You kan also rite to yore Kongress man at Washinton, D. C., an get som valubel instrukshuns a long the saim lines, but be shure not to maik eny radikal chainges in fedin so long as yore getin good results. Agen, studdy yore poltry papers dilligantly whare you find the xperiens of suksessfull kotempraries wich is a grate help to you in meny ways. Now about yore futshur, Henry.

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ADVOCATE PRINTING CO., 1009 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Thay is two ways to karry on the kommershul poltry bisness, of wich won is buyin all yore day old chix from som of the reliabel hatchries wich is adverticed in yore poutry papers. A nother way is to sepperate 100 or moar of yore best promisin laers an buy 8 or 10 of the best mails from som good reliabel breder, get a inkubater an hatch yore own chix. In this way you kan bild up a good strane of good laers an when you get a reputashun for havin som blew ribon laers you kan sel stok for bredin perposes at fansy prises.

A werd rrelative to yore market eggs. Thay must in the ferst plase be klene an of uneform size an kanded a kordin to the instrukshuns in yore Library.

Dont neglect yore grean fede durin winter, such as manguls, kabage, lettus an sprouted otes. I perfer the latter for the prinsipal grean food bekaus, ferst it is wan of the best an 2nd you kan grow as mutch as you nead an in th koldst wether. Refer to yore Library for instrukshuns to gro em an fede a kording to direkshuns. I want to say, Hen, that som werk kan be don by ab-sant tretemanta, so to speke. Won kan now sit in a rokin chare at hoam an here as good a sermen, or beter then whan goin to church, in other werds go to church by wierles. But beleave me the kloster you keap to yore poltry operashuns the beter for all konserved an the ssooner yore xpektashuns will be realised.

Us old vetrans has saw som woderful strids maid in poltryin. When we ferst herd of a hen aktully lain 200 naturel eggs in a yeres tim we batted a eye an sed, "Mebbe so." But you no, Hen, won kan get use to all kinds of seamin onpossibilities. We use to think a hen layin 130 eggs a yere was a profitabel won an now som is claimin 330 wich is 200 moar. We are shure keapin up to the proseshun in incresed perdukshun. I am tryin to stop ritin to you about the pace our aige is settin but seams al-most impossabel whan wonce started.

Want to say befor klosin this last letter to you that I aliso hav a short korse, Hen, wich it is for som wot is not so suksessfull as you an nead som speshul instrukshuns an insporashun—a hi-preshure korse tryin to help em over trubel, wich plese rekommand to yore frends, an that's that, Hen.

Yours truly,
Bill Fowl.

The End.

Boyer's Quiz Column

(Continued from page 478)

breeders are early July moulters; they do not entirely stop laying, but fall off to 40%. All of my breeders were chosen from late "moulters" last fall.

Your first thought will be, what does he feed, and how,—here tiz: "Wirthmore" mash, with 15 lbs. of dried buttermilk to every hundred, scratch feed once a day, alternating with wheat, a super abundance of chard, lettuce, etc., and running water; this constitutes their summer menu.

To brief my trouble, how can I prevent a bird from early moulting, if the hen is from a late moulter. As I write this question is sounds awfully amateurish, and I am half ashamed to ask it, considering the sixteen years that I have "grown and shown." It seems to me that I must be feeding wrong, or else this particular breed are non-reproducers.

I forgot to add that in the mash I also add 20 oz. of dry yeast to the hundred. This has been fed since 1920.

A. Your hens were in a "partial molt" and not the "mature molt." Hens frequently lay during the summer while partially molting, but seldom during the mature molt. The fact that you got an egg record of 40 per cent is proof that your hens were only partially molting, and

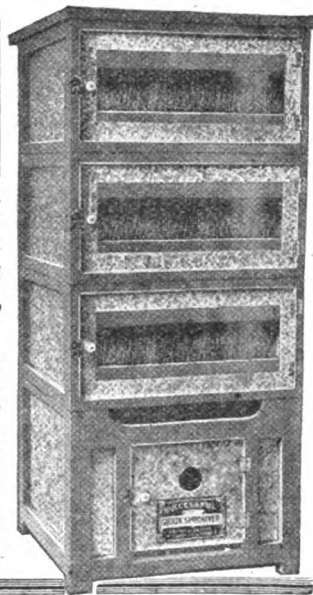
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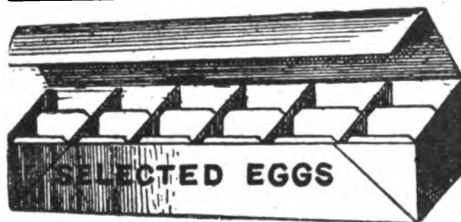
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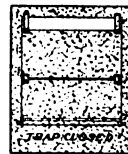
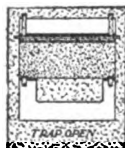
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the chances are that you will find them in a mature molt at the regular time.

I believe you are on the right track, and you certainly have shown very good records.

Q. Why is it that some of my nine weeks old chicks have grown hardly any feathers, or just patches here and there, while others hatched at the same time are all covered with feathers? They haven't any lice or mites, so I cannot understand it.—A. M.

A. I have had practically no experience in this line, save once in a great while, and then I noticed they were good, strong chicks. My theory is that their food goes more to making body than it does to make feathers. I have looked up various authorities but do not find reference whatever to that condition.

Q. Please advise me as to the best feed for growing broilers.—Mrs. M. P.

A. For the first two or three weeks the chicks should be dry fed, such as the chick feed as is sold commercially, and made up of a variety of grains very finely cracked. After that a moist mash, composed of three parts of bran, two parts cornmeal, two parts ground oats, and one part buckwheat middlings. Mix with skimmed milk. Give only enough at each feeding what will be cleaned up in about a quarter of an hour. If any is left at the end of that time it should be removed. Feed two or three times a day, and at the last feed of the day give cracked corn and cracked wheat.

Q. I had two hens die suddenly. They looked all right, eat good, and in two hours were dead. Before dying they drew in their heads and water ran from the mouth, they kicked and gaped and all was over. What is it, and what can be done in such cases?—D. E. E.

A. The symptoms are not fully enough described to positively diagnose this case, but what is given strongly point to ptomaine poisoning. They may have gotten hold of some decayed carcass, or some dried paint skins, or even spoiled meat scrap, which may have spoiled in the bag after leaving the factory. In cases where death occurred so quickly treatment would have been of no avail.

Q. I have about 400 five-months-old Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Red pullets. Some are laying now.

1. What time would you advise putting them in the laying house?

2. Is there any danger of their molting this fall? if so, will you advise care and feed to prevent it? Now I am feeding commercial scratch grain, and keep before them a dry mash composed of two parts, by weight, of what bran and one part each of middlings, cornmeal, meat meal and ground oats.

3. What is the best thing to kill and control mites?—Z. V. M.

A. The proper time to put pullets in the laying quarters is just before they start to lay, or as soon after as possible.

2. Pullets hatched prior to March 15 are very apt to molt in the fall, but not those hatched after that time. There is nothing that you can do to prevent molting.

3. Probably the best way to destroy mites is to spray with kerosene emulsion. Shave one-half pound of hard soap into one gallon of soft water and boil the mixture until the soap is dissolved. Then remove it to a safe distance from the fire and stir it at once, while still hot, two gallons of kerosene or coal oil. The result is a thick, creamy emulsion. Dilute this stock mixture with 10 parts of soft water, and apply as a spray or with a brush, being careful to work it into all cracks, crevices and joints of the building. Two or three applications on the same day are necessary to obtain the best results, and this treatment should be repeated in three or four days to kill the young mites which will have hatched since the first application.

Q. Please tell me what breed of ducks weigh the most or grow to be the largest?

2. What kind of feed is best for them?

3. What is meant by force feeding them? —Mrs. S. J. S.

A. Although the Standard weight for the Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen ducks are the same (9 pounds for adult drake, 8 pounds for young drake, 8 pounds for adult duck and 7 pounds for young duck) the Pekin is looked upon commercially as the largest of the duck family.

2. A good breeding duck ration is as follows: Vegetables, 10 parts; green stuff or cut

dried clover, 10 parts; beef scrap, 10 parts; low-grade flour, 20 parts; bran, 20 parts; cornmeal, 30 parts. All parts by measurement. In addition add one per cent grit and one per cent oyster shell. Once a week also add one per cent charcoal. After mixing the ingredients thoroughly while dry, add enough water to make the mixture lumpy but not sloppy. Feed as soon as mixed. A pailful of this mash will be about right for 30 ducks.

Q. I have a flock of Rhode Island Red hens, and some of them have a bunch on their eyes. They seem well, have red combs, scratch and eat well. Can you tell me the cause and preventative?—Mrs. H. W. P.

A. The word "bunch" is rather meagre. The bunch may be chicken-pox. Rub it daily with carbolated vaseline, and add a teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each gallon of drinking water once a week for a month or more.



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Houdans—The Breed as a Whole and the Francois Strain in Particular

(Continued from page 477)

the Houdan has somewhat the flavor of the female turkey.

The flavor of all breeds of poultry are more or less affected by the condition of the quarters where they are confined. This is also the case with all other animals that we raise for meat. Clean quarters means fine flavored meat among birds that are also allowed a variety of wholesome feed.

The Disposition

The Houdan, if well fed, will be contented in very small quarters, but if it does not have proper care it will fly over a five or six foot fence and try to find the where-with-all with which to make its eggs as well as to sustain its body, its health and the future generations.

It is extremely intelligent for a fowl. It loves to be petted and although in health they scrap like unto even the human bipeds, yet if trouble comes to one of their number some one in the flock often shows it desire to help. I have watched more than one case of this kind among my Francois strain of birds.

To make my story brief—one hen was taken sick. I was late that night in arriving home. I missed the sick hen. I went out to find her and found one of the flock setting there in the dark close beside the sick one. As it was then about ten or eleven o'clock she had evidently the intention of staying there all night with the sick hen.

I have at present two birds that have always been much attached to each other. One of the two always protects the other. She will even pull another hen off the nest that her favorite may have the nest she wishes and then stand guard until the egg has been laid. Any cry from this hen will bring the other often on the run to see what is the trouble. The two birds are half sisters.

The male are great fighters, differing in this respect more or less as individuals of the different nationalities of the human race differ, but, taken on the average, they are pretty apt to win in a fight, but this does not mean that they are ugly birds. People often do not understand them. I have a male at the present time that will grab my bare arm with his beak and silently keep his hold, but it is all nothing but play, and if I invite him for a little scrap he is as pleased as a puppy is when you offer to have a little tussle with him.

The males are great fighters, differing ily of females but is often obstinate about admitting a strange bird to the family circle, especially in the breeding season, even though of his own kind.

The birds on the whole note every little happening, even a mouse crossing the yards. Because of this trait they have erroneously been called nervous. In reality they are simply very observ- ing.

A Few of the Points in a Thoroughbred

A pure bred Houdan has five toes instead of four. In color it is black with a greenish sheen. This dark body is mottled with pure white. The body is long rather than short, the tail of the male is large and full, the crest in both sexes grows backwards, not forwards in any degree. A small comb of only two points is most to be desired, also small wattles.

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200 BUFF and Black Cochins, Cuban and Black Red Games, Japanese Silkies, White Polish, Cockerels, Houdans, Lakenvelders, Columbian Wyandottes. Charles Towner, Smyrna, N. Y.

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300 BARREN White Leghorn yearling hens. Good size and layers. John McKay, Lima, N. Y. 11-23

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American Poultry Advocate

Dear Sirs—I would like to run this ad in your paper beginning with November number. What will the cost be for four months?

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A. FANIAN

2000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and cockerels. Failing Poultry Farm, Lafargeville, New York. 11-23

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"MINORCAS OF EVERY COMB AND COLOR." Only book on Minorcas published. Revised and enlarged; illustrated. Price 50c. Inland Poultry Journal, Indianapolis, Ind. 3-24

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RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels from trapnested layers for 15 years; not great in color, but fair. Pullets now laying at five months old. Price, \$4, \$5, \$6. Ed. Gillies, Jr., Stafford Springs, Conn. 12-23

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RUMPLESS FOWLS—Very odd, great layers. Only a few in this country. Bargains in stock. N. D. Young, Fort Plain, N. Y. 12-23

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ALL KINDS OF FANCY WATERFOWL. Geese, Swans, Pheasants, Peafowl, Guinea Figs, Cranes, Barnyarders, Lakenvelders, Dutch Polish fowls. Price list 6c. G. Van Heck, 199 Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Holland. Biggest Export House. Est. over 100 years. Telegraphic address, Osprey, Amsterdam. Letters Holland 5c stamp. 12-23

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FREE "Rabbitcraft" with young Flemish Giants, \$3 up. Write FeDora Rabbitry, Union, N. Y.

AMERICAN CHECKER GIANTS—Blues, Whites, fully pedigreed. Chas. Hildreth, Gloversville, N. Y. 10-23

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100 CAVIES 8 to 12 oz., \$1.50 pair. 14 oz. and over, \$2.00 pair. Geo. Metzger, Box 25, Thornwood, N. Y.

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PIGEONS. Fancy and Squab breeders, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 1-24

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BLUE-BLOODED Rollers, splendid singers. Frank Caduff, 640 So. 11th St., Newark, N. J.

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POULTRY PRINTING—Save money by ordering immediately. Special prices for short time only. Extra Special: Cards for fairs and shows, 1000, \$3.00; 500, \$2.00; 150, \$1.00. Free cut service; quality workmanship; everything prepaid. Samples and special bargain sheet for stamp. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 11-23

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CELLULOID LEG BANDS. Cull your flock; band good layers; eliminate loafers that eat your profits. Green, Black, Yellow, Pink. Sixty cents hundred, postpaid. Mention breed of fowl. Colonial Art Co., Westfield, Mass. 10-23

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BARGAINS!! Wishbone 21,600 (Ind.); 12,000 (Wisc.); many others. Late models. "Banks," Corfu, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One eight hundred egg section Schwalbe-Smith Incubator, 1922 model, like new, \$100. M. C. Eberhart, Route 3, Punxsutawney, Pa.

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POULTRY FEEDS

FEED HOME MADE YEAST to hens. Small cost. Particulars free. Suffolk Supply Co., Box A, East Northport, N. Y.

POULTRY FLATS

POULTRY FLATS Brood 600 chicks; house 72 to 90 hens; 6 separate yards on 24x36 ft. space. Book and complete Building Plans 50c. Inland Poultry Journal, Dept. 43, Indianapolis, Ind. 3-24

POULTRY WANTED

WHAT HAVE YOU for sale in pullets? J. E. Larkins, 241 Riverside Drive, Lyndhurst, N. J.

MILK GOATS

HIGH GRADE Swiss Toggenburg Milk Goats. Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass. 10-23

KEEP MILK GOATS. The Milk Goat Dairy Book starts you right in breeding, feeding and care of the three milk breeds. Price 60 cents. The "Goat World," \$2 a year; contains large list of breeders. Single copy, 20c. Also Rabbit, Dog, Fur Farming and Squab books. Circulars free. V. M. Couch, Ithaca, N. Y.

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AIREDALE DOGS—Thoroughbreds. Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass. 12-23

COLLIES. Sable and White Puppies. Registered. Falling Poultry Farm, LaFargeville, New York. 2-24

TRAINED BEAGLES, Foxhounds, Rabbit Dogs, Broken Coon Dogs, Setters, Pointers, Trial, Combination Skunks, Opposums, Squirrels, Police Dogs. Geo. A. Brown, Lancaster, No. 5, Pa. 12-23

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for poultry—adding machine, typewriter, Toulouse geese, phonograph, shotgun, 30 cal. rifle. H. C. Van Aken, Kingston, N. Y.

POULTRY SHOWS

BUYERS' GUIDE—Names and addresses of exhibitors Madison Square Garden Show. For baby chicks to Mammoth Incubators: world's best breeders. Valuable book FREE. Premium list ready December. Entries close January first. Show opens January twenty-third. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec'y., Box 6, Cornwall, N. Y. 12-23

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Chicken farm, 2½ acres, includes house, garage, 220-foot chicken house and brooder houses, water system and electric lights. On Rock River and cement road. For particulars write to Chandler Poultry Farm, Route 9, Rockford, Ill.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. Trial. Easy payments. Guaranteed five years. Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Kansas. 12-23

TYPEWRITERS \$20 up. Free trial. Easy payments. Payne Company, Rosedale Sta., Kansas City, Kansas. 5-24

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Strout's Farm Catalog Just Out!

Save time and money by quickly finding just the farm you want. It's in new 160-page illustrated book money-making stock, dairy, poultry, grain, fruit farms. Hundreds, all kinds, all prices, near cities and throughout many states. Copy free. Call or write today. **STROUT FARM AGENCY,** 150AP Nassau Street, New York City.

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Fed in your mash at this time will help the fowl thru the moult; start them laying earlier and make them lay more. Its use will start pullets laying quicker than would be possible without it. Prompt shipments assured.

PULLETS

There is a big shortage of pullets. We have a few surplus Reds, Rox, Wyandottes and White Leghorns at reasonable prices if bought this month.

Niagara Poultry Farm
Ransomville, N. Y.
W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.



The Latest Egg Laying Contest News

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO.

The average production for August was 16.31 eggs per hen, against 14.49 eggs per hen for the same month last year.

During the ten months of this contest the average production was 178.8 eggs per hen, an increase of 6 eggs per hen over the average for the first ten months of the contest last year.

At this time two hens of the light class and one of the heavy class have passed the 250 egg mark, while 16 hens in the light class and 34 of the heavy class have made records from 200 to 250 eggs.

The 800 hens in the contest laid 4,594 eggs during the month of August.

Pen No. 20, S. C. White Leghorns owned by St. John's Poultry Farm, Missouri, won the cup for August by laying 118 eggs during the month, this being the fifth cup in succession this pen has won.

The Ten Leading Pens for August

	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	118
S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	109
White Wyandottes, England.....	108
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	101
S. C. White Leghorns, Michigan.....	100
S. C. Anconas, Missouri.....	100
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	97
S. C. B. I. Reds, Missouri.....	96
S. C. White Leghorns, Indiana.....	95
Silver Campines, Ohio.....	95

The Ten Leading Pens to Date

	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1178
S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	1145
Barred Rocks, Tennessee.....	1071
S. C. White Leghorns, Michigan.....	1045
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1032
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1025
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1017
Barred Rocks, Missouri.....	1007
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	1000
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	998

In the following table the figures are based on 35 Anconas, 5 Campines, 110 Leghorns, 40 Wyandottes, 45 R. I. Reds, 45 Plymouth Rocks, 5 Orpingtons, 10 R. I. Whites and 5 Light Sussex, a total of 300 hens, this being the number in the contest.

Variety	Av. Pro. for Aug.	Av. Pro. to date
Leghorns	15.83	187.2
R. I. Whites	13.1	181.7
Wyandottes	16.77	190.1
Anconas	16.57	178.05
Sussex	12.6	175.3
Plymouth Rocks	14.3	175.7
Orpingtons	12.8	168.
Campines	19.	167.
R. I. Reds	13.4	162.6

VINELAND CONTEST QUARTERLY REPORT

At the close of the third quarter of the first Pullet year of the Third Vineland International Egg Laying Contest, we find a production to date of 152,361 eggs or an average production of 44.8%. The weekly production during the quarter was marked by a slow falling off from 67.07% down to 50.04%. The average production for the quarter is 56.85%, which compares favorably with former years in this contest.

A pen of S. C. White Leghorns owned by James Whetzel, N. J., is still holding the lead and as the weekly totals are on the increase, this pen stands a fair chance of finishing in this position.

High individual at this date has 224 eggs to her credit and she continues to show her steady production of six eggs a week. She is trying her best to make a bid for the coveted 300 egg mark.

There are twelve 200 egg birds and the S. C. White Leghorns had the majority having ten in number while the heavies have two, however, several are on the border line.

The three highest pens in the varieties represented are as follows:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
W. H. B. Kent, N. Y.....	2561

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
The Training School, N. J.....	2982

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Owner	Eggs
D. O. Witmer, Mo.....	2478

S. C. B. I. REDS

Owner	Eggs
Dr. C. M. Sneed, Mo.....	2600

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Owner	Eggs
Rosewood Place, N. J.....	1614

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Owner	Eggs
James Whetzel, N. J.....	3336

Following are the high birds for each breed and variety:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., Mass.....	196

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
The Training School, N. J.....	203

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Owner	Eggs
August Weiss, N. J.....	179

S. C. B. I. REDS

Owner	Eggs
Howard G. Taylor, Jr., N. J.....	202

BLACK JERSEY GIANTS

Owner	Eggs
Rosewood Place, N. J.....	147

S. C. W. LEGHORN

Owner	Eggs
Mrs. Josephine Krause and Son and Gus Walters	224

BERGEN CONTEST QUARTERLY REPORT

The production at the Bergen County International Egg Laying and Breeding Contest has held up during the third quarter ending August 1, to a percent which is remarkable when one considers the long dry heat spell, which prevailed through the section where the contest is located. The highest weekly mark for the period was 70.95%, while the lowest was 54.10%, and

finishing with an increasing production. The average production for the quarter was 62.62%, and the per cent production to date is 47.17% or a bird average of 128.7, making the grand total for the contest 257,592.

During this period a pen of S. C. White Leghorns owned by Manning Potts of N. J., has held the lead and at the same time bettered the highest weekly pen record by laying 123 eggs.

This is the time of the year when individual productions run around the 200 mark. There are seventeen in this group.

The highest individual of the contest is owned by the Hoeft Farm, N. Y., which has laid 220 eggs and is still at it. She is a remarkable individual having laid 118 eggs in the past 123 days, the pace of a 30 egg bird.

Mortality has been a little higher than heretofore, but this was caused by heat prostration and the total dead at this date 209 birds which is 10.4%, which is about the average of other years at this time.

Leading Pen in each breed and variety represented:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
J. A. Craig, N. J.....	2450

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
Roy M. Lynch, N. J.....	1771

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Owner	Eggs
August Weiss, N. J.....	2222

S. C. B. I. REDS

Owner	Eggs
The Bolla Farm, N. J.....	1916

S. C. B. I. REDS

Owner	Eggs
C. Reed Ferguson, N. J.....	2753

CAMPINES

Owner	Eggs
Mrs. B. W. Brainard, N. J.....	2106

ANCONAS

Owner	Eggs
E. Dittmar, N. J.....	1945

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Owner	Eggs
Manning Potts, N. J.....	2481

Following are the highest individuals in each variety at the contest:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
J. A. Craig, N. J.....	177

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Owner	Eggs
Roy M. Lynch, N. J.....	140

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Owner	Eggs
E. C. Condict & Son, N. J.....	170

S. C. B. I. REDS

Owner	Eggs
The Bolla Farm, N. J.....	150

S. C. B. I. REDS

Owner	Eggs
Henry P. Walker, Mass.....	201

CAMPINES

Owner	Eggs
Mrs. B. W. Brainard, N. Y.....	135

ANCONAS

Owner	Eggs
E. Dittmar, N. J.....	171

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Owner	Eggs
The Hoeft Farm, N. Y.....	220

NORTH AMERICAN CONTEST

The week ending September 9th saw Tom Barron's pen of White Wyandottes from England in first place in the North American Contest at Milford, Delaware.

The pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by S. C. Price, a Pennsylvania breeder, in the lead up to this time, was displaced and is now 3 eggs behind. In the 44 weeks the pen of Wyandottes has laid 1,080 eggs and the Leghorns 1,077.

STORRS CONTEST

At the end of the tenth month of the Storrs contest the total production to date is 144,850, which means that on September 1st the hens were over 6,500 eggs ahead of their average record for the last eight years.

Apparently there can be no question but that the hens will finish the year with the highest annual record ever made in Storrs.

The accompanying table shows the total number of birds in each breed, the average amount of grain and mash consumed by each pen and the average number of eggs laid by each pen and the average for all pens.

	Mash	Grain	Eggs
260 Plymouth Rocks	53.4	34.4	133
100 Wyandottes	51.1	33.2	134
240 R. I. Reds	53.4	33.2	141
400 Leghorns	45.1	32.6	163
	49.8	33.3	147

Hollywood Farm's pen of Leghorns from Washington finished in first place with a record of 218 eggs for the month. Andrew L. Orr's Leghorns from Connecticut, have been awarded the second prize ribbon for the month with a score of 214 eggs. The third prize ribbon went to Meadowedge Farm at L. I., whose Leghorns laid 212 eggs.

The leading individuals and their records to date are as follows:

Breed	Eggs
White Leghorn, Conn.....	233
Barred Rock, Ont.....	232
White Leghorn, N. Y.....	232
Barred Rock, N. Y.....	231
White Leghorn, L. I.....	230
R. I. Red, Conn.....	226
R. I. Red, Mass.....	224
Barred Rock, Conn.....	223
White Leghorn, N. J.....	220
Barred Rock, Conn.....	219

The four leading pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

	Eggs
W. H. B. Kent, Barred Rocks, N. Y.....	1662
Edgar Stoughton, Barred Rocks, Conn.....	1659
Ontario Agricultural College, Barred Rocks, Ont.....	1659
Julius P. Francis, Barred Rocks, L. I.....	1655
Lad Anderson, White Wyandottes, Eng.....	1654
Woodbridge Orchards, White Wyandottes, Conn.....	1653
Frank P. Matteson, White Wyandottes, R. I.....	1653
William E. Moren, White Wyandottes, Conn.....	1652
Pinecrest Orchards, R. I. Reds, Mass.....	1651
Deer Brook Poultry Farm, R. I. Reds, Mass.....	1647
Charles H. Lane, R. I. Reds, Mass.....	1672
E. Newton Seelie, R. I. Reds, Conn.....	1673
Hollywood Farm, White Leghorns, Wash.....	1591
Pussy Willow Egg Farm, White Leghorns, L. I.....	1790
Meadowedge Farm, White Leghorns, L. I.....	1788
F. M. Johnson, White Leghorns, Maine.....	1788

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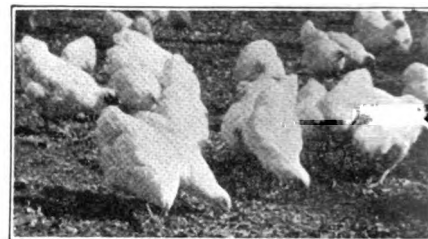
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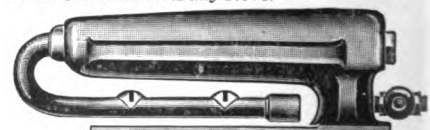
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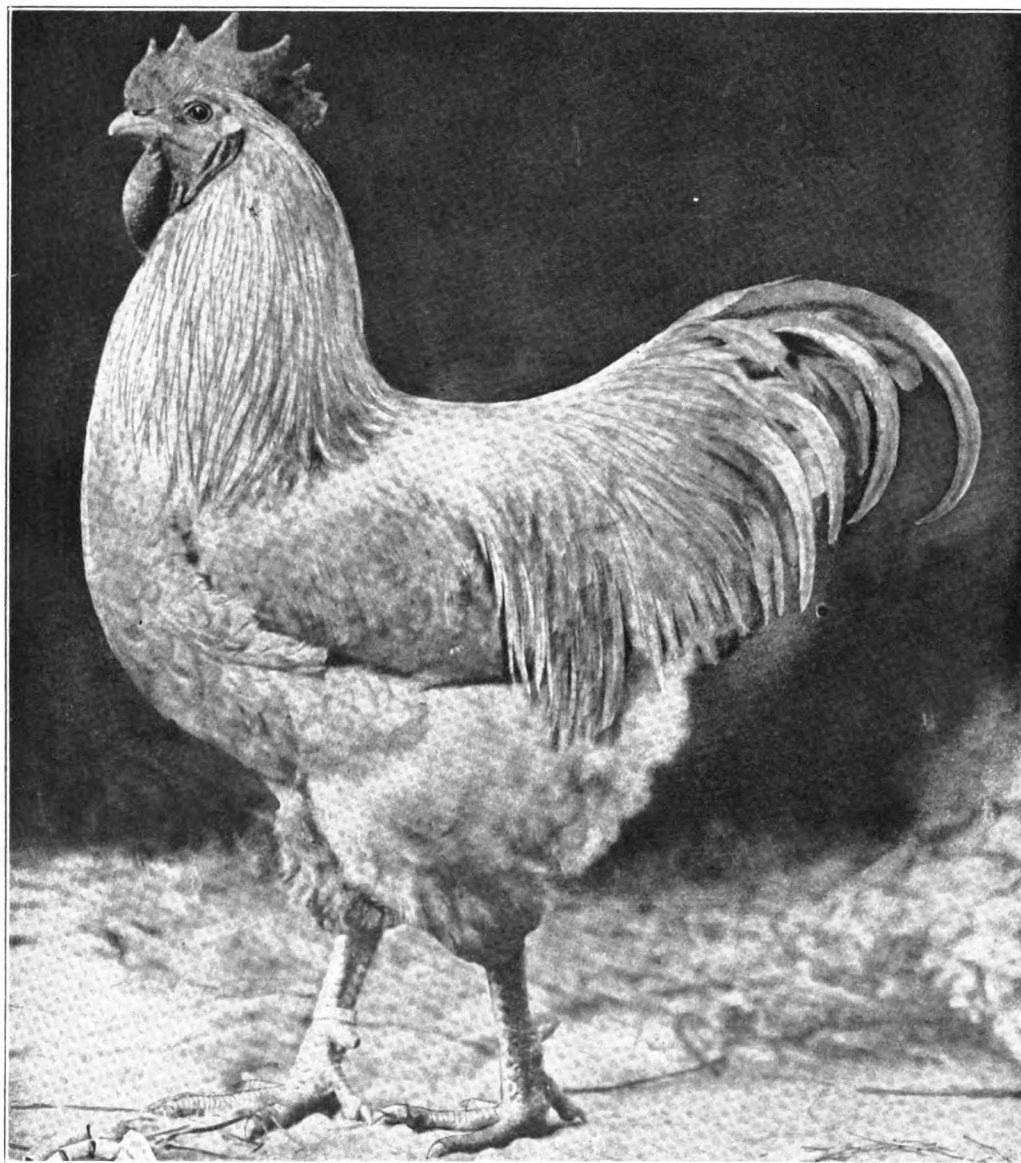
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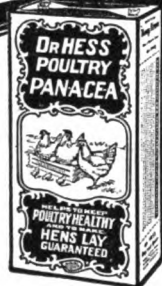
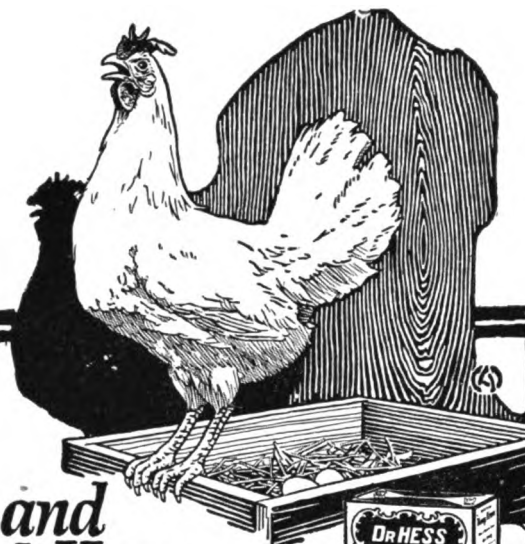
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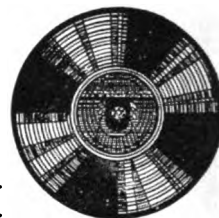
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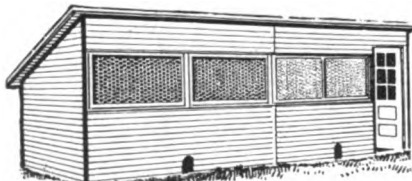
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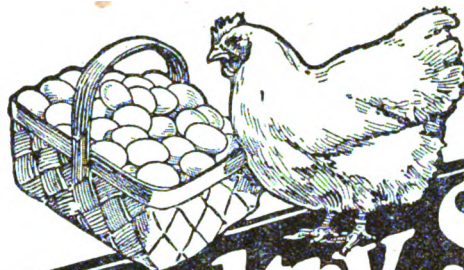
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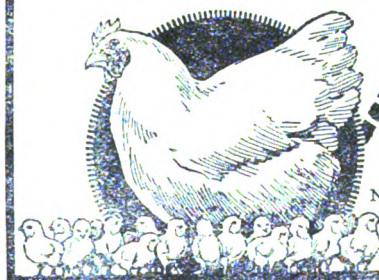
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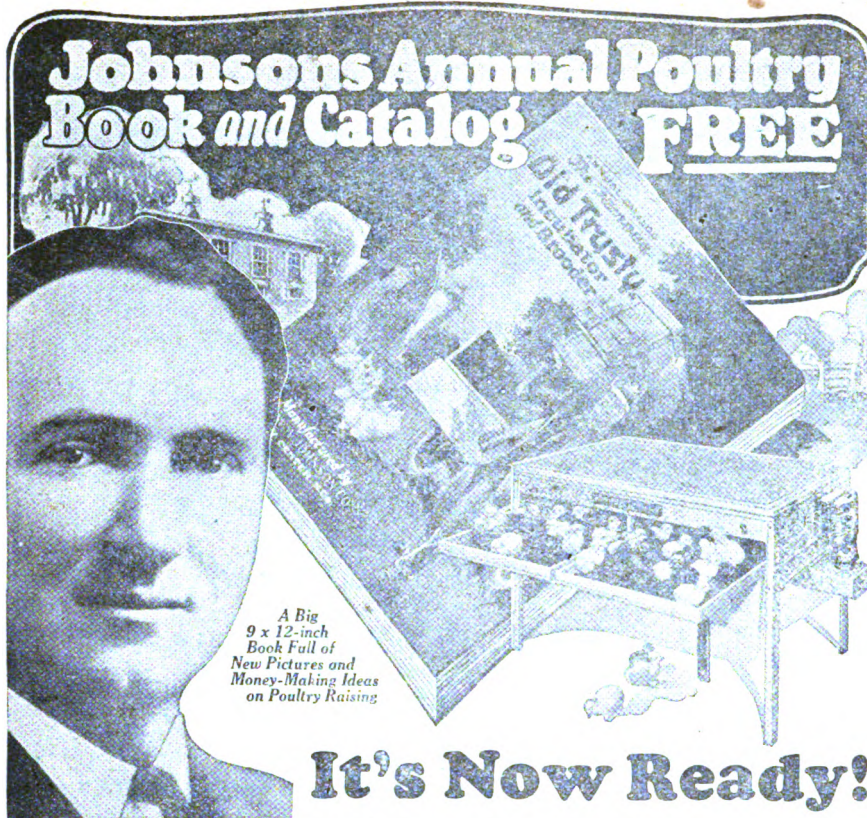
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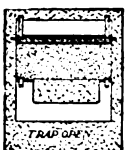
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It is our policy to issue for our subscribers a publication that is clean, faithful and progressive, always brimful of practical suggestions for the poultryman. To that end, we invite contributions from anyone with a message of interest to the poultrymen or pet stock fancier. Articles found acceptable will be paid for at regular space rates.

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In the spirit of "Square Dealing," we ask that when you write our advertisers, you write as you would be written to, always stating, "I saw your ad in the American Poultry Advocate."

A Buff Plymouth Rock Issue

At the request of many of our readers, we are devoting this issue of the "Advocate" to the interests of the Buff Plymouth Rocks. The several articles by breeders who know Buff Plymouth Rocks will be found interesting and instructive. The cover illustration is by Arthur O. Schilling, well known poultry illustrator, who also is responsible for many of the beautiful illustrations in the Standard of Perfection.

Brahmas for December

Our December issue will be a Brahma number. We are yielding to the requests of many of our good Brahma friends, to devote this issue to the always popular Brahmas. While we will have interesting and instructive articles from breeders who know Brahmas, we will be very glad to print anything of interest any one of our readers may have to say about either Light or Dark Brahmas. We can also use a few real good halftones of prize winners. Send them to us not later than November 15th, to insure their appearance in our December issue.

Thomas F. McGrew's Articles

This issue of the "Advocate" contains the second of Mr. McGrew's interesting and instructive articles on the Standard of Perfection. Mr. McGrew is an old-timer in the fancy poultry geld. He writes on the Fancy with an authority gained through years of experience. This series of articles will be most helpful, both to the seasoned fancier and to the novice alike.

A Correction

On page 474 of our October issue we gave credit to Mr. W. F. Bast for carrying off a large portion of the White Houdan awards at the New York State Fair, Poultry Show. As this is manifestly unfair to Mr. William D. Griffiths, of Union Springs, N. Y., we want to correct this statement. Mr. Griffiths won 1, 2, 3, 4 White Houdan hens, his only entries; Mr. Bast winning 5th hen and 4th pullet on three entries.

The White Houdans were originated and first exhibited by F. Donald Baerman, along about 1904, and were admitted to the Standard of Perfection in 1914. Mr. Baerman turned over the larger portion of his stock to his brother-in-law, William D. Griffiths of Union Springs, N. Y., who is now carrying on the breeding and development of this worthy breed.

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The "Advocate's" Round Robin

In our September issue we announced a "Round Robin" for readers of the "Advocate". The purpose of this "Round Robin" was to bring out the experiences of many poultrymen which, when tabulated, would be most interesting and valuable information for all. Many of our readers have already responded with their answers, but to make this undertaking of real value, we should have many more replies. We are reprinting the questions suggested by Mr. Benton and are again urging you to send in your replies. It will only take a moment to do this and the answers can be written on postal. A tabulation of the replies will be made at an early date and printed in the "Advocate".

1. Number of years in business?
2. Average size of flock for past three years?
3. Variety of fowls?
4. Size and kind of incubator?
5. Mechanical or hand turning—how often?
6. Eggs cooled—how long?
7. Total number of eggs incubated yearly?
8. Per cent hatched of all eggs set?
9. Number of chicks raised to 10 weeks of age?
10. Size of brooder?
11. Kind of brooder heat?
12. Number of chicks in brooder?
13. Chick feed and drink from third day to tenth week?
14. Free range, or grain and green fed in limited range?
15. What age and method of matings?
16. Number of hens to pen?
17. Number of males to pen?
18. What matings give preponderance of pullets?
19. What feed is used to give hatchable eggs?
20. What grit is fed to produce hard shells?
21. Do you contemplate increasing your flock or equipment next year?

Replies should be addressed to "Round Robin" Editor, American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

W. C. DeLapp

On another page will be found a picture of William Coultas "Bill" De Lapp, one of our regular contributors. "Bill" lives way out on the Pacific Coast, where he is widely known as a poultry expert,

manufacturer, author, journalist and all-around good fellow. Born and raised in Jacksonville, Ill., he learned the fundamentals of the poultry business from his mother who was very successful with poultry on the home farm. Later he was with J. N. Morris & Co., of New York city, a commission house, where he learned the business side of the game, the sale and handling of eggs and the shipping of live and dressed poultry.

Another period of his life was spent in the employ of various railroad companies, but even then the lure of the poultry game was strong and he was keeping one of the best flocks of Rhode Island Reds in the West. Later he embarked in the bakery and grocery business, but the lure of poultry was still at work. The year of 1898, found him in Pasadena, Calif., and in the poultry business in a big way. The lure finally had won out.

In 1914, he brought out "Perfection Lice Powder," a preparation developed, manufactured and distributed by himself, which has found a big sale throughout the country.

As a poultry expert, "Bill" is without a peer on the Pacific Coast, and his services are in constant demand for advice on the handling, grading and culling of poultry flocks. He is the author of "Just Plain Chicken Talk," a common sense book for common sense poultrymen which is finding much favor and meeting with a wide sale.

Although a very busy man, he somehow finds time to contribute an article regularly for his favorite poultry paper, "The Advocate," and a very few other papers, for the general upbuilding of the industry. He knows poultry and his knowledge is always unselfishly at the disposal of any and all for the asking. His creed is, help the other fellow help himself, and he has been known to jump in his little old "Dodge" and drive 100 miles to address some meeting of poultrymen looking for help and advice on poultry problems.

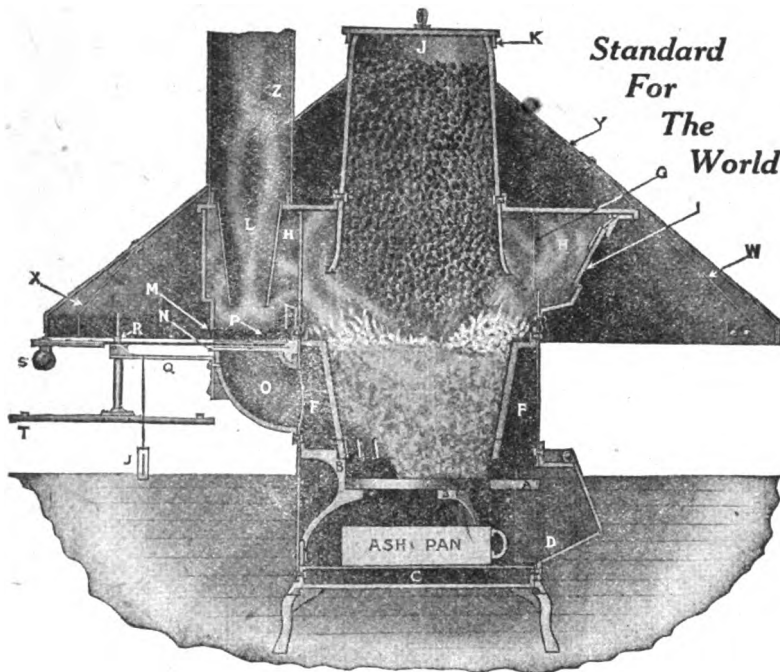
Such fellows as "Bill" DeLapp are indeed a credit to the poultry industry, and we are fortunate in being able to have his services to command, both for ourselves and for the benefit of our readers.

Poultry Notes and Comment

Henry D. Barto, an old time contributor to the columns of the "Advocate" is again with us. Mr. Barto will write often, under the above title. Mr. Barto is an experienced and successful poultryman as well as a keen observer of the many phases of the poultry industry.

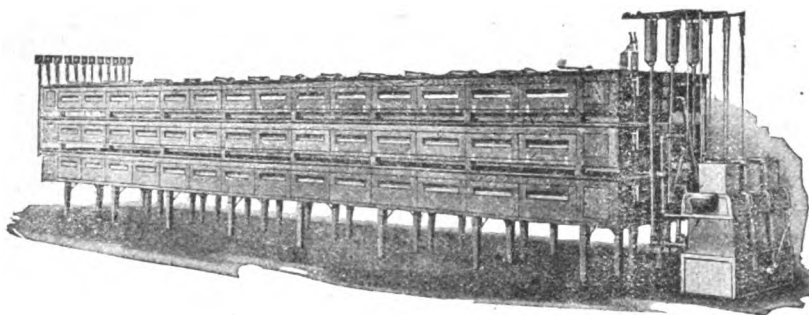
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AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE



for the Poultryman and those interested in Rabbits and Pet Stock

November, 1923

"Entered as second class matter January 24, 1893, at the post office at Syracuse, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879."

Price 10 Cents

The Buff Plymouth Rocks

IN common with all buff colored birds of all breeds, the Buff Plymouth Rock is enjoying widespread popularity right now. Interest in this popular member of the old and aristocratic Plymouth Rock family is on the upward trend if entries at poultry shows are any indication, and we believe they are.

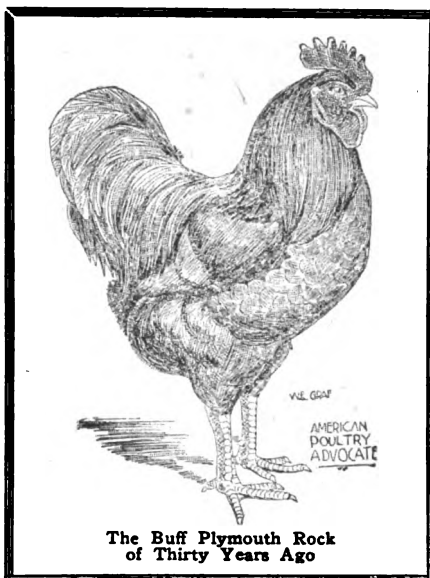
As compared with last year, the entries at the New York State Fair fell off about ten per cent, while Buff Rock entries increased over one hundred per cent.

Let us mention here the number of Buff Rocks entered at two or three of our leading poultry shows and compare the figures with the year before. At the 1922 New York State Fair there were 2 cocks, 5 hens, 8 cockerels, 6 pullets, 2 old pens and 2 young pens. Twenty-one single entries and four pens. This year figures tell a different story. There were 16 cocks, 14 hens, 8 cockerels, 12 pullets, 5 old pens and 4 young pens. Fifty single entries and nine pens.

Comparison of the entries at Madison Square Garden for 1922 and 1923 show that Buff Rock entries were just about the same both years. In 1922 there were fifty-four single birds and three pens. In 1923 there were fifty-three single birds and no pens. At the 1920 Boston Show there were one hundred twenty-three single birds and eleven pens.

The New York State Fair poultry show is the first big show of the season we have been able to attend. What we saw there in Buff Plymouth Rocks seemed to offer sufficient testimony as to the growing popularity of this variety. The Buff Rocks were among the large variety classes of the show, beating out Barred Rocks by two birds and White Rocks by thirty birds. A glance through the catalog shows that this increase in Buff Rocks seemed to come from new exhibitors, who, if quality exhibited is a safe criterion, are going to bring out some more wonderful Buffs.

In the glossary of technical terms in the Standard of Perfection, "buff" is defined as a medium shade of orange color having a rich, golden cast. This is the color term used to describe all buff breeds of poultry, whether it be Leghorn, Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock.



The Buff Plymouth Rock
of Thirty Years Ago

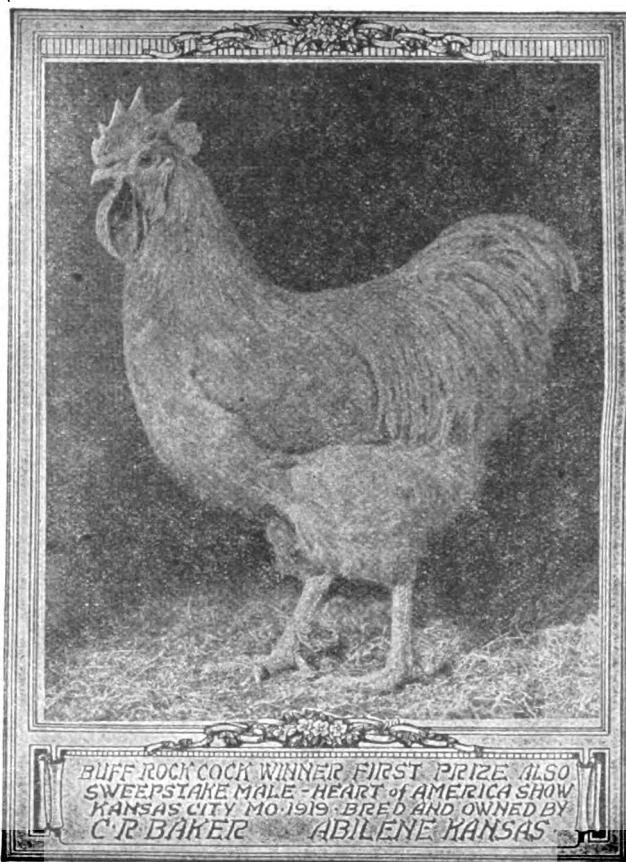
For the average poultry breeder, any buff variety is more difficult than a white sort. Recently we were present while a discussion was going on between several poultry breeders, each man breeding the plain colors held his own difficulties up for sympathetic gaze. "We breeders of whites have brassiness and black flecking to fight;" "we breeders of blacks must struggle against white and against purple barring;" "we breeders of buffs must fight against black and white, and mealiness." So their stories ran. They were all true. Every variety has its difficult points.

One of our most widely known poultry authorities today, a man beloved by poultry breeders everywhere, who has been a big factor in the successful growth of poultry raising in this country, had the following to say about Buff Rocks when the variety was new, back in 1899: "A new variety, rapidly gaining popular favor. As in all buff fowls, the desired color is a uniform shade of buff, free from white or black. Though the equals of other varieties in practical qualities, they are not a good kind for a beginner who wishes to sell part of his stock for breeding purposes. The color is difficult to handle, and an unskilled hands the proportion of culls is too large for profit. Breeders who will be satisfied for a few years with a large proportion of excellent fowls from the market standpoint, and a small per cent of good standard birds, will find Buff Rocks interesting to work with, and likely to prove immensely profitable in the future."

This was sound advice for the beginner a fifth of a century ago, and is still, for the man or woman who has had very little experience in producing standard bred birds for the show room. And the show room is the source of inspiration for the new as well as the older breeder.

The Buff Rock gives the same color troubles common to all buff breeds. The shade of buff which to most people appears most beautiful is the lightest color that can be described as a golden buff, with a tendency to become ashy or whitish. Mating specimens with this shade or color, and with this tendency, develops

(Turn to Page 534)



Editorial Comment

The Poultryman's New Year

With quite a number of poultrymen, the year begins with the first of November as it practically is the beginning of the laying season with pullets, and the close of the molting season with hens. But not all pullets begin to lay this month, nor do all hens finish their molt, but for the benefit of those that do, these poultrymen have adopted this month.

Others prefer having accounts date from January 1, so as to start at a season when the pullets are doing more steady work and all the hens have fully completed their molt.

But, no matter whether the year starts in November or January, so long as it is begun in the proper manner.

November is the last call for culling. If it has not been done so before, all undesirable stock must be gotten rid of in order that the space may be utilized by better birds.

There must not only be comfortable housing but there must be careful feeding, and all the rules of cleanliness must be strictly enforced. Dull, dreary weather is apt to make dull, dreary fowls, therefore every effort should be made to keep them busy.

The healthy hen is a busy hen, and the lazy hen is a "corner loafer." Generally, we can judge a man by the way he keeps his fowls. A lazy man has lazy hens.

Adopt business principles. Keep nothing that will only add expense. Discharge an unprofitable bird as quickly as unprofitable hired help. Work for gain. We are not in business for glory—it is too expensive.

Save labor. Have a system and work by it. Wasted labor is money out of the pocket. Saving steps is economy. Arranging the pens and the buildings so that very little time is lost in going back and forth, means much in a year's time.

Be honest with the fowls. It is a policy that has its reward.

November Everywhere

This is the month when the days grow shorter and your stock should be fed earlier in the afternoon right along. Better aim to feed at least a full hour before sundown so the birds will have plenty of time to go to roost with a full dinner pail, as it were. Also the price of eggs is usually up, up, up, during November, and possibly higher than any month in the year, and it is also the time that you get a full egg basket. There is a reason for eggs going high in November. It is because the bigger breeds are slow in maturing that they do not begin to lay until December or January, and the Leghorn breeder is away out in front as regards to the other breeders if he will only handle his birds as they should be handled. Personally I am not very strong for wet mash, but when your pullets are about four to four and a half months old, if you feed them a crumbly mash about eleven o'clock in the day, it

helps some. And if you mix it with milk, well, then, it helps some more. Feed them in this manner on the ranch and also after they are placed in the laying houses if you wish them to mature early. About this time, or before would be better, we should be getting rid of your non-laying hens and be cleaning up your houses and spraying them thoroughly. Do not carry any deadheads, slackers or loafers. It don't pay. There is no money in that kind of poultry business. Market your culls and your old hens that have passed their age of usefulness, as they will bring you as much or more as a new pullet would cost if you raised them yourself and traded every old hen for a new fresh laying pullet. Keep the hens that lay in October and November, as they are usually the cream of the flock. If you are not an adherent of wet mash, and I am not crazy about it, though, as I said before, a crumbly mash mixed with milk is good, then I should feed my hens what grain they will pick up in twenty minutes in the afternoon and one-third that amount buried in the litter in the morning, that is if the litter is kept clean, and keep a good dry egg-laying mash before them at all times and feed them plenty of grain and you will have no kick coming on the egg production. It is a good plan, after you have your pullets laying heavily, to drop the wet mash altogether and work them back to the dry mash and continue this through the laying season, which will last until the end of next June. It probably will pay to begin the crumbly mashes again. If you force them all the time you can not get any fresh returns just when you want them to respond, but by following the above method you will keep the hens up to the limit of egg production.

A Good Idea in Contest Work

The extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, started its sixth consecutive year winter egg laying contest, which is to continue for six months. It is not actually rated as an official contest, but is more in the nature of a demonstration of the effectiveness of systematic housing, feeding and care.

Each contestant selects 25 pullets of any standard breed and variety, keeps them on his farm in an open-front house and feeds and manages them according to instructions furnished by the extension service. He thus has an opportunity to compare the results obtained from the contest flock with his pullets fed and managed in any other way.

He will weigh their feed, keep an accurate account of its cost and of the number of eggs laid and the receipts from sales, sending this information to the College of Agriculture extension service at Orono at the end of each month. A summary of records from all the pens in the contest will be made and each contestant furnished with a report of the individual results and

averages, so that he may compare them with the results from his pen.

Analyses of these reports should show whether pullets can be made to pay a profit during cold weather, and some of the factors influencing production. The competitive part of the contest simply adds interest.

Removing Early Molters—Simple Method of Culling

Ability to choose between the laying hen and the non-layer is easily developed by poultry owners and should be put into practice in culling the flock if the best returns in both eggs and meat are to be had. In any flock some hens will be found which are such poor producers that they are unprofitable, and these should be the ones to eat.

All hens moult in the fall or early winter. This molting characteristic is easily observed and, when it starts to take place, means that the hen has about finished her laying season and is turning her attention to growing a new crop of feathers for a vacation before she starts her next year's work. If it is desirable to use a part of the flock for meat, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the early molters are the ones to select for eating first because they are laying very few or no eggs during this molting season, which usually lasts about three months. The hens in the flock which have not yet started to moult should be retained for egg production. They should not be killed until they begin to moult and their combs begin to lose size, color, and flexibility, for if these changes have not taken place the hens will probably still be laying when eggs are especially valuable.

As a rule hens of the general-purpose breeds are not profitable layers after they are 2 years old, and Leghorn hens rarely lay profitably after three laying years. Many of the hens should be culled before they reach these ages and replaced by well-matured pullets in the fall.

The Mendel Theory

A number of our readers have of late been inquiring about the Mendel theory. It is too deep a subject to go into at length, but, according to Mendel, this is about the substance:

If we cross two distinct colors of fowls, say black and white, we will find the offspring to be black, as black is dominant to white, the latter being recessive.

If the hybrid blacks are bred together there will be three black offsprings to one white one. The white so formed will in future breed true, and will throw no blacks. The main idea is that any given germ cell can obtain only one of these alternative characteristics. Then, in the present instance, every germ cell must carry either black or white, but not both. There are two classes of the black, of which one is twice as numerous as the other.

Why They Like Buff Rocks

Buff Plymouth Rocks at the New York State Fair

By Oren Hanes, Potsdam, N. Y.

Exhibitors, breeders and admirers of Buff Rocks must have felt as the writer did, greatly pleased when looking over the excellent exhibit of Buff Rocks at this, the premier fall show of the world. Ninety-two birds of this fine variety of the great Plymouth Rock family, stood before Judge Hazlett in all their glorious splendor to battle for highest honors. The Judge, as the writer watched him select the winners, did not pass over the class hastily, but took pains to place the awards where he thought they rightly belonged, which evidently was no easy task. Those in a position to know stated it was one of the best exhibits of this variety they had ever seen, and why not? For, as a general purpose fowl; they have no superior and few equals, if any. They are excellent layers and especially in winter, when one dozen of eggs is worth three times as much or more than they are in summer. As a market fowl they are in a class by themselves, having the rich yellow skin and shanks that is so much admired by the public. In a class of five excellent old pens, shown by some old breeders and some comparatively new breeders, the writer was pleased when the third prize ribbon was hung on his pen, not so much altogether from an exhibition standpoint but more from a utility standpoint, for the reason that for a number of years he has been trying to build up a flock of heavy layers by the use of trapnests, and the hens in this pen are among his best layers. Hen No. 10 last January, February, March and April, laid 86 eggs in the very coldest weather in an open-front house. First thought one would think this nothing great, but if you could have looked at the thermometer on many a day, as I did, and see the location of the mercury, you would have thought differently. Some reported the temperature as low as 40 degrees below zero. When number ten's year is up I expect she will show around a 250-egg record. If you are not satisfied with the kind of poultry you are now breeding and thinking of making a change, or to those just embarking in the poultry business, I will say, try Buff Rocks, and if you give them a fair trial I don't think you will ever regret your decision. No doubt there are strains of Buff Rocks that are not profitable and have been a failure with some, but this does not apply to all strains. With the writer they have been very profitable. If they were not he would not have continued to breed them for twenty-three years,

Thirteen Years with the Buff Plymouth Rocks

By Charles Mearson, Weedsport, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Since the neighborhood has been afflicted with the chicken craze, I find that to be in with the local lights I must invest a few dollars in the chicken game. I want good stock to harmonize with my other good live stock. What do you suggest, for I'm ready to spend at least \$500, provided, of course, I can make money out of this investment.

I want to harbor a fowl that will appreciate good wholesome food and a fairly nice home, that will in turn help to harbor me. That's my side of it. Don't tear those \$500 to shreds.

Yours truly,

A. C.

About fifteen years ago, realizing that chickens would some day be a factor of importance on the farm, the writer grabbed his hat and coat and toothbrush and rattled off to the Middle West to look the chickens in the eye on their own stampeding grounds and learn their fowlish cackle. Eleven months of prancing up and down the range from Ohio to Wyoming to Texas and the selfsame hat and coat and tooth-brush fell into line and fetched me home again, oozing with chicken facts—hard boiled down to the bone. The trip cost me nigh on \$1,000, but the things I had learned has earned me ten times as much.

Buff Rocks! That's the answer to the solution. Simple? Why so simple, you ask? Ah, you're becoming interested. Here is why.

I was in search of a fowl that would respond to very heavy feeding to become a two-pound broiler at eight weeks; a bird that would be pleasing to the eye concerning color and shape; a bird that would rustle on the range and

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Practical Pointers on Breeding Buff Plymouth Rocks

By G. W. Wege, Hanover, Pa.

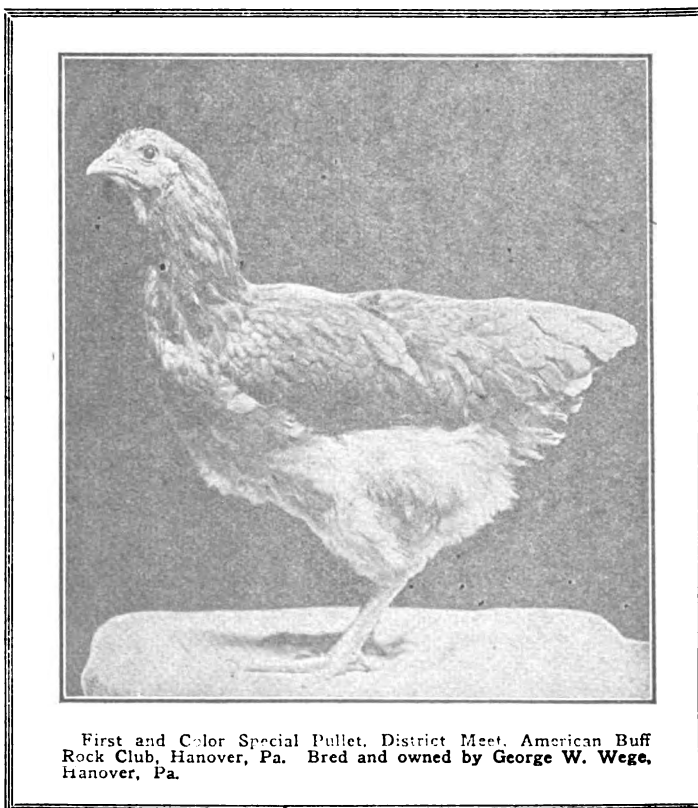
The fact that I have bred Buff Rocks continuously since 1900 is sufficient proof that I consider them the best variety of the best breed in existence, for the following reasons: First, they are easily confined, not requiring more than a four-foot fence. The past season I have seen a flock of youngsters weighing from 3 to 5 pounds confined by an 18-inch wire fence. Second, as a table fowl they have no superiors and very few equals, being quick, even growers, that are the last word in table fowls from the spring chicken to old age, as they are at all times soft-meated. As layers I have found them all that could be desired. They lay a good-sized egg and as many of them as any breed or variety.

As a fancier's fowl I admire Buff Rocks most. If they have the proper breeding back of them they will breed as true as any breed or variety in existence; besides, it is not necessary to double mate and they require no washing for the show room other than cleaning their shanks and head, and anyone who has ever bred birds that require washing or double mating can realize the advantages of a variety requiring neither.

In regard to breeding, I will first state that I do not think any one shade of buff is better than another, as long as it is not either extreme (lemon or red), providing it is a good even live color and free from shaftiness or mealiness. Under color should be a lighter shade than surface, as is demanded by the Standard. I think it is almost impossible to get a good surface color on a bird that is very deep in under color.

It should be unnecessary to say that two birds both weak in the same section should never be mated together, but have the male strong in the sections where his mates are weak and remember in making up your matings that color is not everything, but demand shape, size and vigor in your breeders and never breed from a specimen that is not well set on legs, has slip or twisted wings, side sprigs, stubs, etc. It is a great temptation at times to breed from a bird that has one or more of these defects but is exceptionally strong in some point which you wish to breed into your flock. Once you breed from birds with bad defects it will take you years to breed out these defects, as they will crop out year after year. By selecting only the very nicest eggs for hatching for one season you will notice the

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First and Color Special Pullet, District Meet, American Buff Rock Club, Hanover, Pa. Bred and owned by George W. Wege, Hanover, Pa.

Uncle Mike's Page

November—The Poultryman's New Year

POULTRYMEN, generally, have gotten into the fashion of beginning the yearly records November 1, as that is, practically the beginning of pullet laying. It is a time of the year when the pullets are reddening up and the older stock are fitted out with their new plumage.

Enthusiasm that has more or less remained dormant during the summer and early fall months, due, no doubt, to less activity among the stock, has again awakened and more energy is put forth.

November is the last call for culling, and all undesirable stock must be gotten rid of, so that no drones will be wintered.

Cold weather is here; not so cold as we may expect later on in the winter, but cold enough that we must wear a coat and be quicker in our movements. The hens quartered in a well-planned henry seem to mind the cold the least. They work all the harder among the straw that is strewn on the floor, and this exercise seems to give them new life and ambition.

Pullets that have been allowed to roost outdoors must now be brought in to the laying house. Care must be taken not to overcrowd them. Divided into small families, they will do far better and will repay the extra cost of labor.

One can never make sure of November. It is so full of surprises. I have known this month to be very mild; and again I have experienced intense cold, snows, and even a blizzard. So it goes with saying that to be on the safe side all outdoor work had best be performed without further delay. There may be fences that need repair, or some work to do on the buildings, or leaves to gather, or a general cleaning up. It takes bright days to do those things, and they had best be done at the first opportunity.

This is a good month to get the incubators and brooders in readiness. Clean them up, put them in place, see that every part of them is in good condition. On some farms incubation is started in November but it is not always satisfactory as fertile eggs are not so plentiful now. But it pays to get everything ready now. Personally I prefer to delay mating fowls until the first of January so as to give the hens ample time to complete their molt. By that time the hens will be in a more vigorous condition and better results will be obtained in incubation.

Have the quarters comfortable and give them a cheerful look. I never lost my admiration for whitewash. It certainly does brighten up the interior of a pen, and it makes everything look clean. But whitewashing seems to be a lost art now. Instead, poultrymen rely on disinfectants. They don't give the premises that bright, cheerful look, but they knock disease germs and vermin silly.

One can fairly drive energy into his hens with good feed and clean quarters. That energy will not only produce eggs at a profit, but it will ward off such ailments which seem common to this sea-

Mr. Boyer, long and favorably known as a writer on all poultry subjects and as a practical and successful poultryman of many years experience, will answer all questions pertaining to the care of poultry through the American Poultry Advocate. If a reply is desired by mail, a self-addressed and stamped envelope must be sent with your inquiry.

son of the year. Energy will help the fowls through dull dreary weather. The busy fowl is seldom on the sick list. The lazy hen seems to catch on to every ill that happens along.

It is a fact that we may judge a man by the fowls he keeps and the condition in which they are kept. A mongrel man will have mongrel hens; a lazy man will have lazy hens; a tidy man keeps everything clean.

Write out strict rules of management—days for this work and days for that; hours for this chore and hours for that, and see that the hired man knows them by heart—read them yourself, lest you forget. A good poultryman will live up to even his own rules.

Overcrowding breeds vices. Idleness fosters disease. Disinfectants are guardians that never open the door to disease.

I am a great believer in ventilation. I am a crank on the subject. Fresh air avoids colds. Close-built houses are damp and unsanitary. Draughts are dangerous, but fresh air don't mean draughts. The open-front houses have been a God-send to the poultry.

I am equally particular about the soil. Many of the poultry diseases owe their origin to contaminated soil. The same with dampness. I don't believe in turning fowls outdoors on damp soil when they can be so happy and contented in dry pens scratching among a lot of litter.

I see that some writers, and some very good poultrymen believe in letting the fowls eat snow for drink. It may be all right, and I may be a little old-fashioned, but I had rather keep them away from snow and give them warm water to drink on cold mornings. I cannot see any benefit coming to the hen that must eat cold snow to quench its thirst.

I try to avoid overfat in fowls, but regardless of the most careful feeding some hens will take on more fat than is good for them. But I don't believe in starving hens to reduce that fat. It very often leads on to something more serious. When I get a hen that is overfat I send her down to the cook. It is the most profitable way.

I aim to have my poultry houses cleaned once a week. I would like to do so oftener, but we simply cannot get around to it. But it must not be delayed beyond a week. The ammonia arising from the manure under the roost is apt to bring on cases of catarrh, especially if there is dampness. Exposure to a drenching rain during the fall is about the quickest way of bringing on lung and throat troubles that I know of.

In mating up the breeding pens, I get the best results by selecting only vigorous birds. It is sowing good seed for

the next generation. But it is rather early yet for mating. That is work I generally do either the last week in December or the first week in January.

On the farm of the writer trap nests are used, and as soon as a pullet starts to lay she is banded (using numbered bands) and a record is kept of her work. By following this plan, I am able to pick out the most desirable birds for next season's laying. I never breed from a pullet that is not at least nine months old, and never then so long as I can secure a sufficient number of hatching eggs from my yearling hens, and older.

Adopt business methods, and follow them closely.

Boyer's Quiz Department

Q. You recommend turnips as a food for ducks. Will you please tell me how they are to be fed, as to quantity and the times of feeding?

—R. L. O.

A. Turnips may be fed three times a week. Chop them up in pieces about three-eighths or one-half inch square. Then boil and mash while hot, skins and all. Boil until soft. A good way is to mix the boiled turnips with the mash for one feeding every other day, using from 25 to 30 per cent of turnips.

Q. What is line-breeding?—L. A. D.

A. Generally speaking, line-breeding means breeding within the members of one family, or a limited number of families possessed of similar types. In other words, line-breeding in a sense is a continuation of in-and-in breeding, the relationships, however, being not so clear as in-and-in breeding.

Line-breeding may also be the result of mating two distinct strains, each of which has been more or less in-bred.

Professor Shaw, in *Animal Breeding*, says line-breeding may be spoken of as repeated acts of in-breeding, the relationships becoming less close as the starting point is receded from, because of the increase in the number of the individuals.

The *Farm Journal's* manual, "Poultry Secrets," gives more detail. The *Advocate* will send a copy for 25 cents.

Q. The roof of my poultry house is constructed of ordinary material. What is the safe distance between the bird's head and ceiling, when standing on perch, so as to avoid frost bite?

2. Could you give me a diagram of a cheaply made reliable trap nest?—R. T.

A. My houses are about four and a half feet high in the back. I have the roosts about two feet from the ground, and this leaves about two feet from the fowl, while sitting on the roost, and the ceiling. My roofs are covered with heavy roofing paper. I provide plenty of fresh air from the front of the pen, and never have trouble with frost bite cases.

2. I have no plans for the construction of trap nests, but you can get information on that score by writing to the Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, for Bulletin No. 284.

Q. Are cement blocks better than wood for the construction of poultry houses? If so, what are the advantages?—D. B. M.

A. Cement blocks make a durable hen house, but unless they are lathed and plastered on the inside, there is apt to be dampness. Personally, I prefer lumber in the construction of a hen house.

Q. I hope to exhibit several birds at a coming show, and would like to know if it is necessary to keep them penned up in small coops for some time before the show? Can you tell me what will be the proper food to give them in order to add weight and put them in good condition generally? I will appreciate, also, if you will tell me what I shall give to add lustre to their plumage.—G. T. H.

A. Fowls to be exhibited should be kept in cages or small coops for about two weeks before being shipped to the show room. This will tame them and they will not be so apt to scare at the approach of a person. They may be fed the ordinary diet, and to increase their weight it is well to feed each fowl an ounce of fresh beef, cut up fine, every other day. Also feed a

For Exhibition—Second Article

WE shall consider the closing paragraph of the above caption in advance of the other portion. We say that it is a mistake to try to correct one or more defects in either the male or the female by having an excess of quality of the same section in the opposite sex. In other words, you cannot do good work by mating a male with an overly large head and comb to females that have snake or crow heads and small combs. A male that has a flat breast cannot bring breasts that are round and full from females that are full in breast. Fowls that are narrow across the back will not produce offspring with good backs no matter how broad a back the opposite sex may have.

There was shown at New York a few winters ago a strain of fowls of wonder quality. I remarked to the owner that his cockerels had flat breasts. He admitted this and he told me that all of the cockerels with this fault came from the same male mated with hens that had full round breasts. The mating had produced everything of the very best only the flat breasts on the males. I asked, "How will you correct this?" His answer was, "I have thought this over and have decided to follow a series of breeding by selection, no more of the other way."

We shall now consider head points of the American breeds. It may be said to the credit of those who exhibit the very best of these that they have developed strains that do produce uniformly good heads and combs. The Standard describes the kind of comb for each breed and those who now produce the best have that kind or better. It is very seldom that we see at the New York Show a Plymouth Rock or a Rhode Island Red with a single comb that is much out of the proper size and shape. We do at times see a few Wyandottes with combs not quite up to the demand for quality. The same is true with the rose comb varieties of the Reds. But, generally speaking, they are within vision.

The comb of all Plymouth Rocks should be rather small for the size of the fowls. This kind of comb gives the neat appearance to the fowl. Nothing can detract more from them than can an overly large comb. Another point is the five points of the comb must be well defined and even in formation. The comb of the Reds must have all of these, the single comb a little larger on the Red than the Rocks. While the comb of the Wyandotte is not described for

By T. F. McGREW

Standard descriptions as they apply to the American breeds. It is best to try to understand them and to apply them to the selection of our breeding stock. It is a mistake to try to correct one fault by having an excess of the same in the opposite sex. Have all of the proper quality.

size, combs of rather small types are preferred by common consent. The comb of the Wyandotte is so fully described that no one can have a chance to claim lack of knowledge of just how it should be.

The rose comb of the Reds is so fully described that no one can lack knowledge of how it should be. As to size none of our American breeds or varieties should have combs of bad formation, nor can they be of large size and come within the law. Every one who breeds a fowl of the American varieties should discard from their flocks every appearance of combs other than is described in the Standard. It is a waste of time and money to keep such in your breeding pens. Bad combs on breeding stock will soon contaminate the entire flock.

The more perfect the comb and head the better will the fowl appear. The head includes beak, eyes, wattles and earlobes. All should study page 19 of the new Standard, where it tells you

that positive enamel white in the earlobes of males or fowls of the American breed will disqualify. Be sure that you study all of this and not ask the judge at the next show, "How about white earlobes?" Then again, know positively in your own mind just what enamel white is and how it looks. Don't make any mistake about it. Never breed from a fowl that has this enamel white on face or earlobe.

If you will study the scale of points you will see that beak is of equal importance with head and of more importance than wattles, all of which should teach us that head points count for almost one-fourth of the entire scale, and that a perfect head formation throughout is of great value in both the breeding and show pen. With this knowledge before us, we should not permit ourselves to run the chance of bad heads or their belongings in our flock by breeding from a fowl no matter how good it may be otherwise, that has bad head formation or any of its belongings. Study Standard descriptions for all of these, have them so well established in your mind's eye that a fault cannot escape your vision. Then establish the rule that no fowl lacking in head points can stay where you are breeding for exhibition.

No other of our American breeds are so much improved by having perfect head combs and other belongings as are the Wyandottes. From beak to lobe

their heads should be perfection. Some of them have heads and combs that are really beautiful. The one who established the most modern head and comb on the White Wyandotte has done a great work. As Secretary Orr has written, "Did you ever see any fowls more beautiful than the champion pen of White Wyandottes at the New York Show?" No, we have not, and we must add that their beautiful head points helped out a lot. The winning Silver Wyandottes had beautiful heads, so did some of the buff variety.

There should be a lot of care and attention given to the general makeup of rose combs on all breeds. They are not as good as they should be, nor are they near so good generally as they might be. When we see some of the really good rose combs on all, including the Anconas and the Minorcas, then gaze upon some of the medium, the poor and the bad ones, we wonder how it is possible to have them so bad. We saw a few at New York last winter that would condemn the fowl for sale in the market. Why

(Turn to page 520)



W. C. DeLapp, Pasadena, Cal.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

THERE is a great deal of money to be made in producing winter eggs and the question "What shall I feed to get the best results in winter egg production?" is one that every beginner with poultry would like to have answered to his satisfaction. At this writing there is every indication that fresh eggs will bring record prices the coming winter.

The question of getting winter eggs is no great secret and no poultry raiser has the best ration. Many different methods of feeding will give almost as good results, and the chief essential is to keep the birds well housed, well cared for and well fed. You can't get winter eggs on a starvation diet or just enough food to keep the birds alive and warm. Sometime ago one of our neighbors told me that he thought he should dispose of all his fowls, as he never could get eggs in winter and it did not pay to feed the birds all winter for what eggs they would lay during the spring and summer months. He said that if he only had my secret of getting eggs in winter he would try it and keep his birds. We have no secret method for getting eggs during the winter months and as far as we know there is no secret method that is dependable. Getting winter eggs or eggs at any season of the year is a comparatively simple matter. Good blooded fowls, good care and plenty of wholesome food—that's all.

We find the following method gives very good results; Morning, a grain ration consisting of a variety of grains, oats, wheat, buckwheat, etc., feed sparingly and in a deep litter. This gives them plenty of exercise which is very necessary for the laying hen. At noon they are given their green food, consisting of cabbage, beets, sprouted or any thing that I have in the green food line. Usually in the fall we seed down a portion of the poultry yards to wheat or rye, keeping the birds off of this until it gets a fair start. This usually supplies fresh green food until the time of snow. If there is considerable ground available, a crop of wheat or rye growing in winter will prove a valuable source of supply for fresh green food during the cold season. Corn silage is also excellent and very cheap for the farmer. We have fed it considerable with good results. Only the leaves of the corn are selected. Another, and a greatly used and satisfactory green feed is sprouted oats.

There are several methods of sprouting oats but we use a method that has proven very satisfactory especially with a large flock. We get empty compound or butter tubs. You can get them of your grocer for five cents each. Bore a three-eighths inch hole as near the bottom as possible on the side and cut a wooden plug to fill same. Wash out the tubs thoroughly and get all the grease off them. Fill with oats and soak them in luke warm water 12 hours, then pull the plug and let the water drain. To hurry these along in cold weather put a burlap bag on top and

By
A. E. VANDERVORT

Sidney Center, N. Y.

A department of real value to all poultrymen. What to feed, when to feed, and how to feed will be thoroughly discussed each month. Write us about your feeding problems. We will try and help you out. Enclose stamp for reply.

sprinkle daily with warm water. After draining off the water let the oats stay in the tub until they begin to develop heat. Push your hand way down in the oats until you find they are getting warm, and if they get too hot be sure and fill up the tub with water to keep down the heat, and drain off. Remember that every day the oats must be turned from one tub to another so that the bottom oats get a chance to be on top and vice versa. Your original tub of oats will take more than a tub when you turn them as they are commencing to grow, and care should be taken that the oats are pulled apart and left in a loose condition. The sprouts will not be as green as they would if they were sprouted in trays but they are just as good for feeding when white. Our hens like them just as well. We have found that three bushels of oats will make ten sixty-pound lard tubs full when ready to feed. To get quicker oats use warmer water, but never use water over 100 degrees as it will kill the sprouts. Start just as many or as few oats as is necessary for your stock. We can't tell you just how many, but after a while you will know just how much to start each day.

Feed the birds these sprouted oats about noon, all they will eat in 15 minutes, in wooden troughs. Don't throw the oats all over the pen, as they are damp and pick up all kinds of filth which the poultry eats. This method of sprouting oats works just as well for a town lot flock as a big farm flock. If you have several thousand birds, it will be handier to soak them the first time in barrels. When filling the tubs fill about two thirds full to allow room for their growing through the day. This will solve your winter green food problem. The main thing is to have lots of water and good drainage. Don't keep the oats soaking too long; simply keep them moist and be sure to keep them torn apart as they grow and avoid too much heat in the tubs.

For their night ration they are given a grain food consisting in winter of two thirds corn, preferably cracked and they are given all they will eat up clean before going to roosts. We keep a dry mash before the fowls all the time. We have followed this plan of feeding for several winters and like it so well that we see no reason of making a change. We get from 40 to 50 per cent or better egg yield when eggs are high, and hold this record well throughout the season. Lights are used on pullets from October 15 to

April 1st, being turned on at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Do not try to fatten surplus birds on whole corn alone. There is no question about the fact that better grains and cheaper grains may be secured with a better balanced ration. Use corn freely, but provide enough variety to keep up the appetites of the birds. For a quick-fattening ration use nothing but soft feed, and mix with plenty of milk, if available.

Pullets that are about to begin laying can be given all the feed they will consume, if the ration is reasonably well balanced. Nine times out of ten when they do not lay within a reasonable time after they have reached full growth it is because they are not being fed heavily enough. They may lay fairly well on even a very poor ration, if they only get enough of it.

Hens one year old or over need a more careful feeding than pullets this month. If fed as recommended for pullets in the preceding paragraph they are apt to get overloaded with fat, which will not only delay but may seriously affect their health. Feed them plenty, but not as rich a ration as for pullets, and make them work for all the whole grain they get. As a rule, these hens will not lay until about the first of the year, no matter how you feed them, and they will keep in better health and the cost of feeding can be reduced if this fact is kept in mind.

Taking one year with another, corn can be bought much cheaper in fall than later in the year. It is not safe to stock up now with new shelled corn, but ear corn will keep well in properly ventilated bins and cribs.

Soft corn if not mouldy or frozen, is wholesome and safe to feed. It seldom pays to buy it however, if well ripened corn can be secured, as its feeding value is much lower, due to the excess moisture, greater waste, etc.

In laying a supply of new shelled corn get kiln-dried if possible. If undried corn is secured it must be spread out quite thin on a floor and at the first sign of heating should be shoveled over.

At this season corn is the principal grain fed because more readily obtained and, as a rule, cheaper. There is no practical objection to feeding it freely if a good mash mixture is supplied, dry or moist, and plenty of succulent green feed is provided.

Fowls that have been running out may have needed no grit and may even have got along without oyster shells, but now that they are confined all or much of the time, a supply of these important ingredients of the ration should not be neglected.

It is a waste of grain to throw it into litter that is damp and heavy. The hens tire in trying to scratch for it. The grain becomes mouldy if it stays for any length of time in litter that is damp. Then if there are rats or mice about they will constantly feast on the grain that is thrown for the fowls.

(Turn to page 524)

Poultry Notes and Comment

As usual, I put in a couple of interesting days at the last New York State fair, and was well repaid for my efforts. This 1923 fair wasn't quite as large as last year, noticeably so, and while my figures may not be quite precise yet they are close enough for the purpose. Single entries were 571 short of last year, or about one-fifth, farm flocks were 17 short, or about one-sixth, while the breeding pens were five short or about one-seventieth.

This last strikes me as being quite remarkable and well worthy of comment. Just why shouldn't the breeding pens show the same proportionate shrinkage as shown by the farm flocks and single entries? Of course, there are various reasons why exhibitors show breeding pens such as completing a string for display specials, and in the case of the small breeder showing in pen classes because he is afraid of the stronger competition in singles. But aside from all this, I have a notion that many observing exhibitors are going in stronger for pen displays because of the greater attraction to the casual visitor.

There is no doubt about it, people much prefer to look at breeding pen and farm flock entries than they do at single birds cooped alone. Only the discriminating ones will study the single specimens, the average visitor wants to see flocks. Wants to see how the cock and hens look all in one pen, it is the ensemble that pleases. At this fair the breeding pen and farm flock aisles had more visitors than all the rest of the show. I will bet a new hat that a show made up entirely of breeding pens and possibly farm flocks would make a far bigger hit with the public than anyone has heretofore thought possible.

It would take more nerve for any show secretary to put on such an exhibit. I feel sure such a show would register a success. Just at the present time, most show secretaries seem to think that the breeding pens are not especially helpful and they manage to tuck them away in some out-of-the-way place in the show hall that the average visitor seldom gets to, and this to my notion is a mistake. This does not hold true with the State Fair management as the pens are given a room to themselves, one easy of access, and for several years past, a line of them has been strung down the center of the main building and whoever is lucky enough to get his birds cooped in one of these coops certainly has the very best display space that can be had.

Farm flocks are a very interesting proposition but I doubt if any show management has quite hit the nail on the head in classifying them. They are judged entirely on their utility qualities and show points are of very little moment, except that they be well and pure bred, and as nearly of a size as possible. The idea of classifying and judging them as breeds doesn't appeal to me. To my notion it would be far better to classify them as, for example, light

By **HENRY D. BARTO**

Pompey, N. Y.

weight breeds (those where the hens weigh less than five pounds Standard), medium weight breeds, say from five to seven pounds, and heavy weight breeds, weighing above seven pounds. I can see no value to an award, for example, wherein one man is given a ribbon for best Wyandotte flock, when he was the only exhibitor. Had he won the blue for the best of the medium weight breeds, it would then have been well worth crowing over. If more Wyandotte flocks were shown it would be a different matter, but while the idea of showing farm flocks is in its infancy, so to speak, I certainly think a different classification would be far better. In the Leghorn classes at this show I notice that the classes were divided into "Certified" and "Not Certified," which was an extremely sensible way of doing.

It costs quite a bit to ship farm flocks about the country consisting as they invariably do of nine hens and a cock, and whether they will make much of an appeal to the exhibitor depends considerably on his nearness to the show. Even with this handicap I have a notion that they are coming more and more to be the popular thing as so many people are looking merely for well bred fowls that will produce the eggs. Showing farm flocks certainly is a good business venture at the State Fair for I noted so many of the exhibitors doing a thriving business in stock and next spring egg orders.

Some two years ago I made a venturesome showing of a farm flock, taking ten of my best youngsters, and if I live to be a hundred I will always remember the dressing down I got from a utility breeder of another variety. He seemed to think that a fancier showing in a farm flock class was simply taking the breed right out of his mouth. Had this been called a "production class" which it really is, the name would not have led this chap astray and I would have escaped a tongue lashing. At the

I don't know when I have noticed so many eggs being laid by pullets as I have at this fair. Seemingly our exceedingly dry summer has brought most of the early and medium early hatched pullets into very early laying. Many of the breeders were bemoaning this as few of the early layers had attained anywhere near their proper size and now that they are laying, they never will. Early eggs are all right if you can get the pullets up to proper size first, otherwise they are a detriment.

Fowls are intended primarily for eggs. There is no getting away from this fact, and the eggs hens lay are always in demand at all seasons of the year, and this fact accounts for the vast number of hens kept throughout the world. It is the one really profitable feature in poultry work and anyone keeping fowls

must rely chiefly on the egg market to keep the plant a going concern.

I have heard people say time and again that, "an egg is an egg," but this isn't so. There are eggs and eggs. Some are worth more than the average and others are worth far less. The usual market price represents the average of the good and the poor and anyone depending upon the market price of eggs to keep the plant going and possibly a living for himself and family besides, should pay most especial attention to the eggs that go to market.

A fancy article of food will command a fancy price every time if it is gotten to discriminating people, and eggs are no exception. The man who takes unsorted and ungraded eggs to market is beating himself every time he does it. Just how they are graded and sorted is of little moment here and anyway, is dependent upon local conditions to a certain extent. If one is selling white eggs, have them purely white (find and kill the hens that lay tinted ones), and have them of as even size as possible. No one who hasn't tried it, knows how attractive even a small egg can look if properly packed and well matched with the others in the lot. Just the same with the brown eggs. They can be gotten to match almost perfectly if care is taken to weed out the fowls that lay either too light or too dark ones. I once sent a shipment of colored hatching eggs to a man who wrote back that they looked as if they had all been laid by the same hen, so evenly matched and sized. Such care pays in more ways than one. Aside from getting a far better price for them than is usually obtained, the buyer will invariably want more of them and thus a permanent market is ready made for all that can be produced.

The man that markets quality will get the price every time and a few cents more on a dozen throughout the year will very nearly pay the feed bills—and who wouldn't keep fowls if it didn't cost him anything for feed.

I was in a store the other day when a farm customer brought in a crate of eggs to "trade in" and I was much interested when the storekeeper sorted out all the dirty ones, of which there were quite a number, and put them back in the crate. The customer rather took exception to this procedure until the storekeeper asked him if he would buy a loaf of bread from him that had been wopped about in the manure pile or a mud puddle.

There is no possible excuse, except pure laziness, for anyone to bring dirty eggs to market. If a light rubbing with a damp cloth does not clean them readily, they should be kept and used at home. Just why anyone should have a lot of dirty eggs anyway is quite beyond me. It is such a simple thing to keep clean nesting material on hand and use it frequently. To say the least it saves a tremendous lot of washing which is a tedious job at best.

Poultry Activities

A CORRECTION

The following was received from Earle S. Wilson, Hammond, N. Y., secretary of the N. Y. State Ancona Club. "Wish you would make in your notes of corrections of awards of the New York State Fair that the 4th cockerel in S. C. Anconas that was credited to me was owned and exhibited by G. G. McLaurin, Dillon, S. C., as I had no birds on exhibit."

PITTSBURGH'S THIRTEENTH SHOW

For thirteen years the Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh has held its show the second full week in January never having varied from the same dates since the organization of the association. Some people who are superstitious dread the figure thirteen, but the Pittsburgh management tackle the show this year under the most favorable conditions. To begin with, there is not an inch of concession space available, all space being contracted for this year before we closed the doors of last year's exhibition. The Eighth District meet of the American White Orpington Club will be held in connection with our show and a liberal list of specials will be awarded. The judges are now being selected, the complete list will be published in these columns next month. The show will be held at Motor Square Garden, January 14th to 19th inclusive. Write J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Box 884, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will gladly send you any information concerning their show.

RESULTS OF THE KENTUCKY CORNISH BREEDERS' MEET

Thomas J. Sullivan, 643 S. 34th St., Louisville, Ky., sends us the following report of the Kentucky State Meet of the American Cornish Club held at the Kentucky State Fair, September 9 to 15.

In the Dark Cornish Frank R. Willis won 1st, 2nd cock; 1st, 3rd hen; 1st, 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st young pen, 1st old pen; Grand Display and Specials. Mrs. L. C. Ford, 3rd cock. Wm. Oswald, 2nd, 4th, 5th hen; 2nd old pen. Mrs. Ed. Sarier 3rd, 4th cockerel; 3rd, 4th, 5th pullet.

In White Laced Red Cornish H. B. Offer took 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st, 2nd cockerel, 1st hen; 1st cock; Display and specials.

In White Cornish B. A. Atherton won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet; 1st, 2nd cockerel; also Grand Display.

NATIONAL SPECKLED SUSSEX MEET

The National Speckled Sussex Club, by a mail vote, has decided to hold its next national meet in connection with the show to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., January 24 to 27, 1924. It is expected that this will be the largest exhibit of Speckled Sussex ever seen in this country. A large list of cash specials and other prizes will be offered. Every breeder of Speckled Sussex who is not a member of the club, is invited to send \$1.00 for one year's dues to E. H. Hoffman, Sec., La Crosse, Wis.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL SHOW, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Many new and unusual features will be incorporated in the Great International Show to be held at Buffalo, January 9-13, 1924, according to a letter just received from W. A. Wolford, Box 297, Lockport, N. Y., assistant secretary of this big poultry exhibition. Foremost among these will be an apple exhibition and the fine fruit for which this section is noted will be a feature worth coming miles to see.

The Cat Fanciers Association, Inc., will also stage a cat show in connection with the poultry show. Mrs. Gertrude E. Taylor of Detroit, will judge.

The poultry list will offer the regular cash specials and in addition there will be several cash donations and silver cups that will make it worth while for breeders to reserve this date for their exhibitions. Other features are under consideration, which, in connection with the poultry show, will keep the big auditorium packed throughout the week of the show. Premium lists will be sent to those requesting them as soon as off the press.

N. Y. STATE ANCONA CLUB OFFERS SPECIAL PRIZES

The N. Y. State Ancona Club will offer a Grand Championship Silver Cup to the member that wins the most points at the poultry shows between November 1 and March 1. A junior prize of \$5 will be offered to the member win-

ning the second largest number of points. Four ribbons will be offered at all state shows where members compete for best colored and best shaped birds in each sex, Rose and Single Comb competing together. For further particulars, write the secretary, Earle S. Wilson, Hammond, N. Y.

MADISON COUNTY BANKS ARE BEHIND NORTH ALABAMA SHOW

The North Alabama Poultry Show, to be held at Huntsville, Alabama, December 5, 6, 7, 1923, has the backing of the banks in Madison county. Seven of these banks will pay the cash sweepstakes and championship premiums.

The Madison County Fair Poultry Show, just held, was one of the best ever held at the fair here and all indications are that the winter show will be the best ever held in North Alabama. The attractive premium lists are now out and will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Premiums will be paid on the last day of the show.

REGISTERING CHICKENS

By C. T. Patterson, Springfield, Mo.

As the American Poultry Association has taken definite steps towards registering chickens by appointing a committee to work out a working plan, it is proper that different views be expressed in order that this committee may do the will of the people.

After years of experience handling egg laying contests and trap-nesting and operating a breeding farm, pedigreeing and registering the offspring, we are glad to express our views.

First. We believe the standard should be a dual or double standard, based on the individual characters as measured by the American standard of perfection and the performance as measured by the trapnest.

Second. We believe the score card is the true basis for measuring a bird's quality and that the A. P. A. judges are the ones to apply it.

Third. We believe the trapnest is the best method of measuring performance and should

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Poultry Show Dates

ALABAMA

No. Alabama Poultry Ass'n, Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 5-7 inc., 1923. N. M. Payne, Sec.

ARIZONA

Maricopa County Poultry Association, Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 12-15, 1923. Arthur G. Freeland, R. F. D. 6, secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Poultry Show, Washington, D. C. Nov. 27th to Dec. 1, inclusive, 1923. Entries close Nov. 10, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

KANSAS

Sumner County Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n. Wellington, Kansas. December 4-10, 1923. John M. Pile, City Hall, secretary.

Arkansas Valley Poultry-Pet Stock Ass'n., Hutchinson, Kansas, Dec. 10-14, inc. W. H. Underwood, Sec.

KENTUCKY

Ohio Falls Fanciers Ass'n., Inc., Armory, Louisville, Ky. Dec. 1 to 8, 1923. Dr. C. D. Schweitzer, Sec'y., Care Haller's Pet Shop, 210 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

ILLINOIS

Elgin Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n. Elgin, Ill. Dec. 31-Jan. 5, 1924. Harold Rapalee, 819 Center St., secretary.

Fulton County Poultry Breeders' Ass'n. Canton, Ill. Dec. 24-29, 1923. C. L. Smith, secretary, 181 No. 9 Ave.

INDIANA

The Lafayette Poultry Club, Lafayette, Indiana. January 7 to 12. W. W. Zike, judge; Henry W. Heine, secretary.

IOWA

Jefferson Poultry Show, Fairfield, Iowa. Dec. 4-7, inc. E. L. Moser, Sec'y.

MAINE

Bangor Poultry Ass'n. Bangor, Me. Dec. 17-22, 1923. W. L. Russell, secretary, Box 304.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4-8, 5th Reg. Armory. H. C. Thompson, Sec'y., 33-34 Franklin Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1 to 4, 1924. W. B. Atherton, Sec., 165 Tremont Street.

Amherst Poultry Association, Inc. Amherst, Mass. Jan. 8-9, 1924. Silver cups and special prizes. Dean Bray, secretary.

Eastern Mass. Poultry and Pigeon Assn., Congress Hall, Chelsea, Mass. Dec. 4-8, 1923. B. F. Nicholls, 36 Fourth St., secretary.

Hug Poultry Ass'n. of Massachusetts, Lynn, Mass., Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1923. G. A. Dockendorff, Saugus, Mass., Sec.

Springfield Poultry Club, Inc., Springfield, Mass., Dec. 4-7, 1923. G. L. Colleston, 244 Main St., Sec.

MISSOURI

Windsor Royal Poultry Show, Windsor, Mo., Jan. 2-5, 1924. Thos. W. Southard, Judge. Eden C. Booth, Sec.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Marlboro Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n., Keene, N. H. Armory, Dec. 5-6-7, 1923. Lewis H. Dean, Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY

Gloucester County Poultry Ass'n. Gloucester, N. J. December 6-7-8, 1923. Milton Allen, secretary, Wenonah, N. J.

Bergen County Poultry Ass'n., Hackensack, N. J. Armory, Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 1923. Jack Hayward, Sec.

Vineland Poultry Show, Vineland, N. J., Dec. 5-8, inc., 1923. John H. Weed, Sec.

North Bergen County Poultry Association, Westwood, N. J. Dec. 13, 14, 15, 1923. Adam Dorr, Westwood, N. J., Sec.

NEW YORK

Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. January 23 to 27, inclusive, 1924. Entries close Nov. 12, 1923. D. Lincoln Orr, Sec., Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Rochester Fancier's Ass'n., Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 7-12, 1924. James H. Westcott, P. O. Box 472, Sec.

Great International Show, Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y. Jan. 9-13, 1924. W. A. Wolford, assistant secretary, Box 297, Lockport, N. Y.

Cayuga County Poultry Fair, Weedsport, N. Y., Nov. 10 and 11. Chas. Mearson, Sec.

Cortlandt Fanciers Club, Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 27-30 inc., 1923. E. N. Jewell, R. F. D. 3, Sec.

Hastings Poultry-Pet Stock Ass'n., Fourth Annual Show, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Nov. 28-Dec. 1, inc. Chas. Nixon, Judge. Albert T. Wilson, Elmsford, N. Y., Sec.

OHIO

Akron Armory Show, Akron, Ohio. December 3-8 incl., 1923. W. H. Moore, Sec., Uniontown, Ohio.

Independence Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n. Independence, O. Nov. 28-30, Dec. 1, 1923. James J. Mack, secretary, Independence, Mo.

Miamisburg Fancy Feather Club, Miamisburg, O., Nov. 28-Dec. 2, inc. Earl T. Quillen, Sec.

Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Ass'n., Cleveland, O. New Public Hall, Dec. 11 to 16, inc., 1923. Frank C. Stier, Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mercer County Poultry Ass'n. Sharon, Pa. Jan. 14-20, 1924. A. O. Middleton, secretary.

Erie County Poultry Ass'n., Erie, Pa. Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, 1923. Arthur N. Clemens, Sec'y., 238 West 23 St., Erie, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Greater Northwest Poultry Ass'n., Yankton, S. Dak., Dec. 10-14, 1923. Niels P. Anderson, secretary.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Breeders' and Fanciers' Association, Inc., 17th Annual Show, Richmond, Va., Jan. 7-13, 1924. J. A. Hallihan, secretary, 2914 E. Broad St.

Daylight at Night

By

RALSTON R. HANNAS

Years ago the idea of lighting hen houses to increase egg production was little known and would probably have been laughed at by many. Today, however, we are practicing artificial illumination in our laying houses at certain seasons of the year because we believe it increases egg production economically during the normal season of low production and high price. There is no doubt that where artificial illumination has been used properly and the birds have been fed properly in connection with the light, that production has been doubled in the normally low season and profits more than doubled. It has, indeed, been proved.

Electric lights, gasoline lanterns, acetylene gas, and even the ordinary oil burning barn lantern have been used to produce the necessary light. The common oil lantern is undoubtedly the least efficient of them all, due to the poor light given by it, with the gasoline lantern second, due to the choking of intake pipes with the dust from the litter scratched up by the hens. The electric light is without doubt the most popular kind of light, due to its cleanliness and ease of management. With the development of the various makes of electrical unit plants, the necessity of being near a commercial electric line is eliminated and electricity is assured at all times. A thousand bird plant ought to pay for such a farm electric unit in one season from the additional profits alone. In addition, the whole farm may be lighted as well as the laying house.

Two forty watt lights in a twenty by twenty section, or one in a small colony house, will be sufficient. When installing these lights, it must be made certain that no shadows are cast upon the perches, since if this is the case it may be difficult to get the birds to come down for the extra feeding which they must have. The lights may be installed close to the roof or they may be installed as drop lights, dropping to within four feet of the floor. Personally, I prefer them next to the roof.

The season during which the lights are used varies with the individual using them—that is, the length of the season. They may be turned on anywhere from the middle of October to the first of January and run until the first of April. This is, of course, for pullets hatched in the normal hatching season, March or April. Personally, I would prefer to let birds hatched at this season go until at least the first of November before turning on the lights, thereby giving them plenty of time to grow and mature so that they will hold up longer in the season and come through the season in better condition than if forced for production. With birds that are hatched early, that is, in January or February, it is a good plan to turn the lights on in their pens the latter part of September so that they will not go into the usual partial molt in the fall. I suggest this plan if these early pullets are not going to be used as breeders in the spring; if they are to be used as breeders, the lights had better be kept from them and the birds allowed to go through the molt and rest a bit before spring. Where birds that have been under lights their first (pul-

let) winter and they are not to be used as breeders the following spring, that is, their yearling year, lights may be turned on about the middle of September. Or if these birds are to be used as breeders, the lights should be taken away not later than the first of December.

The question of using lights at all on breeders is one upon which many disagree, some claiming that it is perfectly all right, not affecting the fertility, or livability of the germ or the strength and vigor of the chick, others saying that it does. I am not in favor of using lights on breeders at all, but there are many that claim success with them. There can be no great danger, however, in turning on the lights on January first, providing the birds have had a good rest before that time and have been handled normally. A good many do this. I do not think any other system of using lights on breeders is advisable.

In general, there are three systems of turning on the lights that are used on commercial plants. In one system the lights are turned on about 4:30 in the morning and kept burning until daylight; in another system they are turned on in the late afternoon just be-

fore dusk and are kept burning for between two and three hours; in a third system the birds are allowed to go to roost normally and are called down off the perches about 9 in the evening for one hour. When the first system is followed, some provision must be made for drinking water, as the water is likely to freeze if left in the pans all night. This is easily arranged by having a droplight in the water pan and run this all night on very cold nights. There are also certain kerosene heaters on the market which may be burned somewhat less expensively. Where the third system is followed, the pans may be emptied and this trouble done away with. The last system is mighty convenient in that it allows of perhaps closer supervision of the birds, since the caretaker will go out himself and look after the birds when he probably would not if early morning lights are used. It necessitates staying at home every evening, which some of the poultrymen near large towns or cities may not be willing to do. When early morning lights are used, a switch is generally arranged, using an ordinary alarm clock, or a regular time switch clock may be bought for this purpose. The second mentioned system is perhaps not so good as the others, since it is probably better either to get the birds up earlier or give them some rest before turning on the lights. Whatever system is started must be continued, since a change of methods will very likely cause havoc, throwing the birds into a molt and lowering their vitality so that colds and other diseases may enter. In general, I think it will be found that the early morning lights will give the best results. It is a wise plan here, however, to get out once in a while and see how the birds are doing under lights and not leave too much to the clock switch.

I have left the most important thing in connection with lights to the last, namely, feed. Lights themselves are not worth anything; they merely give the birds an additional amount of daylight so that they may eat more. Feed must be given along with the lights. An additional two pounds per one hundred birds per day must be fed if lights are used. If early morning lights are used, the feed must be scattered on the litter after dark so that it will be there the first thing when the lights are turned on and the birds come down from the perches. When the evening lunch method, that is, lights for one hour at night, is followed, birds are to be fed when the lights are turned on. This serves to induce the birds to come down from the roosts. The amount of feed to be fed must be decided by the condition of the birds themselves. In the fall it may be necessary to feed 16 pounds of grain per 100 birds per day, gradually reducing this amount to about 14 pounds. It may be necessary to hold pretty close to this amount if the birds are in poor condition of flesh; on the other hand, if the birds are taking on too much weight, the grain may be cut more. Dry mash, of course, should be kept before them at all times. The feeding schedule is mighty important. Watch it—especially if lights are used.

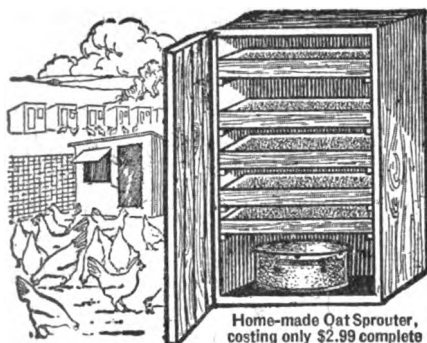
USE OF PULLETS AS BREEDERS IS QUESTIONED BY AUTHORITY

The hatching results for the season of 1923 were very poor throughout most parts of the United States. There are doubtless a number of contributing causes and, according to Dr. M. A. Jull, in charge of poultry investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, one of the causes of poor hatches has been the use from year to year of pullets as breeders.

In a general sense it is apparent that the hatchability of eggs depends upon the constitutional vigor of the breeding stock producing the eggs. If the breeders are healthy and vigorous and are kept in comfortable quarters, then the eggs should hatch well, providing the methods of incubation have been satisfactory. Taking the country as a whole, however, Doctor Jull believes that the hatching results from one season to another are not as good as might be expected.

The use of pullets as breeders may affect this situation in the following manner: The practice of using pullets as breeders frequently leads to the use of immature birds. In this way hatching results are affected because the young pullets do not seem to have the abundance of constitutional vigor possessed by older birds. Moreover, all birds as pullets usually lay a smaller egg than as yearlings. Since the size of chick hatched depends to a considerable extent upon the size of the egg producing the chick, it is obvious that, as a rule, larger chicks are produced from the eggs of yearlings. Then again, it has been a matter of common observation among poultrymen that the chicks from yearlings are usually stronger and grow better than the chicks from pullets.

Another very important matter to which poultrymen should give more attention is the influence of forced feeding on hatchability. Many flocks of pullets are fed heavily throughout the fall and winter to induce heavy egg production, and then in the hatching season the eggs from these pullets are used for incubation purposes. This is a questionable practice, says Doctor Jull, since heavy egg production is a heavy strain upon the stamina of the hen and the eggs from birds that have been fed heavily are very apt to be low in hatching quality. Finally, it would seem that all factors point to the advisability of the use of yearling birds as breeders rather than pullets.



Home-made Oat Sprouter,
costing only \$2.99 complete

There's Money In Winter Eggs

It's easy to make the hens lay in the springtime when the grass is green and the weather is mild. It's just as easy to make them lay in the winter when eggs are scarce and high, if you provide plenty of green food and plenty of pure, fresh water, not too cold.

The cheapest and best green food is sprouted oats, rich in live vitamins and egg-building proteins. A homemade sprouter, like the one shown above, will furnish all the sprouted oats 50 or 60 hens can eat.



Drinking Fountain warmed
with Little Putnam Stove

You can build this sprouter in an evening from a couple of small packing boxes and a few nails. The only tools you need are a hammer, a saw and an auger bit, found in every home.

The Little Putnam Stove supplies the warmth to keep the oats at the right germinating temperature. Easily followed directions for building the Sprouter are packed in every Stove, also instructions for using the Stove to keep water from freezing.



Little Putnam Stove

Scientists say that an egg is 80% water. To get lots of eggs in winter you must keep unfrozen water before your hens. One cold day, with water frozen, may stop egg production for a month.

J. Lincoln Knight, Trenton Junction, N. J., wrote last February, "I have been using your Little Putnam Stoves for the oat sprouter and water heater, since I received them in December and I tell you they work fine. When I give the sprouted oats to the chickens they eat and until it is all gone, before they touch other food. And the water heater works fine. I leave the water in it all night to try it out this zero weather and the water is always just right."

The Little Putnam Stove is fool-proof and fire-safe; burns a month without filling or trimming. Made of galvanized iron and brass, practically indestructible. Thousands of satisfied users. Beware of imitations.

Your dealer should have a Little Putnam Stove in stock. Ask him for it. If he cannot supply you send \$2.50, check or money order, to I. Putnam, Route 1102-R, Elmira, N. Y. I will send you a Stove, postpaid. If you do not find it perfectly satisfactory, return it in good order within 10 days. I will refund your \$2.50 promptly. Don't pass by this opportunity to make more money from winter eggs.

Send for my free book, "Poultry Helps." It gives plans for making this oat sprouter, also a practical home-made brooder. Send today.

For Exhibition

(Continued from page 515)

should they be permitted in the show room?

It is very unfortunate that the breeders themselves do not take a stand firm and strong against fowls of any kind being permitted to win prizes that have combs so bad that they would be harmful; in fact a real injury to any flock where they might be made use of as a breeder. I asked one who had a male with a comb so very bad that it was more than a disqualification why he used him as a pen breeder. His answer was, "He gets fine pullets." I again asked him, "Did you ever breed from the pullets?" "No," said he, "I sell them."

It is most difficult to get ahead with breeding poultry, largely because you have no definite record of the ancestry of the parent fowls. No one but the producer, and not all of them, have any record that will tell of the general makeup of the fowls that produced the young stock for sale. There are a few that we know who can go back for many years and tell to the most minute point of both males and females of a certain line. If this were more generally the case it would be better for all, and better quality could be produced.

I have in front of me while writing a print from a photograph of a prize winning Golden Laced Wyandotte male. The lacing on the fowl is fine, but shape, length of leg, shape of tail and comb are so bad that such a fowl would scarcely be tolerated with us. There was a time that we of the United States placed color so far ahead of everything else that the proper shape of many kinds was almost lost. Then came the slogan, Shape makes the breed and color the variety, until now shape has its full consideration. The fowl illustrated won in the leading shows of England. Over there color and markings are most highly considered.

The neck, back, saddle and tail are what we call "top body formation." Breast bone or keel and abdomen are the under body formation. One of the most important parts of this is the width of back just in front of the tail and the proper spread of the tail of the male Wyandotte. We see some of them in the exhibition pen that have tails so narrow as to come almost to a point. This spoils the appearance of the fowl. The tail of the Wyandotte should be short, well spread at base. The tail of the Brahma is well spread. The tail of the Wyandotte male should be fashioned after the Brahma, not so well spread, perhaps, but fashioned the same in a modified way, not narrow nor pinched.

But little fault can be found with the upper body formation of our very best Rocks and Reds. Quite a few of our best Wyandottes are very well formed, but this is not so general in the Wyandottes. There should be a general awakening all along the line in all varieties of Wyandottes to improve tail formation, and to have as good heads and combs on all of them as we now have on some of them. It can be done and it should be a part of the work of the clubs that foster Wyandottes to make their members understand that these improvements are needed.

One feature of vital importance to all fowls is the full round breast. This is

SPAHR'S WORMKILL GETS THESE ROBBERS



The above is an actual photo showing worms found in intestines of one of our layers, after intestines were opened.

The season of the year is here when we must get high egg production, for our profits depend on fall and winter eggs. A HIGH EGG YIELD IS IMPOSSIBLE IF THE LAYERS ARE INFESTED WITH WORMS. WHAT DO MILLIONS OF WORMS EAT? When young and old chickens are infested with worms, they eat the expensive high priced feed that should go to the maintenance of your poultry and into the production of eggs.

DON'T BLAME YOUR LAYERS, or, CHANGE YOUR LAYING STRAIN at a financial loss. Treat your entire flock with SPAHR'S WORMKILL, the positive worm eradicator. Used and recommended by the leading poultry authorities of America such as the Honorable Judge Newton Cosh, Licensed Judge of the noted Vineland Poultry Center. Judge Newton Cosh writes: THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE, Spahr, Frederick County, Maryland.

Genlemen: Through your agent in this locality, I was prevailed upon to give your worm medicine for poultry, "SPAHR'S WORMKILL," a trial, and I am writing to voice my approval of the results. I have given it but one trial thus far, and am very pleased to say the results were more than satisfactory. If the results are always the equal of my first experience, you certainly have an article which should prove to be a life saver to the poultrymen as there is no doubt but what worms are the greatest menace with which the poultrymen are confronted at the present time.

Very truly yours,
NEWTON COSH.
DON'T TAKE A CHANCE of feeding worms and letting them reduce your egg yield to one-half or over, and allow worms to weaken your chickens' vitality and bring on some contagious poultry disease, when for a few cents per hundred birds you can be safe. SPAHR'S WORMKILL is sold under a money-back GUARANTEE. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct from us. \$1.00 per bottle. 4 bottles \$3.50 prepaid. THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE Dept. W-20, Spahr, Frederick County, Maryland

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, S. T. Johnson, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him to introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



YOUNG'S DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1923 Booklet.

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain-proof; also ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet, showing forty different cuts.

E. C. Young Co., 4 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

a proper belonging to every fowl. Even the breast of the Malay is broad and full. A flat breast is bad for appearance, very bad for a fowl that is used as a breeder and not good for a fowl for the show pen or for egg production. In addition to this a fowl with a flat breast is neither good for market poultry, nor is it fit to use as a breeding fowl from which to produce the best of market poultry. This shows plainly the real value of the round full breast as described in the Standard. Such a breast fits well with a long breast or under part of the body. Our Standard description of breast refers to the front portion of the body and down between the thighs. To complete this formation, there must be plenty of width between the thighs.

Body and fluff includes the entire under body and the abdomen. The body formation should be reasonably long, deep and full. This is the part of the body that contains the egg-forming organs and there should be plenty of room for them. It will be seen by all of this that the Standard descriptions for all of the American breeds is for fowls that will be the best for exhibition, for market poultry and for egg production. Fowls that come up to these descriptions are the very best for all things expected of a general purpose fowl. If they are lacking in any of these features they will fall short of being the best.

Legs include the feet, the shanks, the first joint, or drumstick, and the thigh, or second joint. It might be well for all of us to study the bone formation as shown on pages 12 and 13 of the new Standard. The drumstick or lower thigh is, or should be, the longest of the three. When any of them are overly long in comparison with what they should be, or if breast is lacking in proper form, it makes the legs look too long for the body and destroys the fowl for the best part of any grade. When the leg of a fowl has the appearance of being long for the breed, it spoils the fowl for every purpose. All who keep poultry should remember that "symmetry" refers to a perfect whole, and that to be as it should a fowl should conform in every way to Standard description.

Our letter for December will tell of turkeys, ducks and geese.

Size of the Hen House

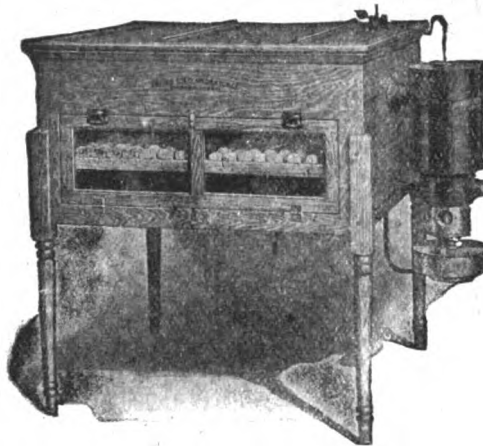
A hen house should not be larger than is actually necessary for the number of fowls to be kept in it. It should be simply large enough so the hens can heat it comfortably. As to ventilation, it should be reasonably open in front to permit the entrance of fresh air without creating a draft. The main thing is to get a good uniform circulation of fresh air, and therefore should not be higher than is necessary to make it convenient for the attendant to enter.

If a man start a business of any kind, he realizes that he must have some capital to carry him through until the tide turns in his favor. But people seem to think they can go into the poultry business Saturday afternoon and get up Monday morning with a profit in their pocket.

The Acknowledged Standard for Forty Years

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS

Insure Largest Hatches of Big Robust Chicks



Because every condition is right—perfection of design, scientific construction, simplicity of operation—Prairie State Incubators hatch the highest percentage of rugged, livable chicks. That's why poultrymen and fanciers who are exacting about the quality and vigor of their youngsters have for over forty years relied upon this highest type of individual size, lamp-heated machine to do the work.

If you want to hatch chicks of exceptional vigor you can be sure of doing it with Prairie State Incubators.

Thousands of users know that Prairie State is supreme in its field—dependable in action, efficient in result. Machines built in 1887 are still hatching satisfactorily. Cost more than ordinary incubators but cheapest in satisfaction. Four sizes, 100 to 390 eggs.

Prairie State Brooders Also Lead in Efficiency

The same high standard as Prairie State Incubators. Several types and sizes to meet your needs, from the small lamp brooder to the larger coal-burning colony hover. All are absolutely right and do their work with least care and no worry.

Prairie State is the accepted standard of poultrymen and fanciers who demand highest efficiency and known practical worth in their equipment. If you have not known this old-time-and-now reputation, ask any leading poultryman.

Write today for the Prairie State Catalog—yours free on request

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
113 MAIN STREET HOMER CITY, PENNA.



INTER-STATE No. 100

BROODER STOVES-INCUBATORS

For years we have manufactured the most dependable oil burning brooder stove made. Wickless—easiest to operate—gallon of oil lasts about 48 hours—lowest prices. 15 years manufacturing experience back of our incubators. All metal hot water—hot air—electrics. Postal card brings information.

INTER-STATE SALES COMPANY
502 ASH ST. TIPTON INDIANA
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

ANCONAS

"Ultra" Single Combs. No one can sell you better quality and of 207-246 official egg records. Our prices are right. Circulars 800-egg Schwabe-Smith, 540-egg Charters and 250-egg Cyphers incubators for sale.
EARLE S. WILSON, Box 791, Hammond, New York
Sec'y New York State Ancona Club



64 BREEDS Most Profitable
Choice, pure-bred northern raised.
eggs and incubators at low price
ca's great poultry farm. At it 31
Valuable 100-page book and cat
R.F. NEUBERT Co., Box 912, Mankat



Oat Sprouter

Make Layers Out of Loafers

\$2.99

To make hens lay in winter you must feed growing green food rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

This home-made Oat Sprouter, shown above, was made in one evening by a 14-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost including the heater was \$2.99. Tens of thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and thousands of testimonials prove that it is the cheapest to make, easiest to operate, and handiest and best oat sprouter ever built. It will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any sprouter made, no matter how expensive. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. Plans for building the sprouter are packed in every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

Don't go through another winter without an oat sprouter. You can't afford to be without one even though you keep but eight fowls.

No Winter Eggs Without Water

Over 80% of an egg is water and no matter how well you tend and feed your fowls, they can't lay their best unless unfrozen water is constantly before them. One cold day with water frozen and inaccessible may stop egg production for a month. A Little Putnam Stove keeps the water at just that tonic temperature best relished by the hens. The increased egg production from a pen of eight fowls will pay for the stove in one month.

The Little Putnam Stove is protected by basic patents. There is nothing like it in the world. It is made of galvanized iron and brass, is 8 inches in diameter, 4 inches high, holds 3 pints of oil and burns a month without filling or trimming; costs but four or five cents a month for oil. Fool-proof and fire-safe; keeps water from freezing in zero weather; can be used under any can, crock or fountain and, also, to heat the Putnam Home-made Oat Sprouter described above. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. Price \$2.50. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2.50 and I will send you a stove postpaid. If, after using it, you do not find it to be all I claim for it and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in ten days and I'll cheerfully refund your money.

CAUTION: Imitations of the Little Putnam Stove, resembling it in outward appearance only, are on the market. Beware of substitutes using old style and dangerous wick burners, which require trimming every day. My label is on every genuine Little Putnam Stove. Look for it. It is a guarantee of goodness and safety.

Testimonials and my booklet, "Poultry Helps," sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM

Route 1102-0

Elmira, N. Y.



LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE

\$2.50

Post Paid

Burns a Month Without Attention

"Production-Bred Poultry Pays Bigger Profits"

Increase the egg production of your future flock by buying "Certified" cocks and cockerels, or selected cockerels to head your breeding pens from members of the

New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association

Incorporated under the Laws of New York State.

Members also have for sale "Certified" hens and a limited number of pullets.

SALES LIST NOW READY

Free Catalogue ready about January 1, 1924. Tells all about the Association. Gives list of members and breeds of poultry represented.

Mention this paper.

M. C. PORTER, Sec., Rodman, N. Y.

When you write to advertisers mention the American Poultry Advocate and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal".

Practical Pointers on Breeding Buff Plymouth Rocks

(Continued from page 513)

improvement in your eggs for years.

If you are troubled with stubs in your flock, examine every chick when hatched for down on shanks and mark all chicks that show the least sign of down. Some of these chicks will not show stubs when they are grown up, but if you mark all chicks that show down when hatched and never use them for breeders, regardless of how good they are when grown up, even if they do not then show stubs, in two or three years time it will not be necessary for you to look for stubs before sending your birds to the show room.

Why I Like the Buff Plymouth Rocks

By H. A. Eiler, Syracuse, N. Y.

To me the reasons are many—a bird with good buff color fills the eye about the best of any. The fine contrast which is evidenced when we see a flock of buff birds on a nice green lawn can hardly be duplicated by any other color.

The size of the variety is just what the market demands most, being of medium size and in dressing for market the plump yellow carcass makes a stronger appeal to the purchaser than any variety I have seen.

In selling surplus stock at the time of highest prices, usually at the Jewish holidays at Easter time I have often disposed of heavy hens alive at \$3.00 or more each, which is decidedly in their favor as compared with some of the smaller breeds.

In egg production, the Buffs compare favorably with any of the Rocks, so in deciding which color to keep it is easy to pick the most pleasing—the Buffs.

Taking a good all around specimen we find with a nice buff plumage, yellow legs and a bright red comb a happy color combination which is much admired wherever seen.

While the choicest specimens do not come in 100 lots, the same thing is true in all varieties, and we must carefully mate our best birds to secure the finest specimens.

Thirteen Years with the Buff Plymouth Rocks

(Continued from page 513)

not mope around the chicken house door. This kind of a fowl must lay in the winter when neighboring hens are frozen to the gills; one that would laugh in the face of disease and not twiddle its thumbs to a fare-thee-well.

The nearest approach to a fowl that came within my scope as outlined above while on my western trip, was the Buff Rocks. Did I return home and spend a million dollars for hatching eggs and baby chicks? No. Did I sink heavily into the buffs? No. I invested in four females and one male to the tune of \$25. My, what a sum in those days, but ye gods, what a wonderful buy I made. My neighbors wagged their heads and looked glum.

In the years that rolled by my neighbors had to admit that I was raising the best dual-purpose fowl in that section. The second year with that pen rewarded me with fifty pullets that culled out about thirty of the best for breeding purposes the following spring. I paid extra care to see that these thirty hens possessed a round, deep

keel, straight breast bone, wide back and perfect round eyes.

Ah, those thirty birds made me elevate my future quite rapidly. They glistened in the sun as Roman gold on one's finger. They did the farm proud did these winter layers.

From then on I had no difficulty in selling hatching eggs, baby chicks and pullets. The neighbors readily saw how easily a Buff Rock waxes length and height; how simple for it to grow a tail and sprout a comb before the warm winds of summer fade into chilly October days.

Year after year I would raise thousands of broilers for the market at a lively good price; sometimes fifty cents per pound and sometimes only thirty cents a pound. But the profit was there for two-pound broilers in eight weeks.

A word of caution here would not go astray. After all these years with the buff, I have found out that for winter eggs, the baby chicks must be hatched before April 1st, otherwise it would sorely offend the poultryman or poultrywoman to be compelled to await spring days before the eggs shell out.

To get 68 per cent profit above all expenses, one must feed both whole and ground grain. A fowl likes ground grain for the available protein it contains, as they realize that to lay eggs one's body must consume a large amount of this variety of food. My winter ration, one which has given me splendid results, is 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 50 per cent meat meal, cabbage and mangel beets. The only scratch grain I use in the winter is cracked corn, fed heavily at night and very lightly in the morning.

In raising baby chicks it is the height of folly to spend precious time on weak or sick youngsters. Use the stove and axe freely, because this trait is transmitted to the progeny and in time the egg basket suffers as your flock lowers its standard of vitality.

Water is an important factor in egg production, since it has a tendency to flush out the fowl's digestive system to provide more room for the valuable protein in biddy's feed. If any egg contains 65 per cent water, is it not good poultrymanship to practice the clean water flushing system, thereby making available 99 per cent of the protein of the ration into eggs instead of using very little water and losing this valuable source of egg food on the dropping board? Is it not much better to gather this protein in the form of eggs than it is to store it away in barrels for the garden?

Arm me with sour milk, Epsom salts and permanganate of potash and I wouldn't lose a chick or fowl. In raising youngsters, the greatest drawback is white diarrhoea. The organisms of this terrible curse are more healthy and stronger than a chick, but sour skim milk fed the first few weeks can overcome these organisms. Epsom salts fed to heavy laying fowls occasionally, will remove impurities and noxious material from the digestive system. The potash in the drinking water will ward off colds, that bugbear for roup. For lice and mites, good common sense and elbow grease will do the work.

My summer ration, when the chickens are on the range, is as follows:

Grain—500 pounds cracked corn, 200

Why in the CANDEE

Each 300-Egg Compartment Operates as a Separate Incubator With Its Own Superior Automatic Turner

Whether you have a Candee 1200-egg capacity or 20,400-egg capacity, each 300-egg compartment (which means each setting of eggs) has its own independent heat supply and automatic regulation.

As the embryo chick develops, it throws off an increasing amount of animal heat. This, like the heat that comes from the hot-water pipes, affects the thermostat control so that the more animal heat there is, the less hot-water heat is needed to hold the correct temperature. This animal heat, of course, varies with the number of eggs left on the trays after testing out infertiles. The thermostat control always equalizes the relation between animal and artificial heat.

Thus, you can set a Candee 300-egg compartment at any time without interfering with the other thermostats because each 300-egg compartment has its own thermostat and its own hot-water regulation. A compartment just set has less animal heat and will take more artificial heat naturally than a compartment next to it that is nearly ready to hatch.

This compartment-control feature is found only in the patented features of the Candee. On account of its construction, the Candee can handle hen, duck, turkey or goose eggs all at one time in different compartments. This is one reason why the Candee is recognized as the one machine for pedigree work and is used by such famous farms as Hollywood, Sunnycrest and Egg-A-Day.

The Automatic Turner consisting of strong wooden frame, sliding bottom and removable egg rack, overcomes every previous objection to mechanical turning.

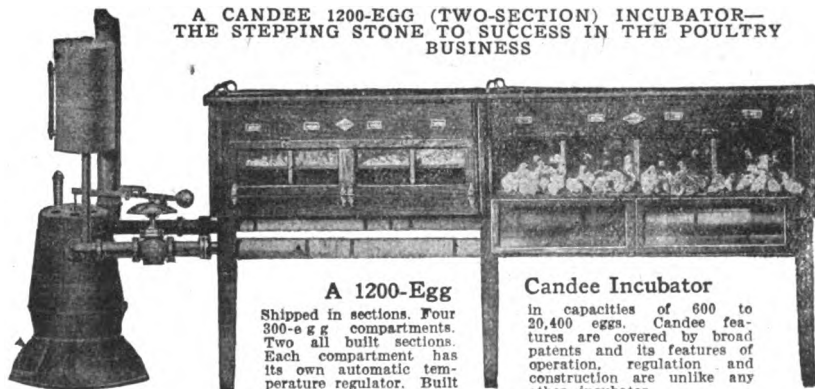
If you have 150 hens or more, you can well afford a Candee. Start with a 1200-egg size. Hatch stronger chicks for yourself and hatch eggs or sell baby chicks to your neighbors.

Write Today for Free Catalog

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO. Dept. 4, EASTWOOD, N.Y.

Manufacturers of Hot-Water Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders.

A CANDEE 1200-EGG (TWO-SECTION) INCUBATOR—
THE STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS IN THE POULTRY
BUSINESS



A 1200-Egg

Shipped in sections. Four 300-egg compartments. Two all built sections. Each compartment has its own automatic temperature regulator. Built

Candee Incubator

in capacities of 600 to 20,400 eggs. Candee features are covered by broad patents and its features of operation, regulation and construction are unlike any other incubator.

Madison Square Garden

To the breeder of a few birds, who does not make a business of selling, but who often has a few to spare, we offer a rare opportunity at the smallest cost and trouble possible. Your name in the Catalogue and Buyer's Guide is the trade mark for quality and creates the world over a confidence that can be obtained in no other way.

Entries Close New Year's Day, Nineteen Twenty-Four.

Premium list ready about December 10th, send for one.

T. A. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

HARRY M. LAMON, Vice-Pres.

D. LINCOLN ORR, SEC.

ORR'S MILLS, CORNWALL, BOX 6, N. Y.

Renew your subscription now if it has expired. A dollar bill brings you The Advocate for two full years, 24 big issues



She Pays in Winter

The hen fed on Purina Poultry Chows produces eggs when eggs are scarce and prices are high.

When other hens are loafing, the Purina Hen is on the job.

Feed Purina Poultry Chows

Every winter Purina Poultry Chows have brought thousands of extra eggs and extra dollars to poultry raisers. They will do the same thing this winter. Are you going to let them bring extra eggs and dollars to you?

Now is the time to put your hens in condition to lay heavily through the cold months. If your dealer can't supply you with Purina Poultry Chows, write us. Ask us to enclose a free copy of the 1924 Purina Poultry Book with our reply.

PURINA MILLS
815 Gratiot Street
St. Louis, Missouri

PURINA POULTRY
BOOK
FREE



1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System Of Poultry Keeping—Get
Dollar a Dozen Eggs—Famous Poul-
tryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then, she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN," system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 352D Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

pounds barley, 200 pounds whole wheat, 100 pounds plump oats.

Mash—100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds ground oats, 1 per cent meat meal.

Take 200 pounds of the grain and 100 pounds of the mash and that balances the ration to a basis of 1:5.0, which is a good ration to grow strong, healthy, big-boned youngsters that will grow into an asset of your farm.

In short, invest your few cents in about thirty good early pullets from one breeder and insist on birds with broad, continuing backs, deep body capacity and typical Buff Rock shape. Give them good care during the winter and the following spring purchase two yearling males as close to the Standard of Perfection as your money will allow. Twenty dollars for a good breeding male is not considered too extravagant.

When the hatching season starts you are well equipped to dispose of all the eggs or chicks you would care to sell. Save all the little buff youngsters which show strength and life and in a few years you'll be proud of your flock.

Feeds and Feeding

(Continued from page 516)

Green food is often neglected in November, especially when the fowls are still on the range, and always to their disadvantage. They need it every month in the year, and will get very little that is suitable for their use now, unless it is directly provided.

Meat scrap in the ration for maturing pullets can be safely supplied up to 25 per cent of the entire mash mixture, until they get well started. Then gradually reduce it to 20 or even 15 per cent, depending on the other ingredients of the mash and proportion in which it enters into the daily ration. Continued heavy feeding of meat in any form will cause digestive disorders, and is unnecessarily expensive as well.

For speeding up the growth of chicks, filling out young pullets, fattening surplus cockerels, and as an egg starter for all the layers, milk is highly valuable. It does not matter whether it is sweet or sour, but give it regularly one way or the other, do not supply sweet and sour alternately. Milk will largely take the place of meat in the laying ration, but should not be relied upon entirely for that purpose.

Regulation and moderation are keynotes for successful feeding. Not only must the feeding be regularly performed, but it must be seen that the food is wholesome. Overloading and crowding the digestive organs with more than can be easily digested, must be avoided. A fowl's condition can be well determined by its appetite. Overfeeding leaves the blood full of material that will furnish foundation for sickness. An excess of feeding is next to starvation in injurious results. Overfeeding is false liberality. Underfeeding is expensive.

Because you are anxious to get the hens and pullets to laying don't spend all your time feeding them. Hens that are well fed twice a day will lay much better than those fed three or four times a day. If fed once a day, a good, full feed at night, and allowed to run to a hopper of dry mash when they wish, they will be well fed.

From now on animal food of some kind is a necessity for best results. We



Don't gamble

—with inferior poultry raising equipment. Use Buckeye Incubators and Buckeye "Colony" Brooders and be sure.

BUCKEYE Incubators and Brooders

are used by practically every state agricultural college, experiment station and important breeder in America—and on 700,000 farms. Buckeye Incubators hatch the highest percentage of big, healthy chicks. Buckeye "Colony" Brooders grow three chicks where one grew before. No chilling, no suffocation. See these wonderful machines at your dealer's. Write for new catalogs.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.
117 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

HATCH EVERY HATCHABLE EGG



CURTISS UT LOVER

Cheaper, easier to handle and MORE EFFECTIVE than sprouted oats or alfalfa. It furnishes Vitamins and Mineral Salts without which no mash is properly balanced. Its use assures you of getting the greatest number of eggs possible at the time you want them the most. Orders promptly filled. If your dealer does not handle send direct to us.

COCKERELS

We also offer for sale this month surplus cockerels from High Test parentage at very attractive prices. Also Geese and Dux (trios or pens).

Niagara Poultry Farm

Ransomville, N. Y.

W. R. Curtiss Co., Prop.

FREE-Big Poultry Book

Full of information about the feeding of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep hens healthy and make them pay. Worth dollars to any poultry raiser. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage. G. E. Conkey Co., 5544 Broadway, Cleveland, O.



like a good quality of beef scrap because it is easy to secure and convenient to feed. There is a wide difference in the feeding values of different grades of these goods. A high cost beef scrap should be quite free from bone. If the scrap is of beef it will be brown in color; pork or mutton will be gray, while that of horse will be black. Beef scrap vary in analysis from 35 to 70 per cent. If you are unable to obtain a good beef scrap in your town write some of the advertisers of the "Advocate" in regard to their beef scrap.

It is a bad plan to use condiments and drugs to force egg production. Some feed pepper liberally. A little pepper may be beneficial in aiding digestion, but much is detrimental. It adds to the expense of keeping the fowls and does not add one egg to their production. Drugs and stimulants do more harm than good.

Charcoal is not a food, though fowls gain in flesh and eggs during its use; it simply puts them and keeps them in the best of condition for work. It prevents disease because of its great capacity to absorb gases, acids and impurities. It is an alternative, changing diseased conditions to normal, disinfecting the digestive tract and toning up the system. In putrid diseases like roup, in fermentation like sour crop, in intestinal maladies like diarrhoea or cholera, it is of great benefit. It should be kept before fowls in size to suit their age, and where fowls refuse to eat fine charcoal it should be mixed in the mash occasionally. Willow charcoal is best. It can be bought of most feed dealers. An excellent grade can be made at home where the flock is small, by burning corn cobs till they turn red, extinguishing the fire and when dry, grinding them for mash feeding.

Perhaps the best way to find out what hens like is to ask them. That was the plan followed by the Missouri Experimental Station in tests some years ago. The weighed amounts of various feeds were placed before the hens and what they had left of each kind of feed was weighed back, so it was possible to tell what kinds of feed they had eaten and what they passed by. At the same time a careful record was kept of the number of eggs laid by each hen and her changes in weight.

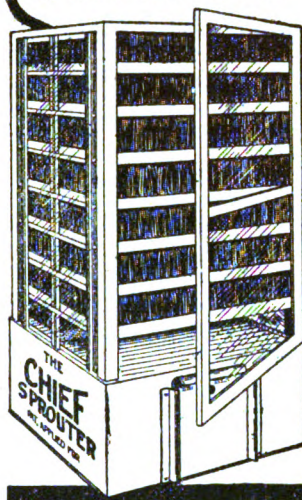
The test seems to show that the hens know better than many people how to select the feed that will help her most in laying eggs and keep her in the best condition. Some old ideas with regard to poultry feeding were proved and some others discredited. Almost all the hens showed a decided preference for wheat. Kafir stood next in popularity, followed by corn and cornmeal, but oats and sunflowers were not eaten so much as many people would have expected, probably because the hen is not able to digest much food containing a high percentage of crude fiber. The hens that did eat sunflower seed were cracking them and eating only the softer portions inside.

Bran is used very extensively in poultry feeding but in this test the hens that could get other food almost always chose it. Alfalfa leaves were tried but they were not eaten to any great extent.

Animal feed of some kind, such as beef scrap or sour milk, is generally regarded as necessary for laying hens, but most of the hens in this test did not eat



If hens could talk they could tell you what to feed them to keep them healthy and for larger egg production. This would be SPROUTED GRAIN. Successful poultry raisers well know the egg producing results in feeding sprouted grain. The vitamins, milk and sugar food values contained in sprouted grain have no equal for producing eggs every week in the year, at lower cost for feed. It makes possible bigger profits because of high winter prices for eggs. It is nature's egg producing food. You can grow three bushels of green feed—sprouted grain—from one bushel of grain in five days' time—simply, easily, cheaply—in a



CHIEF Grain Sprouter

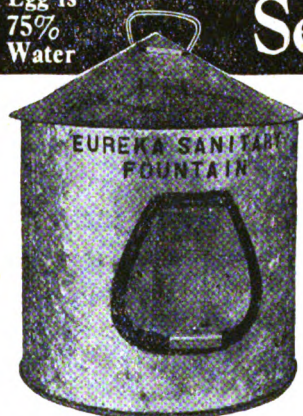
The sprouter possessing exclusive features of construction and efficiency found in no other. Has positive heat circulation, automatic moisture regulation and grows 100% green sprouts. No "white tops" are grown in a Chief because glass on all sides lets sunshine in all day long to every part of the sprouter. Fully guaranteed. Made of everlasting, rust and rot proof steel. The best grain sprouter, the quickest, surest means to more eggs and bigger profits, ever known. Send today, for our special demonstration offer and complete information.

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON
820 Walnut St.,
Atlantic, Iowa



Egg is
75%
Water

Send No Money



Warm Water Costs Nothing Doubles Egg Yield Heavy Drinkers are Heavy Layers

Each hen must drink one-fourth pint of water every day to produce high priced winter eggs. **Water Must Be Warm.** Don't let your hens drink ice cold water a single day this winter for it will chill to the bone and may stop egg production whole month. Don't permit unnecessary loss when the

Eureka SANITARY Fountain Keeps Water Warm 24 Hours

No Lamp—No Fire—No Danger—No Upkeep—No Trouble

Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain. Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No possible chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination. Water always warm, clean and pure. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Built like fireless cooker. Works like thermos bottle. Simply fill every evening with hot water—that's all. Hens will have plenty of pure, clean, warm water in the morning just when they want it and need it most.

Get More Winter Eggs Now—Double Profits

Eggs are rapidly going up in price. Winter eggs are more than double the price of summer eggs. If you get three-fourths as many eggs in winter as you do in early summer you can make four times as much money. Anyone can make a hen lay in springtime. Only proper care will make hens lay when eggs are high; warm water and plenty of it is the big thing they need most.

Money Back Trial Offer

The Eureka Fountain is a two-purpose fountain: keeps warm water warm in winter and cool water cool in summer. An absolute necessity. 3 sizes: No. 1-2 gals. \$3.50; No. 2-3 gals. \$4.00; No. 3-5 gals. \$5.00. You take no risk when you order. If not absolutely satisfied that it's the best fountain you ever saw or used, or if not entirely satisfied in every way, your money will be promptly refunded.

Send No Money Pay on arrival, plus parcel post or express charges. 20c on No. 1; 25c on No. 2; 30c on No. 3 may be deducted if you send cash with order. Send today. Prompt shipment.

Eureka Supply House

104 Wesley Ave.

Mount Morris, Ill.

IRON BAND EGG CASES

With the new cap liners. Ask for Circular. Made and sold by

WENTWORTH BROS.,

CORNISH, ME.


Condensed Buttermilk

Wonderful for layers, growing pullets and fattening your poultry. 47 lb. drum \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$8.25. F.O.B. Phila. Barrels 5c lb.

SELIGERS, 950 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Once More



The 1924 MODEL

SOLE HOT TRADE REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE MARK

DEMONSTRATES ITS DECIDED LEADERSHIP

A Revelation in Brooder Equipment

IN announcing the New 1924 Sol-Hot we are offering to poultry raisers what is really a REVELATION in brooder equipment. Great as has been the reputation of Sol-Hot for efficiency, service, satisfaction and acknowledged leadership in the past—the new 1924 Sol-Hot is so superior that all past performances pale into insignificance—it is truly the Oil Burning Heater PAR EXCELLENCE. One feature alone—the *New Metal Oil Container* makes Sol-Hot Brooders the *safest* and best Brooders to buy.

20 Important Advantages

**New Fireproof Metal Oil Container—New Improved Burner
New Dependable Regulator—New Style Canopy**

We can't begin to tell you of its many exclusive features in this advertisement, nor its 20 superior points of advantage. All are fully described in our 1924 Folder-Catalog.

Write for New 1924 Catalog

Don't buy Brooder equipment of any kind until you get our illustrated catalog telling all about the superior Sol-Hot. This year's model is fully 25% greater value at no increase in price—positively the greatest Brooder value you can buy. Send for catalog—get the facts—write today.

H. M. SHEER CO., 30 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.



much more beef scraps while laying than while not laying.

Other tests showed that the use of either beef scrap or sour milk makes the hen's egg record at least twice as good as though she were fed no animal feed whatever, and that sour milk is slightly better than beef scrap for this purpose, in addition to being cheaper and easier to get on most farms.

There is little doubt that digestive disorders are responsible for a greater mortality in adult stock than any other single ailment. This condition is largely a result of our almost universal practice of heavy feeding of rich egg-forming rations. To lay one hundred or more eggs during the year a hen must consume much rich feed. To keep her in good health many successful poultrymen are making a practice of giving a mild purgative of Epsom salts once every two or three months, a regular part of the feeding schedule. It can be given in a moist mash at the rate of a small teaspoonful per bird.

I would be glad to have readers of this department send me from time to time postal cards with the prices they pay for feeds and the prices they receive for poultry and eggs written on them. Here in Sidney Center at this writing (October 2) we are paying \$2.30 per 100 for cracked corn, \$2.75 for wheat, \$2.50 for scratch feed, \$3.00 for mash, \$1.80 for bran, \$2.25 for corn and oats, \$2.30 for cornmeal. Eggs sell at the local egg buyers for 50 cents and fowls bring 15 cents per pound.

FEEDING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What are cracklings? Are they good to feed to poultry?—T. P. C.

A. Pork with the lard pressed out is known as cracklings, and when fed about twice a week, mixed with a moist mash, is an excellent food for laying hens in winter.

Q. Will you kindly give me the analyses of some of the more important poultry feeds?—R. L. M.

A. The following analyses of poultry feeds will cover the most important used:

Corn, 10.4 protein, 70.3 carbohydrates, 5.0 fat.
Cracked corn, 8.6 protein, 73.9 carbohydrates, 3.9 fat.

Cornmeal, 9.2 protein, 68.7 carbohydrates, 3.8 fat.

Gluten meal, 29.4 protein, 52.4 carbohydrates, 6.3 fat.

Wheat, 11.9 protein, 71.9 carbohydrates, 2.1 fat.

Wheat screenings, 12.5 protein, 65.1 carbohydrates, 3.0 fat.

Wheat bran, 15.4 protein, 53.9 carbohydrates, 4.0 fat.

Wheat middlings, 15.6 protein, 60.4 carbohydrates, 4.0 fat.

Oats, 11.8 protein, 59.7 carbohydrates, 7.1 fat.

Barley, 12.4 protein, 69.8 carbohydrates, 1.8 fat.

Buckwheat, 10.0 protein, 64.5 carbohydrates, 2.2 fat.

Q. Will skim milk take the place of beef scrap in a feeding ration for laying hens?—E. C. K.

A. The analysis of skim milk is 2.9 protein, 5.2 carbohydrates, 0.3 fat. Beef scrap has 58.0 protein, with 32.9 fat. Therefore, it will be seen that milk can only serve as a "make shift" for beef scrap. Where both can be fed (milk for moistening the mash and meat scrap for mixing in the mash) great benefit can be derived. To feed milk to the exclusion of beef scrap, will not be supplying the amount of material necessary in making eggs.

Q. Are boiled potatoes and cabbages a good food for poultry?—J. H. B.

A. Boiled potatoes and cabbages are good articles of food for laying hens, but the former should not be given oftener than two or three times a week in winter, and not more than once a week during spring and summer. If the fowls have a good range, it probably would not be best to feed the potatoes until cold weather. Being very fattening they must not be given too freely. Cabbages can be fed any time of the year and all they will eat but should never be cooked.

Q. I have a poultry book which gives this poultry ration: "Fill an eight gallon tub with

CURTIS LIGHT BRAHMAS

1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st young pen at the N. Y. State Fair again this year. 200 Choice Young Stock for sale. Cockerels, \$5, \$6, and \$8 each. Pullets, \$4, \$5, and \$6 each, according to quality. Here is a great opportunity for beginners to secure a good foundation stock and for those now in the business to infuse new blood from this famous strain. MY \$5 COCKERELS HAVE SUFFICIENT QUALITY TO IMPROVE THE AVERAGE FLOCK. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD.

A. B. CURTIS,

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y.



Poultry Leg Bands

THE "BEST YET" ALUMINUM. Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c. 25, 30c. 50, 60c. 100, 90c. State breed.

CELLULOID SPIRAL BANDS. Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Corise.

	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks...	.20	.30	.50	1.10	2.00	\$3.50
Growing Chicks...	.20	.35	.60	1.40	2.50	4.50
Leghorns.....	.25	.45	.80	1.70	2.90	5.00
Rocks, Reds....	.30	.50	1.00	2.25	3.25	6.00
Asiaties.....	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.00

Not the cheapest, but the Best

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KITSELMAN FENCE

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L. D. Wasson, Orbisonia, Pennsylvania, says:

"I Saved \$28.40"

Cut your own fence costs to the bone by buying direct from us at Lowest Factory Prices. We Pay the Freight.

Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates, Posts, and latest low prices. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 22 MUNCIE IND. America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.

clover hay cut in quarter-inch lengths. Pour two gallons boiling water over it at night and cover closely, allowing it to steam until morning. To this add the next morning two quarts shorts, one quart wheat bran and two quarts cornmeal, mixing the whole thoroughly together." This feed is said to cost fifteen cents per bushel. Could you recommend a ration like this?—M. M. L.

A. The ration is all right, but meat scrap should be added to it.

Q. Does the feeding of yellow corn make a white bird's plumage creamy or brassy? Does green cut bone affect the fertility of eggs?

A. Perhaps excessive feeding of yellow corn and exposure to the strong rays of the summer sun might tend to make the feathers brassy under ordinary conditions. Excessive use of green cut bone deranges the digestive organs and this in a measure will affect the fertility of eggs. Moderate use will do no harm.

Q. Can alfalfa be cut and stored for winter use for poultry and how should it be treated?—W. C. B.

A. It can be and is. The cut alfalfa sold by supply concerns is alfalfa hay cut in short lengths. Mow your alfalfa in the morning on a good hay making day. Let it lie until afternoon, then make up into cocks. Turn it over enough to prevent heating and to insure thorough drying, but do not shake it up enough to lose the leaves. When dry store as you would other hay. Before feeding cut it into quarter inch lengths with a good clover cutter. You want new and rather short growth for poultry food. Old and very stalky alfalfa is less desirable.

Q. 1—Is wheat middlings necessary in a mash mixture, if so, what quantity?

A. 1—To keep the bowels in the best order and to secure the best results from food we like to use either standard middlings or else use low grade flour. Without either middlings or low grade flour you are liable to find heavy feeding of ground oats induces looseness of the bowels.

Q. 2—Are oats the best of all grains for bone and muscle making?

A. 2—Oats are excellent food for poultry of all ages, but we would not go quite so far as to name oats the best food. We like oats particularly for young stock and for layers, if the oats are of good quality and reasonable in price. The price in the east has been generally rather high.

Q. 3—In feeding oats, should the grain be fed with hulls on for grown stock, and is it safe food for young stock when ground hulls and all?

A. 3—If good heavy oats, feed to adult and half grown stock with hulls on. Ground, hulls and all, it is excellent for young stock; for very small chicks sift out the hulls or feed oat flake.

Q. 4—Please give a formula for dry mash for hopper feeding which will give best results, containing oats as principal grain, combined with bran, coarse corn meal, beef scrap and bone meal. What percentage of charcoal and grit should it contain?

A. 4—Feed the charcoal and grit in separate hoppers and preferably the bone meal also. Following should make a good oats mash:

- 100 pounds ground heavy oats
- 100 pounds coarse wheat bran
- 50 pounds low grade flour
- 100 pounds coarse cornmeal
- 50 pounds best beef scraps
- 10 pounds bonemeal.

Q. 5—Would a grain feed consisting of whole oats, with hulls on and one-third wheat (the above soaked in cold water for 12 hours before feeding) be good for growing breeders from two and one-half months up to five months, provided they had grass range through the day, with a dry mash something like the above, before them all the time?—E. E. M.

A. 5—It would make a good variety ration, but we would not want to make the soaked grain a steady diet; would prefer to feed a fairly good percentage of corn.

Q. I have just started in White Plymouth Rocks and want a good balanced ration, including a good mash.—W. W.

A. Try the following dry mash kept always before the fowls:

- 100 pounds wheat bran
- 100 pounds wheat middlings
- 100 pounds cornmeal
- 100 pounds ground oats or ground barley
- 100 pounds meat scrap
- 3 pounds salt.

In addition to the dry mash we would feed a scratch feed made as follows:

- 250 pounds cracked corn
- 100 pounds barley
- 100 pounds wheat
- 50 pounds heavy oats.

The amount to feed must depend upon the appetites of the birds. No definite rule can

OWEN FARMS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Stand Pre-eminent

Their outstanding leadership has been established along two lines. First, their wonderful perfection in Standard quality that has enabled them to make crashing victories in my hands or in the hands of customers at nearly every show on this continent and in a score of Foreign Countries. Second, their finely developed pre-potent heavy laying qualities that have enabled them to make records well over the 200 egg mark every time they have been trapped, with 301 the record of the leading Owen Farms pullet that has been reported to date.

Standard Color Heavy Layers

are here in abundance among my enormous flock that has been line-bred for generations from my winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Syracuse and other National Shows.

1923 Youngsters

are a wonderful lot. They have been bred from the finest combined Standard-bred and heavy laying matings ever put together. Tell me your exact wants and will quote you carefully and fully. Prices range for cockerels \$10.00 and \$15.00 each for strong, sturdy utility breeders that will stamp type and quality on your flock. \$25.00 and \$35.00 each for choice breeding and good show cockerels; \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 each for cockerels for the larger shows. For pullets: \$7.50 and \$10.00 each for splendid utility breeders and good layers; \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00 each for extra choice breeders and show birds. A few outstanding stars the subject of correspondence. A few choice breeding and exhibition cocks and hens are a matter for correspondence.

My Buff Orpingtons

are equally good, and have the same price range. Have just won 5 Firsts at New York State Fair, and 3 Firsts and 3 Seconds at Brockton with an entirely different string.

Guarantees

are given in my 76 page booklet. They are liberal and absolutely fair. Do not want you to keep any shipment that is not satisfactory. Best birds 48 hours, return in good order and have your money back if you want it. I will pay return charges on all birds at \$10.00 or more each. I originated this method twenty-five years ago and very rarely do I ever have a bird returned. More than 60% of my customers send repeat orders. This is the part of my business that gives me the most personal satisfaction. "Once an Owen Farms' customer, always a customer of Owen Farms" has become a truism. Write fully and freely and receive prompt reply, addressing

OWEN FARMS, 102 Williams Road, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner



This Special **EGGETTER**

FOR 40 HENS OR LESS

A Genuine Vapor-Bath Sprouter Delivered by Parcel Post Prepaid Anywhere in the United States for only \$7.95. (Except east of the Hudson River and west of Great Salt Lake, add \$1; and in Canada, add \$2, for express prepaid.)

This Special Egg-Getter is the Best Proposition ever made in a Vapor-Bath Sprouter. It was devised by W. H. Monroe, the inventor of the first grain sprouter, and is offered you by the oldest and largest sprouter manufacturers in the U. S., hence you know it has got to be all right.

It is 18 inches square by 28 high holding 10 to 12 quarts dry grain. Made of galvanized sheet steel reinforced by a framework of cypress. Has four trays, and is shipped complete with lamp, thermometer, etc. May be used any place—in kitchen, dining room or in bay window with the flowers.

WHY WASTE YOUR MONEY

on a lampless sprouter that produces the poorest grade of slow-growing, wiry, tough sprouts when you can now get this genuine vapor-bath machine that makes the highest grade of quickly sprouted, snappy, succulent, edible, palatable sprouts, the kind the hens relish so highly that they consume great quantities and respond with big increases in eggs. It produces as much feed as a lampless of twice its size because it does it in half the time, besides making a feed immensely superior.

Save time by ordering directly from this advertisement and your sprouter will go out on the next train. WE GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY.

We Originated the Grain Sprouter

and are its largest manufacturers. We make the well-known Close-To-Nature sprouters in four lines and 17 sizes, from a little machine holding a few quarts for a few hens to the big Mammoths of 15 bushels for 2,000 hens.

Write for free publication on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs."

ASK FOR our catalog on the elegant Close-To-Nature Incubators, the incubator without a peer; as well as on Coal Stove Brooders, Oil Stove Brooders, Outdoor Box Brooders, Feeders, Waterers, etc., etc.

Close-To-Nature Co., 36 Front St., Colfax, Iowa

\$7.95

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be given to apply to all conditions. Grain should be fed scantily (1 quart to 50 hens) in the morning, but the birds should be given all the grain they will eat in the afternoon in time that they may find it before dark. This will be approximately from 6 to 8 quarts to 100 hens. It is best, however, to keep a record of the feed and regulate in that way, giving about three-fourths of the grain at night and the rest in the morning. With the mixtures mentioned, the birds should consume about three parts of grain to two parts of mash by weight. The proportion of mash should be increased as production increases and as the season advances until the birds are eating very nearly equal parts of grain and mash. Keep crushed oyster shells, dry bonemeal, grit and charcoal and pure water before the birds all the time.

WATERFOWL AWARDS, N. Y. STATE FAIR

Pekin Ducks: W. H. DaBoll 4 old drake, 4 old duck, 4 young drake, 3 young duck. Bormann & Schissel 1, 2, 3 old drake, 1, 2, 3 old duck, 1, 2, 3 young drake, 1, 2 young duck.

Rouen Ducks: Sheffield Farms 1 old drake, 1 old duck, 1, 2 young drake, 1, 2 young duck. A. L. Burt, 2 old duck, 3 young drake, 3 old drake.

Aylesbury Ducks: W. A. Shafer 1 old drake, 1 old duck, August J. Braun, Jr. 1 young drake, 1 young duck.

Cayuga Ducks: W. A. Shafer 1 old drake. C. Sealey Peck 4 old drake, 1 old duck. Crane Brook Farm 2 old drake, 2 old duck. A. N. Fay & F. A. Fay 3 old drake, August J. Braun, Jr. 1, 2, 3 young drake, 1, 2, 3 young duck.

Colored Muscovy Ducks: Forest Farms 2, 3 old drake, 1, 2 old duck, 1, 2 young drake, 1, 2 young duck. A. L. Burt 4 old drake, August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old drake, 3 old duck.

White Muscovy Ducks: P. S. & R. E. Fish 4 old drake, 1, 3 old duck. A. L. Burt 1 old drake, August J. Braun, Jr. 3 old drake, 4 old duck. W. A. Shafer 2 old drake, 3 old duck. Perry & Hughson 2 old duck, 1, 2 young drake, 1, 2 young duck.

Blue Muscovy Duck: August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old drake, 1 old duck. Ray Johnson 2 old duck, 1 young drake, 1 young duck.

Grey Call Ducks: C. Sealey Peck 1 old drake, 5 old duck. Crane Brook Farm 4 old drake, 4 old duck, 1 young drake, 1 young duck. Dwight Mosher 2 old drake, 2 old duck. A. N. Fay & F. A. Fay 3 old drake, 3 old duck. August J. Braun, Jr. 5 old drake, 1 old duck, 2 young drake. Geo. R. Eiler 3 young drake, 2 young duck.

White Call Ducks: A. N. Fay & F. A. Fay 1 old drake, 2 old duck, 1, 2 young drake, 1, 2 young duck. Ray Johnson 2 old drake, 1 old duck. C. Sealey Peck 3 young drake, 3 young duck. W. B. Coughtry 3 old duck.

Blue Swedish Ducks: Louis H. Perry 1 old

drake, 2 old duck, 1 young duck. August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old duck.

Crested White Ducks: A. N. Fay & F. A. Fay 2 old drake, 1 old duck. A. L. Burt 3 old drake. August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old drake, 3 old duck, 4, 5 old duck. Dwight Mosher 2 old duck.

East Indian Ducks: Dwight Mosher 4, 5 old drake, 2, 5 old duck, 4 young drake. A. N. Fay & F. A. Fay 1, 3 old drake, 1, 4 old duck, 2 young drake, 1 young duck. John T. Bird & Son 2 old drake, 2 old duck, 1, 3 young drake, 2, 3 young duck.

Fawn Runner Ducks: John M. Wright 2, 4 old drake, 4, 5 old duck. Louis H. Perry 3, 5 old drake, 1, 3 old duck, 1, 2, 3 young drake, 1, 2, 3 young duck. Geo. B. Hall & Bros. 1 old drake, 2 old duck.

White Runner Ducks: Sara A. Little 2 old drake, 2, 3, 4 old duck. Dwight Mosher, 4 old drake. August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old drake, 1 old duck, 2 young duck. Lena Callahan 3 old drake, 5 old duck. Elizabeth Goodell 1, 2, 3 young drake, 1 young duck.

Penciled Runner Ducks: Mrs. William Ording 3 old drake. Louis H. Perry 1, 2, 4 old drake, 1, 5 old duck, 1, 2 young drake, 1, 2 young duck. Charles L. Hueber, 2, 3, 4 old duck.

Buff: August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old drake. **Mallard Ducks:** C. Sealey Peck 1 old drake, 2 old duck, 1 young drake, 3 young duck. Lamson E. Dawley 2, 3 old drake, 3, 4 old duck, 4, 5 young drake. P. S. & R. E. Fish, 5 old drake. A. N. Fay & F. A. Fay 4 old drake, 1 old duck, 2, 3 young drake, 1, 2 young duck. August J. Braun, Jr. 5 old drake, 4 young duck. **Any other variety:** C. Sealey Peck 1 old drake, 1 old duck. August J. Braun, Jr. 2 old drake, 2 old duck. P. S. & R. E. Fish 4 old duck, 1 young drake, 1 young duck. Ray Johnson 3 old duck.

Toulouse Geese: Crane Brook Farm 4, 5 old gander, 2, 3 old goose. Forest Farms 2, 3 old gander, 1 young gander, 1 young goose. T. G. Thayer 1 old gander, 1 old goose.

Embsen Geese: Forest Farms 1, 2 old gander, 1 young gander, 1 young goose. Harold J. Stuart 3 old gander. W. A. Shafer 4 old gander. August J. Braun, Jr. 2 young goose.

African Geese: Arthur L. Burt 4 old gander, 4 old goose. Forest Farms 2, 5 old gander, 4 old goose, 3 young gander, 2 young goose. August J. Braun, Jr. 3 old gander, 2, 3 old goose. William U. Kreutzer 1 old gander, 5 old goose, 1, 2 young gander, 1 young goose.

Brown China Geese: P. S. & R. E. Fish 1, 4 old gander, 1 young goose. Forest Farms 2, 3 old gander, 1, 2 old goose, 1 young gander, 2 young goose.

White China Geese: Arthur L. Burt 2 old gander, 1, 2 old goose. Forest Farms 1, 4 old gander, 3, 4 old goose, 1 young gander, 1 young goose. August J. Braun, Jr. 5 old gander. Harold J. Stuart 3 old gander, 5 old goose.

Wild or Canadian Geese: C. Sealey Peck 1 old gander, 1 old goose. A. N. Fay & F. A.

Fay 3 old gander, 2 old goose, 2 young gander, 1 young goose. Arthur L. Burt 2 old gander, 3 old goose. August J. Braun, Jr. 4 old gander, 4 old goose, 1 young gander.

Egyptian Geese: C. Sealey Peck 2 old gander. August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old gander.

Sebastopol Geese: C. Sealey Peck 2 old gander. August J. Braun, Jr. 1 old gander, 2 old goose, 1 young gander, 1 young goose.

When Pullets Begin to Lay, Winter Them

Experienced poultrymen have found that if pullets are allowed to remain very long on the range after starting to lay, the change to winter houses is sure to check them and may cause a fall moult. Cornell backs them in saying that as soon as the first eggs are found on the range, at least a third or a fourth of the best developed birds should be placed in winter quarters.

When the remaining birds show maturity they should be put in winter quarters also.

A thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the houses and pens in which the pullets are to live is advocated. This is especially true if the birds that formerly occupied the building have been diseased or have had worms.

When to Use Light

Artificial lights should not be used on pullets until they have had a chance to respond to normal conditions. If they do not respond quickly enough, or if neck moult starts, then light can be used with good effect.

Many flocks of pullets take cold after their removal to winter quarters because they are kept in tightly closed houses. All windows and curtains in the front of the houses should be wide open night and day until really cold weather sets in. Even in the middle of the winter the cloth curtains should not be entirely closed.

Lack of ventilation causes dampness in the houses and this, in turn, results in colds and roup.

Given Correctly Sprouted Oats Now, Half of Your Hens Will Lay Every Day

Produced so Easily, so Cheaply in "Successful" Sprouter

Lower Your Feed Bill

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg-producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1924 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER

Practically All Steel—Made in Sections

With New Safety Lamp—Safe in Any Part of House or Barn

Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold. Glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them. Here is a money maker. It has increased egg yields 100 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day increases the egg yield, cuts feed cost one-third. Write for full details. Also famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," sent FREE on request.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
583 Third Street Des Moines, Iowa
Eastern Customers Will Be Served Quickly
From Our Eastern Warehouse.

80 Hens Averaged
Nearly 25 Eggs Per
Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore.,
Apr. 5, 1923.

Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen per month during the winter. Many are getting interested in it. Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road.



For Bigger Profits Collins Equipment



layers. Eight pans, 11x15 inches, \$4; five pans, 11x16 inches, \$3; eight pans, 11x32 inches, \$8.

Collins inexpensive poultry necessities reduce labor, waste and loss; improve results, increase profits. Collins Feeder and Exerciser supplies scratch feed automatically and keeps hens active. It works right! \$1.00.

Collins Oat Sprouter

Sectional, galvanized—the clean easy way to have necessary green food for your



Commercial Sprouter Pans

Build your own racks for these strong galvanized pans, 11x32 inches, 75 cents each—10% off for lots of twenty.

Add 5% for delivery east of Miss., 10% west of it, 20% west of Rockies. \$15 orders sent FREE east of Miss.

Buy from your dealer, but if he doesn't carry Collins goods, or won't stock them, order from us direct. Write for circulars of Collins Chick Troughs, Mason Jar Pans, Oil and Coal Brooders, Non-Waste and Grit Hoppers, Fountains, No-mite Perch Supports, Egg Testers, Leg Bands, Trap Nests. Goods must be absolutely all right in every way or money refunded.

W. H. COLLINS.

16-A Jay St.,

New York

BOWERS Colony Brooder

Burns any fuel—costs less

This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal—cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Also hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks; gives pure air, ample room. 500 and 1,000 chick sizes. Guaranteed. Lowest prices.

Express prepaid E. of Rockies.

FREE—\$3.00 stove pipe

outfit sent free with brooder

if you order NOW.

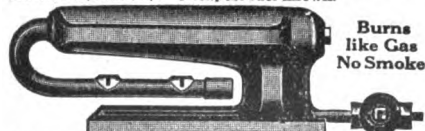
F. M. BOWERS & CO.

1430 W. Wash. St.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Agents: Make \$3,000 Next Few Months

New Kerosene Burner. Fits any stove or range. Burns Kerosene (Coal Oil). Cheapest fuel known.



No tools needed to install. Absolutely safe. Quickly Lighted. Turns off by valve. Great for baking. Three times heat of coal at much less price. Write for Agency.

THOMAS MFG. CO. Burner 910 DAYTON, OHIO

Lower Prices on Better Fence



Our new selling plan saves you big money. Same High quality. Prices 40% lower. FREE Write for free catalog showing how you can NOW buy Famous Peerless Fence—Gates—Posts—Roofing and Paints, at prices that will surprise you. PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO., Dept. 3105 CLEVELAND, OHIO

The prestige of "Won at the Garden" carries with it a most extraordinary reputation — so great that wins of years ago are still used and considered the greatest advertising asset possible in the poultry world.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Triple R Tablets

for poultry. Makes hens Roudy, Robust and Ready Layers. Satisfaction or money refunded. It's the missing link in your poultry chain of profit. Do better. Order now. 1 box \$1.00; 3 boxes \$2.25 postpaid. ROY RIDENHOWER, VIENNA, ILL.

FEED-BALANCED RATION FOR PROFITABLE EGG PRODUCTION

Good egg production and profitable returns from laying hens are largely the result of properly balanced rations composed of wholesome feeds. Experiments in poultry feeding for egg production carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture show that it takes about 6.7 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs with general-purpose pullets while the egg-laying strains, such as Leghorns, require about 4.8 pounds of feed. Old hens required a much larger amount of feed in producing a dozen eggs.

Simple mixtures composed of home-grown grains and their by-products, supplemented with meat or fish scrap or milk, give the most profitable results. A good scratch mixture is one made of 2 parts cracked corn and 1 part oats, while a mash of 3 parts corn meal and 1 part meat scrap will be found very satisfactory. A fair amount of green feed with these rations should give good results with the flock, since the mash and scratch mixtures suggested combine the animal-protein feed, bulk, and fat required by a good balanced poultry ration.

The rations may be varied to include feeds that are easily obtained and that are comparatively inexpensive. Corn, wheat, oats and barley are the principal grains fed to poultry. Kafir corn and buckwheat are used also, but are not so generally available and cost more. Corn and wheat are the two best grains and are about equal in value as poultry feeds, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their hulls and higher fiber content, are not so good as wheat or corn. Rye is not well relished by fowls and is seldom fed. Wheat screenings or slightly damaged grains may sometimes be bought to advantage, their value depending entirely upon their quality and condition, but as a rule it is good policy to stick to sound grains in good condition.

A mash made of ground grains, mill products and meat scrap may use corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, or corn chop, corn-and-cob meal, or ground oats, depending upon the feeds available and the relative cost of each. It is worth remembering, however, that just as good results can be obtained with a simple mash containing 3 or 4 ground grains and meat scrap as from a highly complicated mash containing 10 or 12 products.

DEVELOPING POULTRY INDUSTRY ALONG SAFE LINES

Progress in poultry breeding has suffered somewhat from the tendency on the part of utility and standardbred breeders to develop their stocks along somewhat different lines. Many utility breeders, in their efforts to develop heavy-laying strains, have overlooked standardbred qualities and frequently their stocks have suffered through deterioration in constitutional vigor. The standardbred breeder, on the other hand, sometimes has laid undue emphasis on standard points of minor importance irrespective of the development of the egg-laying proclivities of his stock.

The danger to the poultry industry because of the inclination toward two extremes is noted by Dr. Morley A. Jull, new man in charge of poultry investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. So far as the great majority of standardbred and utility breeders are concerned, Dr. Jull is of the opinion that everyone should agree that the maintenance of standardbred qualities is fundamentally important. One might really say that the poultry industry of the United States is founded on the standardbred industry. Not only should practically every poultry raiser keep purebred poultry, but his stock should signify something more. It should signify standard quality to a fairly high degree, and should be free from the more important disqualifications. It is desirable above all else, for the best development of the industry, to maintain the more significant standard qualities of the breeds, even where egg production is the principal object in view.

Extreme Care is Necessary

It is obvious, as Dr. Jull points out, that when one is breeding for standard points and egg production at the same time progress must be relatively slower than where only a single objective is sought. That perhaps is the crux of the whole breeding situation; some breeders are wont to develop one line to the total exclusion of the other. In this connection, two important things must always be kept in mind. First, since separate breeds and varieties long since have received official recognition, all poultry breeders should exercise reasonable efforts to maintain breed and variety characteristics. Second, since the continued expansion of the poultry industry depends in a very large measure upon the productive capacity of the birds kept, standardbred breeders naturally should be expected to give some consideration to economic qualities.

The chief difference between the practice of some standardbred breeders and some utility breeders is largely a matter of degree. The object in view should determine the method of procedure in breeding operations. If the breeder

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE STRUVEN'S



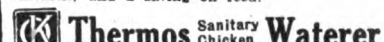
To keep your flock in best condition to secure future profit add STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL to their feed. It is made from fresh, whole fish, finely ground, and supplies the needed proteins and minerals. You will soon see its value in beneficial results.

Free Feeding Instructions and Samples Upon Request.

CHARLES M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-D S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

Bigger Poultry Profits

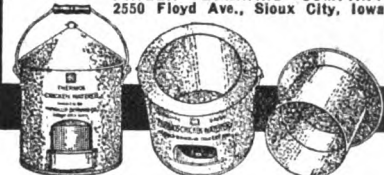
Pure warm water for your poultry in coldest winter weather means more eggs, healthier chickens, and a saving on feed.



will keep water warm without cost. No heater—a vacuum retains the heat for 12 hours or more. Also keeps water cool in summer. Quickly taken apart for cleaning—an exclusive feature. Two sizes—guaranteed.

FREE Trial Offer. Write for details and catalog of other OK farm equipment.

PHILLIP BERNARD COMPANY
2550 Floyd Ave., Sioux City, Iowa



Easy Way To Get Eggs

A success in every state for 15 years is the EGG MAKER "OCULUM." It gets you twice the eggs same feed—takes only a drop a day per hen. Conquers Roup, Cholera and W. Diarrhea. The GREAT Bradley Bros. say it has NO EQUAL—PRAISED EVERYWHERE. This Journal O.K.'s it.

Bottles 50c and \$1.00

Trial 10c (240 doses). Guaranteed.

Booklet Free.

The "OCULUM" Co., Box L, Salem, Va.
Dealers Handle. Agents Wanted.

SAVED \$60

"I rec'd fence and gates o. k. Am well pleased and I saved \$60.00 on my order!" writes Nathan Leggett of Bristol, Va. You can do it, too.

FREE Bargain Book

Write for my Big New Bargain Catalog and see how my "Direct From Factory Plan" of dealing cuts the cost. Saves you fully 1-3. Don't buy until you get my money saving book.



THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 3107, Cleveland, Ohio

Healthier Chickens More Eggs—More Money

With a dry, comfortable, vermin-free and sanitary Poultry House of Natco Hollow Tile you have a healthier shelter where your poultry can grow and thrive. First cost is reasonable—there is no expense afterwards for maintenance or repairs. The hollow spaces in the tile will form a blanket of air that insulates the interior against cold and dampness.

Free Farm Book

Write for "Natco on the Farm" our new book, handsomely illustrated with pictures of economical Natco buildings for every farming need. It's free

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY

110 Fulton Building - Pittsburgh, Pa.



Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Henneries Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 12 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

Our system of management is so popular, our exhibitors are so loyal, it is with ease that we are enabled to maintain "THE GARDEN SHOW" as the super-eminent poultry show of the whole world.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

GETTING EGGS

all the time, even when they moult; others do it, so can you. Give WACKER'S B. T. G. F. Tablets in the water. No meat or greens then needed, nothing else is needed for the moult. Feed is turned to eggs not all fertilizer. Makes no difference what feed you give, you will get more and larger eggs.

Run two pens, give one pen the B. T. G. F. Tablets and the other the B. T. G. F. Tablets, the pen that gets the B. T. G. F. Tablets will produce eggs right along, while the other pen falls flat. You know eggs are hard to get after July but not if you give WACKER'S B. T. G. F. Tablets in the drinking water. START NOW AND GET EGGS WHEN THEY ARE HIGH AND SCARCE.

All Tablets 600, \$1.00 1300, \$2.00 5000, \$6.00

C. O. D. Orders promptly filled.

Results or Your Money Back. Booklet Free

WACKER REMEDY COMPANY

Box 157-61 - - - - - Camden, N. J.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES!

All style 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents.

INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 44 Indianapolis, Ind.

wishes to develop Silkies, Frizzles, or certain varieties of Games, for instance, to the highest possible state of perfection in respect to body type and feathering characteristics, he is certainly justified in adopting as standard points whatever may please his fancy. In fact, breeding for fancy points has done much to stimulate interest in the science and art of breeding. On the other hand, if the strictly commercial poultryman is interested exclusively in egg production he may be justified in running his plant more or less on the factory plan. The keeping of birds that are just "chickens" in order to make a living is justifiable, as long as a living can be made. These two phases of the breeding industry, however, are incidental to the principal point which Dr. Jull discusses in this article.

Standard Qualities Important

The poultry industry of the United States, which has attained a magnitude of such great value, has been developed for the most part through the extensive breeding of Brahmas, Anconas, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, and other breeds. It is in connection with the breeding of these breeds particularly that there must eventually be more or less common ideals as between the utility and standardbred breeders. The safe line of development in the breeding industry would seem to be to preserve the beautiful while developing the useful. Those who admit that we must have pure breeds must also admit, to be logical, that we must try to maintain certain standard qualities of those pure breeds. Those who insist upon maintaining all standard qualities as nearly perfect as possible must surely admit that the economics of the poultry industry demand that the great majority of the stock of the country must lay enough eggs to make poultry keeping profitable.

The very keen demand for heavy laying strains has sometimes led to injudicious practices and has frequently produced harmful results. In many cases, breed type and other characteristics have been neglected and constitutional vigor has been lowered. Sometimes, also, the size of the birds is below standard and there has been evidence of decreased egg size. The value of high individual egg records from a breeding standpoint has often been overemphasized. In this connection the fact should not be overlooked that flock averages are much more significant than individual records.

There have been certain features in the management of many flocks which seem open to question. There has been very extensive use of pullets as breeders when it is becoming more apparent that yearling birds lay larger eggs, which produce larger and stronger chicks. Constitutional vigor is certainly inherited, but the extremely poor hatches of the past season would indicate that breeders in general are not paying enough attention to this important problem. Then again, many breeders feed rather heavy rations to their layers to force production and then use the eggs for incubation purposes, and this practice may be a major cause of poor results.

Room for Better Results

On the other hand, Dr. Jull believes that breeders can adopt a system in the management of the breeding stock that will give much better results. The breeding stock on the investigational plant at Beltsville, Md., over which Dr. Jull has charge, is not fed a forcing ration. Electric lights are not used and the breeders are given as much free range as possible. In fact, the plant is being so arranged that certain parts will be allowed to lie idle once every three or four years. Moreover, every effort is being made to maintain high standard quality while developing laying abilities, this having been the custom for the past several years.

If breeders were more moderate in their demands in respect to increased egg production, Dr. Jull contends that it would be possible to maintain standard qualities and to conserve constitutional vigor to a greater extent than is now being done in so many cases. The poultry industry of the United States should be developed along stable lines. Breeders should endeavor to build on a solid foundation of combined standard and utility qualities. Such seems to be the safe line of development of the poultry industry.

NEW SO-CALLED BREEDS OF POULTRY ARE INVESTIGATED

During the past few months the United States Department of Agriculture has received many requests from all parts of the country for information concerning two so-called new "breeds" of poultry, the "Turken" and the "Kiwi." The department has been aware of advertisements concerning these new and novel "breeds," for which some rather remarkable claims have been made. The advertisements and literature describing the origin and qualities of these "breeds" seem to have aroused much interest on the part of the public, since the department has recently received several urgent requests for an explanation regarding the reliability of the claims made.

The statements in the advertisements and literature claim that the "Turken" was originally produced by crossing a male turkey with a female chicken, and that the "Kiwi" was produced

Danger Time for Poultry

Colder weather, closer quarters, less ventilation, means millions of germs starting to work on your flock to reduce their vitality and cut down egg production.

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC Keeps Hens Healthy —Gets Winter EGGS

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper — no filler. It pays to buy it by the pail.

Conkey's Roup Remedy Kills the Germ, Saves the Chicken

Just put it in the drinking water. Chickens doctor themselves. It kills Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, it keeps Roup from getting a start.

CONKEY'S BIG POULTRY BOOK sent for 6c stamps. Conkey's Remedies are sold by dealers everywhere. (121)

THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY
6637 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

PURITAS SPRINGS WORLD'S GREATEST

Lady Puritas

WINTER LAYING

S. C. WHITE



LEGHORNS

Trapped 12 years without missing one day. Every nest on our farm is a trap nest.

DON'T

Don't build expensive poultry houses and then fill them with inferior stock. Good laying stock will lay in any ordinary building. Let us mate up a Puritas Springs

pedigreed pen for you. They are wonders. They'll lay eggs wherever you put them.

Reduced Prices on

pedigreed cockerels, pullets and yearling hens. Best in the land. Send today for our big catalog and reduced price list.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM
Box XIII, S. J. Sohenk, Owner, Avon Lake, Ohio

EXCEPTIONAL

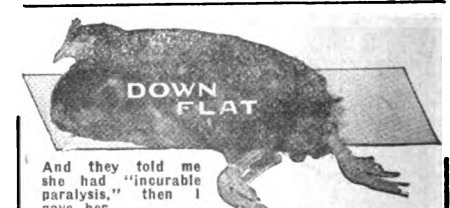
S. C. W. LEGHORN

BREEDING STOCK

We have cockerels from 250 egg hens that show real quality and vigor. We have cockerels of large good Leghorn type that were hatched from 5 lb. hens that laid over 200 30-oz. eggs. Also sisters to these birds. Our prices are reasonable and quality is there. Send for 80-page catalog.

LORD FARMS

66 Forest St., - - Methuen, Mass.



And they told me she had "incurable paralysis," then I gave her

HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY

and now she is just as fine as ever. When your birds develop leg-weakness, go light, or have pale faces and combs send at once for this wonderful life saver, recommended by leading poultrymen everywhere; \$1.10 postpaid; large flock sizes \$2.50 and \$5.00 postpaid. We guarantee it to give satisfaction or money back. Interested Dealers write for prices.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY COMPANY
Poultry Disease Specialists
Room 103 58 So. Market St. Boston, Mass.

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by crossing a male ostrich with a female chicken.

Successful crosses have been made between the pheasant and the chicken, and in practically every case the progeny has been of the male sex and sterile. Also, successful crosses have been made between the guinea and the chicken and here again the sex of the progeny has almost invariably been male and the hybrids have been sterile. Both of these crosses have been made with great difficulty and so far as known no cross giving any progeny has ever been reported between the turkey and the chicken. Furthermore, it is highly improbable that the progeny, if any have ever been secured, would breed at all and certainly not readily. In such wide or violent crosses the progeny is always sterile, and the claim that the "Turken," which is reported to be the hybrid progeny of a cross between the turkey and the chicken, is in all probability not founded on fact.

One other point must be made concerning the so-called "Turken," says the department. The illustrations accompanying the advertisements and literature are in all probability photographs of the Transylvania Naked-neck chickens. According to the best information obtainable, this odd looking breed originated in West India and the characteristic naked neck has bred true for many years. It is a distinct character of the breed. The department believes that the so-called "Turken" is nothing else than the Transylvania naked-neck chicken, which apparently possesses no qualities superior to the more important standard breeds and varieties and has not been shown to be particularly well adapted to conditions in many parts of our country.

As far as the reported cross giving rise to the "Kiwi" is concerned, there is much less evidence in support of such a cross than in the case of the "Turken." This is too violent a cross to produce any results whatever.

The burden of proof that such crosses as those giving rise to the "Turken" and the "Kiwi" must remain with the sponsors of such novel productions. In the meantime, the interests of the public should be safeguarded.

Poultry Activities

(Continued from Page 518)

be applied by the breeder but supervised by an A. P. A. official, appointed for that purpose.

Fourth. We believe that prize winning is a very poor standard, for two reasons: First, equal prizes in different shows or contests do not indicate equal quality, or performance, and second, it limits the number of birds regardless of quality or performance.

Fifth. We believe the percentage method of expressing performance is the most accurate and better expresses the true performance of the bird.

As a further explanation of these views, we offer the following facts:

The year's record in the trapnest is often deceptive and misleading. One bird will lay 280 eggs and moult in one year. Another will lay 315 eggs without a moult in one year. The hen which laid 280 eggs and moulted in the year is a better producer than the one which laid 315 eggs, yet didn't moult. We believe nature's plan is an egg each day, and a moult each year. The high records are often made by slipping pullets through from November 1st to November 1st without a moult.

We believe that each breeder should trapnest value of performance in percent and use 100 consecutive days as a minimum time.

We believe that each breeder should trapnest his own birds, and with a visit from an A. P. A. official who will examine the records and the hens, the work will be a far better guide to the public than where a man buys a pen and enters it in an egg laying contest, then sells his stock at home on the basis of this pen's record, yet they are in no way related.

To register birds by using prizes won singly in either shows or egg laying contests, would be limiting the number of birds, yet would include some good show birds which are poor producers, and some hard lookers, yet good layers.

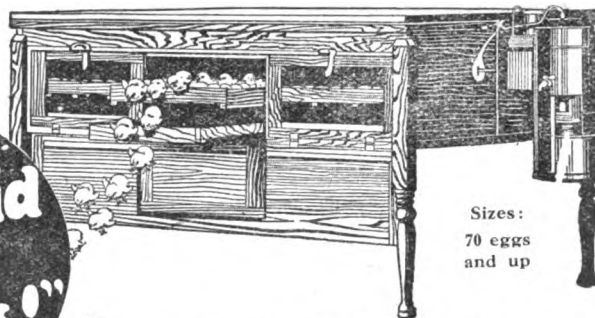
A prize winning basis in shows would make it possible for a few outstanding birds to play "The Dog in the Manger" and by going to a number of shows, prevent other worthy birds from winning, and the same would be true of egg laying contests. To illustrate this, if the contest is used as the only basis of measuring performance, we are ready to contract with every contest in America to furnish all the Leghorns for all contests for the next ten years. would it be right? If the year is used as a measure of performance, it gives certain favored climatic locations a great advantage over less favored locations.

The percentage method is fair to all breeds and varieties in all climates and under more conditions than to use the entire year. We see no reason for using the year as a time measure, for no consideration is given to the moult and the years differ materially in severity.

The percent test is a far more severe test than the year. No one ever heard of a hen which produced more than 100 eggs in 100 days, but the hen which lays for a year without a moult is common.

There should be at least two grades of registration, original and pedigree. The original is

"Splendid Luck!"



Sizes:
70 eggs
and up

but It's Not Luck

"I have had splendid luck with my Queen," wrote Mrs. I. N. Gerard, Victor, Iowa. "The chicks are so much stronger than the chicks hatched in two other machines of different makes."

It is not luck that chicks hatched from Queen Incubators are stronger and healthier—it is because the Queen maintains accurate and uniform hatching conditions throughout the entire hatching period, producing almost always a perfect chick fully equipped with the strength and vitality for a good quick start.

QUEEN INCUBATORS

are famous all over America for big hatches of

Strong, Healthy Chicks that Live and Grow

The Queen is accurately regulated, taking care of sudden temperature variation without danger. The Queen is built of genuine Redwood, which does not absorb the odor from hatching eggs. The Queen has double walls of California Redwood, with insulation between. The Queen hot water system prevents the eggs from drying out and provides ample moisture for the hatching chick.

Let us send you a free catalog of Queen Incubators, Brooders and Brooder Stoves. Just send your name. (64)

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.

1100 North 14th St.

LINCOLN, NEB.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

200 EGG CLASS

Orders booked for cockerels and yearling cock birds at \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each. Bred from our best laying pens.

MICHAEL K. BOYER

Bellevue Poultry Yards

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey

FORDS run 34 Miles

(on Gallon of Gasoline)

Low Gear Seldom Used

With Air-Friction Carburetor



Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills on any car from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%. Makes old cars better than new.

Sent on 30 Day's Trial

Fite any car. Attach yourself. Start easy in cold weather. No shifting of gears in slow moving traffic. Send make of car and take advantage of special 30 day trial offer. Agents Wanted. AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO. 199 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio



CELLULOID LEG BANDS

Colors: Black, White, Green, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Ruby

Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	15	45	75	1.80	3.00
Rocks, Reds, etc.	15	45	80	1.90	3.25
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	20	60	1.00	2.25	3.55

In ordering state color wanted and breed of hens. Send for free poultry supply catalog.

J. A. SPRAGUE, Successor

Hedgkins Poultry Supply House

1005 So. Salina St.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Everything About Rhode Island Reds

How to Make Big Money

With Them—Everything you

want to know about Rhode Island

Reds: How to mate, breed, cull, hatch, rear,

house, feed, get eggs the year round, buy,

sell successfully—get greatest pleasure,

most profit. Told only in

Rhode Island Red Journal

Only Journal in world de-

voted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. You must have the

Red Journal to succeed with Reds. Monthly, 50c year.

3 years \$1.00. SEND TODAY.

Rhode Island Red Journal, 215-C Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Ia.

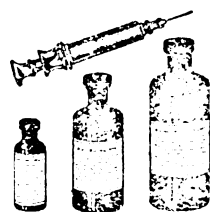
Buff Orpingtons—Barred Rocks

Fine S. C. Buff Orpington breeding cockerels, \$5 each. April hatched and every bird a "Golden Beauty." Pullets, \$2.50 each. Breeding pens of old or young stock a specialty. These birds are of Cook's best strain and satisfaction is guaranteed. In Barred Rocks I have Park's wonder laying strain and offer April pullets at \$2.25 each; in lots of 6 or more.

HAROLD D. SUTTLE R. D. 1, Schoonover, N. Y.

STOP

Millions Saved Through Vaccination



Put up in three convenient size containers: 60 doses, \$2.00; 250 doses, \$5.00; 1,000 doses, \$17.50 postpaid, with full instructions. Ten dose all metal hypodermic syringe for administering, \$1.50.

Thousands of poultrymen now realize that vaccination is the most scientific and latest method of preventing and treating poultry disease. Agricultural Experiment Stations, Farm Bureaus, Veterinarians, too, recommend and advise the use of vaccination for the prevention and treatment of new and its associated secondary infections such as cholera, colds, catarrh, canker, diptheria, sore head, cholera, etc.

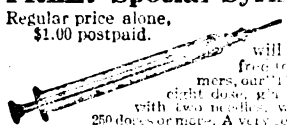
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where the bird qualifies itself, while the pedigree is where the bird not only qualifies itself, but where its size and dam are registered.

As to the mechanical part of the system, such as the certificate, the record book, etc., it should be a simple, clearly defined system. A carbon copy of the certificate should be one page in the record book. The band number can show the date of register, which automatically shows the page in the records as well as showing the score and production, so that by looking at a registered bird's band you could tell the bird's score, its percent production, when it was registered and the page in the records on file.

The A. P. A. should furnish the Register band with the certificate, which are numbered alike. The certificate can be a composite picture representing the different breeds and varieties.

C. T. PATTERSON.

Rose Comb Minorca Society SECRETARY'S NOTES

Through the kindness of the editor of the Poultry Advocate our Society is to have monthly representation in these columns and the secretary would like to hear from every member with items of interest. Henry D. Barto, Pompey, N. Y.

It seems that the Cleveland Show will not be able to make us any suitable proposition for our mid-winter meet with them, so we will have to dig up another showing place. I would like to hear from the showing members right away as to what preferences they may have for our mid-winter meet.

Inquiries are coming in for stock from people seriously considering the Rosecomb Black Minorca as a utility fowl and I would like to hear from our members with personal experiences as to their egg-laying abilities and the profitable results therefrom. I realize they are probably the most profitable breed of fowl that can be kept but I would like expressions from our members with actual figures to show inquiring people.

Our new society circular will be off the press before many days and I am in hopes it will meet the requirements of our membership as a guide for themselves and as a suitable monograph to mail to their prospects. I don't know of a breed club anywhere that has gotten out a better one, ever.

I notice from the show reports so far that not many Rosecomb Black Minorcas are represented in them and I wish to call attention to this lack of show interest on the part of our members. There is nothing like showing your birds, no matter what you may have, there is no telling what may come of it.

We breeders are remiss in not making the most of our opportunities to boost our favorite breed. I blame myself just as much as I do you and I for one am going to make a resolution to make every show I can within a reasonable distance. Will you join me in this resolve?

I have been a close observer at shows for many years and I note the most interest on the part of the casual show visitor is centered in the pen displays and I recommend showing breeding pens as much as possible. Some shows make provision for production classes, or farm flocks as they are oftentimes called, and for the utility breeder, or for the one who haven't the best show stock, this latter class makes a splendid opportunity to display what you may have.

There is something about the ensemble of a cock and four to nine hens that is very fetching to the show visitor who isn't interested in any particular variety but who wants to see the breeds as they would look in company with each other. One cock or one hen stuck away in a little coop all by itself doesn't make the appeal that a pen does. For this reason I strongly recommend each member to show as many pens and farm flocks as he reasonably can and if possible have a little advertising matter in a fold on attached to the cage. Even a name card with the breeder's name and address thereon is better than nothing. It makes something that the interested visitor can take away with him and it will put up sometime in his possession to remind him what splendid birds those were and how much he took to them and list of all possible orders for stock or eggs will follow. So please remember not to neglect the pen and farm flock entries.

Dover's Quiz Department

(Continued from Page 514)

main portion of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats. Give about a handful of this morning and evening. There is nothing better for the plucking than sunflower seed, fed in a mixture with grain, but there would be very little benefit derived from it in time for fall shows. Rub the legs well with carbolated vasoline.

Q. We are losing our young stock very rapidly.

82% AVERAGE HATCHES
Schwalg's Egg Incubator (4 in 1)
Four 20 Egg Chambers in One Section
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When one of these
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Hens will light a
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S. C.

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Hanson and Hollywood Strains. Fine Breeding Cockerels that will boost the laying of your flock, all from 220-280 egg record dams—\$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each, and a few at \$10.00. Order promptly.

George Dreyer, Gibsonburg, Ohio

We are working day in and day out focusing the buying public's eye to Garden Exhibitors. We furnish the reinforcement to your business, the steel structure overhead and a solid foundation underneath. — Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

ly by the deadly, paralyzing intestinal worms. Is there anything that we can do?—S. G.

A. Starve the stock for 12 hours. In the meantime, steep four ounces of pomegranate root for each 50 adults, or for 75 of the younger stock, in one quart of boiling water for a quarter of an hour. Mix this liquid to crumbly consistency with mash made of one part bran and two parts cornmeal. Feed this as a morning feed on clean boards. Keep the stock in house on plenty of dry litter and keep dropboards wired off, if possible.

Seven hours after dose, give Epsom Salts, using one-half teacup of bright new salts for each 50 adult fowls, or for about 200 younger birds. Mix the salts (first dissolving it with one quart of water) with a little dry mash to a crumbly consistency.

Give feed of hard grain two hours after salts. Use the same bark for a second dose seven days after the first dose, and follow the same course. Put stock on regular rations the next day.

Q. I have a hen that took sick five days ago. She will not eat nor drink, and stands around, and from her crop to her wattles her neck is bulged out. Her head is sunk down in her feathers. Her droppings are white and watery.

2. My hens are all molting, so I began feeding buttermilk. Will it make them too fat to feed it after they get through molting? I expected to feed it all winter, giving them all they can drink.—F. B.

A. This would indicate limberneck. Treatment consists in giving a dose of Epsom salts—a quarter teaspoonful of salts in water, followed 10 grains of sulpho-carbolate of zinc to each quart of drinking water. If this does not affect a cure in a week, give a piece of asafoetida about the size of a grain of corn.

2. If the fowls have plenty of exercise, the buttermilk should not overfatten them.

Q. How many square feet of glass should I put in my poultry house to the square foot of floor space?—F. M. D.

A. There should be about one square foot of glass to every 10 or 12 square feet of floor space. The windows should reach from within two feet of the floor to six inches or a foot from the plate, to spread the light evenly over the floor of the house. The windows should be made to open in readily from the top to admit fresh air during mild winter days.

Q. If I fed oats that were soaked in boiling water until they expand, during cold winter mornings, would it help my laying hens? Would soaking the oats make the hulls more digestible? Would this be a good feed?

2. Would you recommend something that I could spade into the soil to keep my runs sweet and clean?

3. If I seed down the runs would it keep them in good condition all season?

4. Can a 200-egg strain be raised without line breeding?

5. Are the White Wyandottes and the Rhode Island Reds as good as other breeds?

6. I generally use Zenoleum, do you know of anything better for vermin and disease germs?

7. Will metal fountains make semi-solid buttermilk poisonous? I have heard that it will.

8. Do you think if I left my coops open all winter it would be better for the birds, or would it be better to use muslin curtains over the openings?

9. What is the best way to figure the loss of a three months old bird, or what is it worth when it matures?

10. I use wet mashes to fatten my roasters. Would you tell me a good tonic to use to keep them from going off their feed, and to keep them healthy and vigorous while I am pushing them. I fatten them in a yard.

11. If I need more information may I come to you again, because you help me more than all the other poultry papers.—F. M.

A. 1. Soaked oats are excellent for winter feeding. Soaking makes the hulls tender and more digestible.

2. Scatter lime and spade or plow it into the soil. Or grow a green crop, like rye, every year.

3. Yes.

4. It is possible to create a 200-egg strain without line breeding, by trapnesting, but it will not be so positive nor satisfactory.

5. For general purposes there are no better breeds than those named.

6. I know of nothing better than Zenoleum.

7. I never heard of buttermilk being affected from metal fountains, but believe it is best in all cases to use earthenware drinking fountains.

8. In a cold climate it would be better to have muslin curtains.

9. I cannot answer this as all depends upon the value of the fowls kept.

10. In fattening fowls no tonic is needed, especially if milk is used to wet the mash, and if no more food is given at a meal than what they will clean up in 15 minutes, they are not likely to lose their appetite.

11. Come as often as you want to. Always ready to do the best we can.



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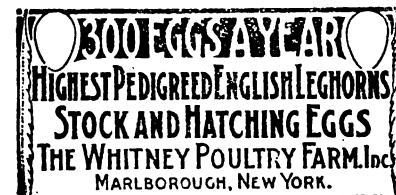
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Write for New Free Booklet, "Figures and Facts on Poultry Health," by Dr. E. C. Khuen.



The Buff Plymouth Rock

(Continued from Page 511)

the weakness of the color, making an unsound buff. Hence, to maintain the color, standard specimens must be mated with birds that are a little darker than the preferred shade of color.

Continuous breeding of the lightest colored buff birds would eventually produce white birds. Continued breeding of the darkest buff birds produces, after a while, red birds. Good authority has it that if all the fowls in the world but a few buff ones were exterminated, all the colors we now have could eventually be reproduced from the buff chickens by artificial selection.

Breeding a buff bird, or a red bird, is a real job for anyone. Some people have the idea that it is easier to breed a good buff than a good one of any parti-color (a fowl having two or more colors). As a matter of fact, there is no color in fowls harder to produce and hold than an absolutely sound buff or red all over the bird, and the same shade in every section. And on the other hand there is no other color or color pattern in which the common faults of color as they develop with lack of care in breeding, are so conspicuous and so objectionable. The ill-bred buff bird, like the ill-bred red, is a motley of shades of its varied ancestors. In the light buff it is always difficult to keep out "mealiness." By "mealiness" is meant having the appearance of being sprinkled with meal. The term is applied to buff or red varieties where the ground color is stippled with a lighter color.

Birds that are distinctly lighter or darker than the standard desired should be mated to offset their tendencies, to produce the "happy medium."

The standard weights for the Buff Plymouth Rocks are the same as for all other members of the Rock family. Cock, 9½ pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; pullet, 6 pounds. Following are defects common to the Buff Rock which the breeder should try to avoid in so far as possible: Too large, coarse combs; thumb marks (a disfiguring depression which sometimes appears in the sides of a single comb); lopped combs; white, black or peppering of either in wing flight or in main tail feathers of both sexes; white edging to the sickle feathers of males; shafting, mealiness and patchiness in females. Unevenness of color of the hackle, back, wing bows and saddle of males; willow or light colored shanks, especially in females; white in undercolor; feathers tending to be laced.

The Buff Rock is a valuable bird, possessing all the desirable characteristics of the barred and white varieties. Let the Buff Rock man who has paid no attention to breeding up his flock start now to produce some specimens for his local show next season. Buff Rock men all over the country are joined together by their breed club, of which I. M. Ashjeld, Alcester, South Dakota, is secretary.

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"Late in October, our 15 hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day they laid 13 eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket through the fall, winter and spring. There never was another tonic like Don Sung."—Miss Dama Wright, Verona, Ore.

A \$1 package of Don Sung lasts 15 hens 90 days. The extra eggs for just a few days paid Miss Wright for her Don Sung. The rest was clear profit.

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Can you afford to ignore the wonderful reports you are hearing from Don Sung users everywhere? Why not let us show you the same results, with your own flock? Don Sung is no trouble to use. It costs nothing to try. All we ask is a chance to prove our claims, entirely at our risk. Get Don Sung from your local dealer, or send 50 cents for package by mail prepaid (large size, \$1, holds three times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 406 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Westmoreland, N. Y.
Sept. 10, 1923

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WANT TO HEAR from owner having poultry farm or other property for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 271st St., Chipewawa Falls, Wis.

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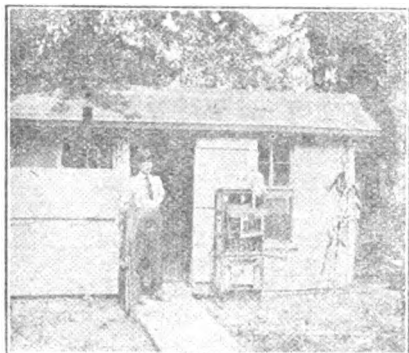
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HOW I FEED SPROUTED OATS

There seems to be a divergence of opinion regarding the length of letting the oat sprouts grow before feeding them to the laying hens.

Some advocate one inch, some two and others three inches. I have experimented with all sizes and have found that one inch is just about the right size.

Am using the "Successful" Sprouter. It certainly works fine. My Rhode Island Reds eat every bit of the roots, grain and sprouts; the kernel being still in evidence and also contain a good deal of the original strength of the raw oats for which oats are so well known.



It takes but a few days to secure sprouts of this size, very little oil and time; it furnishes green feed as well as egg making feed.

For the little chicks I grow the sprouts three inches long and then clip them with the scissors. I do this a number of times before the sprouts quit growing. The chicks sure do enjoy them and how they did grow.

Of course the laying hens have their scratch feed in the litter mornings and afternoons, their mash feed with bedscraps as well as plenty of clean drinking water, grit and shells.

I feel, however, sure without their daily ration of sprouted oats my Rhode Island Reds would not be the fine layers they have shown themselves; the past winter.

R. C. MEISHNER, Walnut, Ill.

Statement of The Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by The Act of Congress August 24, 1912.

Of American Poultry Advocate, published monthly at Syracuse, New York, for October 1, 1923. Before me, a Notary Public and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fancher L. Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is business manager of the American Poultry Advocate and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the publication, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the time shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 4132, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Name of Publisher—American Poultry Advocate Co., Syracuse, New York. First Office Address—Syracuse, New York. Editor—William H. Baigrie. Managing Editor—William H. Baigrie. Business Manager—Fancher L. Miller. Syracuse, New York.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) William H. Baigrie, Syracuse, New York. Fancher L. Miller, Syracuse, New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation next to whom the trust is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing and containing under which stockholders and security holders do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement of circulation is certified from the following data:

(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or other.) FANCHER L. MILLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1923. Notary Public.

(Seal) My commission expires March 31, 1925.

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The Latest Egg Laying Contest News

Mountain Grove, Mo.

The average production for September was 13.16 eggs per hen, against 12.37 per hen for the same month last year.

The high pen record for the eleven months has laid 1,303 eggs—beating the twelve-month record for last year (1,297 eggs).

The average production for the eleven months was 191.92 eggs per hen, an increase of 6.68 eggs per hen over the average for the same time last year.

At the end of eleven months 75 hens of the light breeds and 63 of heavy breeds have reached the 200 egg mark, 8 light and 5 heavy reaching the 250 egg mark. The 300 hens in the contest laid 3,948 eggs during the month of September.

Pen No. 20, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by St. John's Poultry Farm, Missouri, and Pen No. 53, Barred Rocks, owned by Ferguson Farms, Tennessee, tied for high pen for September, each winning a cup by laying 115 eggs during the month.

The Ten Leading Pens for September

	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	115
Barred Rocks, Tennessee.....	115
S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	102
Silver Campines, Ohio.....	98
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	97
S. C. B. I. Reds, Kentucky.....	95
Barred Rocks, Missouri.....	92
S. C. R. I. Reds, Missouri.....	89
Barred Rocks, Missouri.....	88
S. C. R. I. Reds, Missouri.....	87
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	87

The Ten Leading Pens to Date

	Eggs
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1,303
S. C. White Leghorns, Washington.....	1,247
Barred Rocks, Tennessee.....	1,186
S. C. White Leghorns, Michigan.....	1,115
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1,115
Barred Rocks, Missouri.....	1,085
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	1,085
White Wyandottes, Missouri.....	1,082
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1,077
S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....	1,076

In the following table the figures are based on 35 Anconas, 5 Campines, 110 Leghorns, 40 Wyandottes, 45 R. I. Reds, 45 Plymouth Rocks, 5 Orpingtons, 10 R. I. Whites, and 5 Light Sussex, a total of 300 pens, this being the number in the contest.

Variety	Av. Production for September	Av. Production to Date
Leghorns.....	11.95	189.17
Wyandottes.....	16.05	196.2
R. I. Whites.....	11.4	193.1
Plymouth Rocks.....	15.7	191.46
Anconas.....	12.77	190.8
Campines.....	19.6	186.8
Sussex.....	10.	185.8
Orpingtons.....	10.4	178.4
R. I. Reds.....	11.6	174.2

Storrs Contest

During the month of September the hens in the annual laying contest at Storrs came through with a total of 13,658 eggs, a yield of 45.5 per cent and 926 eggs more than the average for September in previous years. It now seems certain that the twelfth contest will close with a higher average production than that of any previous contest.

The accompanying table shows the total number of birds in each breed, the average amount of grain and mash consumed by each pen, the average number of eggs laid by each pen and the average for all pens.

	Mash	Grain	Eggs
260 Plymouth Rocks.....	37.1	38.4	128
100 Wyandottes.....	36.1	37.1	115
240 Rhode Island Reds.....	37.2	39.0	135
100 Leghorns.....	24.4	40.0	148

Average all breeds..... 31.9 38.1 137

The blue ribbon has been awarded to Edgar Stoughton of Connecticut, whose Barred Rocks laid 215 eggs for the month. Pinecrest Orchards' pen of Reds from Massachusetts won the second ribbon for September with a score of 206 eggs. The third prize ribbon went to S. G. McLean of Connecticut, whose Leghorns came through with 202 eggs.

The leading individuals and their records to date are as follows:

Barred Rock, N. Y.....	258
Barred Rock, N. Y.....	258
Barred Rock, Ont.....	255
Barred Rock, N. Y.....	252
White Leghorn, Conn.....	249
Barred Rock, Conn.....	247
R. I. Red, Mass.....	245
White Leghorn, L. I.....	244
White Leghorn, Wash.....	241
R. I. Red, Conn.....	238
R. I. Red, N. H.....	238

The four leading pens in each of the principal breeds are as follows:

Edgar Stoughton, Barred Rocks, Conn.....	1,874
Ontario Agricultural College, Barred Rocks, Ont.....	1,859
W. H. B. Kent, Barred Rocks, N. Y.....	1,823
Jules F. Francis, Barred Rocks, L. I.....	1,820
Lady Anderson, White Wyandottes, England.....	1,899
Woolbridge Orchards, White Wyandottes, Conn.....	1,874
Frank P. Matteson, White Wyandottes, R. I.....	1,862
William E. Moran, White Wyandottes, Conn.....	1,696
Pinecrest Orchards, R. I. Reds, Mass.....	2,020
Four Brook Poultry Farm, R. I. Reds, N. H.....	1,876
Charles H. Lane, R. I. Reds, Mass.....	1,858
Yellow Bros., R. I. Reds, Conn.....	1,799
Hollywood Farm, White Leghorns, Wash.....	2,058
Miss Willow Egg Farm, White Leghorns, L. I.....	1,987
Meadowdale Farm, White Leghorns, L. I.....	1,981
F. M. Johnson, White Leghorns, Maine.....	1,956

Bergen County Contest

The weekly report from this contest, for the week ending October 8th, sees the pen of White Leghorns entered by Geo. B. Ferris, Michigan, in the lead for the week and also ranking third in the total number

of eggs produced to date. Manning Potts, N. J. White Leghorns, are still high pen to date, closely followed by Hollywood Farm's White Leghorns from the State of Washington. The pen entered by Manning Potts has laid 4,156 eggs to date (49th week), with all birds alive. Hollywood Farm's pen has laid 4,072 eggs, three birds being dead. Geo. B. Ferris' entry has laid 3,870 eggs, two birds dead.

Vineland Contest

The 49th week of this contest, ending October 9, shows that the pen of White Leghorns entered by James Whetzel, N. J., is still leading, although the week's production fell off to 26 eggs for 19 birds. Honors for the week were carried off by a pen of Barred Rocks belonging to the Norfolk Specialty Farms, Canadian breeders.

North American Contest

The end of the 48th week of this contest shows the pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by S. C. Price, Pennsylvania, back in the lead after dying way for a short time to the pen of White Wyandottes entered by Tom Barron of England, which is a second place. The pen of Leghorns (5 birds to each pen) has laid 1,175 eggs in the forty-eight weeks of the contest. The White Wyandottes have laid 1,147 eggs, with one bird reported dead.

Ninety-nine of the five hundred birds originally entered in this contest have reached or passed the 200-egg mark. Four of the birds in the leading Leghorn pen, have all laid better than 200 eggs. This contest is held each year at Milford, Delaware, under the direction of F. V. L. Turner, of the Philadelphia "North American."



Miss Golden, First Pullet, Baltimore, 1920.
Madison Square Garden, 1921.
First Hen, Hagerstown, 1922. Bred and owned
by P. W. Noyes, New London, Conn.

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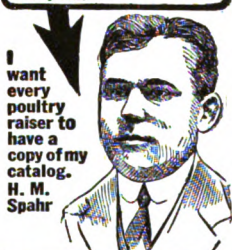
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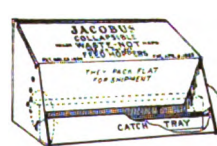


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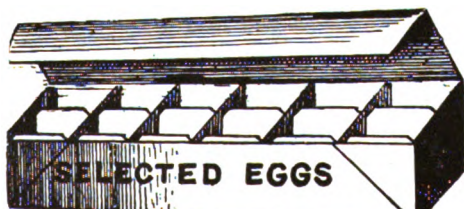
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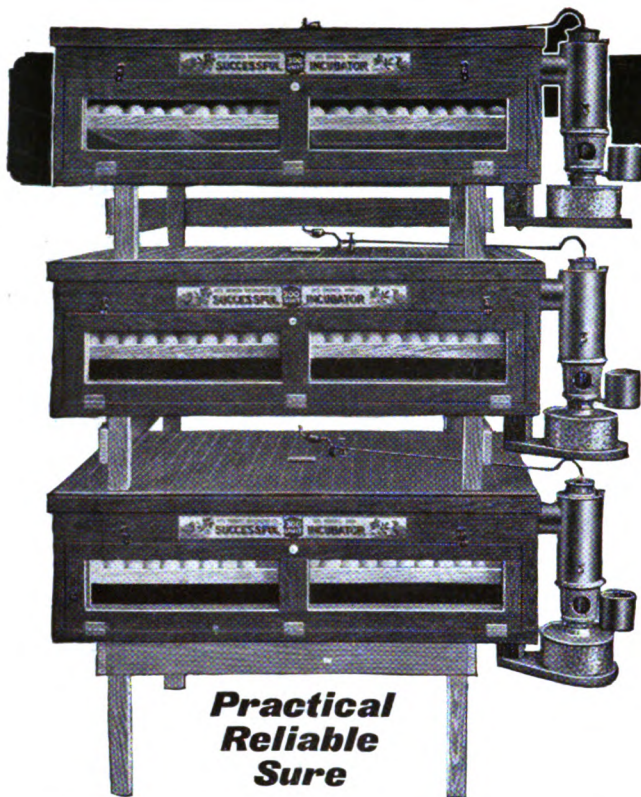
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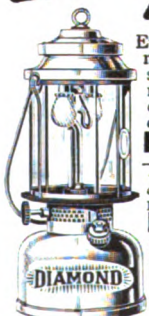
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